


RB204919



Presented to the
LIBRARY of the
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
from
the estate of
J. Stuart Fleming



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/ontariohistoryvo78onta>

Ontario Historical Society.

PAPERS AND RECORDS.

VOL. VII.



TORONTO :
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1906.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The First Chapter of Upper Canadian History. Avern Pardoe - - - - -	5
In the Footsteps of the Habitant on the South Shore of the Detroit River. Margaret Claire Kilroy - - - - -	26
Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded in the Parish Registers of Assumption, Sandwich. Francis Cleary - - - - -	31
The Pennsylvania Germans of Waterloo County, Ontario. Rev. A. B. Sherk - -	98
Black List . - - - - -	109
An Old Family Account Book. Michael Gonder Sherk - - - - -	120
The Origin of the Maple Leaf as the Emblem of Canada. Janet Carnochan - -	139
Testimonial of Mr. Roger Bates, of the Township of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, now living on his farm near Cobourg - - - - -	146
Reminiscence of Mrs. White, of White's Mills, near Cobourg, Upper Canada, formerly Miss Catherine Chrysler, of Sydney, near Belleville, aged 79 - -	153
Memoirs of Colonel John Clark, of Port Dalhousie, C.W. - - - - -	157
The Origin of the Names of the Post Offices in Simcoe County. David Williams -	193
Address to Col. E. Cruikshank - - - - -	237

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF UPPER CANADIAN HISTORY.

On Certain Obscurities Therein.—The Quarrel between the Governor-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor.—Disagreement as to Their Powers and Unsuccessful Attempt of the Foreign Secretary to Reconcile Them.—Resignation of Both Governors and What May Have Caused it.—Important Historical Documents Now First Published.

BY AVERN PARDOE, LIBRARIAN TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.*

Brief as has been the separate existence of Upper Canada, the student who attempts to trace the early history of the Province finds almost insurmountable obstacles in his path. At the very outset of his task he is confronted with difficulties which his guides, the historians, have found it impossible to solve, and therefore have simply dodged or ignored.

For instance, the very first thing of which the student would wish to assure himself would be the extent of the autonomy conceded by the Act which set apart Upper from Lower Canada. He would refer to the creating Act, 31 Geo. III., c. 31, 1791, the "Act making further provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec." This is generally cited as the Act dividing the Province of Quebec into two Provinces. It is in reality nothing of the kind. It recites that—not Parliament, but—His Majesty (acting, of course, under advice) has been pleased to signify his Royal Intention to divide the Province of Quebec into two Provinces to be called Upper and Lower Canada. Whereupon Parliament enacts that in each of the new Provinces to be created by the King there shall be a Legislative Council and an Assembly; and that the laws to be passed by these bodies and assented to in the name of His Majesty by such person as shall be appointed Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be good laws. Other clauses authorize the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to district the Province, call the Legislature together, and so on. But not one word can be found in the Act authorizing the appointment of a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor, and not one word as to where the authority of each of these high officials begins or ends. If we go back to the earlier legislation, we get no more light. The first document issued after the cession of Canada to Britain, the Proclamation of 1763, mentions the Governor as being already *in esse*, and as having had certain duties cast upon

* Toronto, January, 1906.

him. And in the Quebec Act, 1774, there is mention of an already existing Governor.

It is clear that the Governor does not receive his powers from Parliament, for Parliament does not create him nor attempt to define his powers and duties, but from the Crown, which does. It appears, then, that the Crown, immediately on the cession, appointed an official whom it called "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America and of all our Territories dependent thereupon," and under him created a Lieutenant-Governor who was simply the deputy of the Governor-in-Chief, to assume the duties of the latter on his incapacity or in his absence. When the Province was divided, these same offices were continued, except that there were two Lieutenant-Governors appointed, one for each Province. Of course there must have been some change in the duties of all of them consequent on the division of the Province, but search will be made in vain through all the ordinary sources in the endeavor to find out what those changes were. Not from any printed document can it be found to what extent the powers of the Crown were delegated to the Governor-in-Chief, to what extent to the Lieutenant-Governor, or to what extent they were not delegated at all. The powers conferred on the respective officers will be what are to be found in the documents appointing them, and the appointing power in those days was under very few restraints, and those not statutory, as to what powers might be conferred and what retained. The powers of the Governor-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor might vary greatly not only as between different times and places, but as between different individuals, and these powers may be in process of extension at one time and place and in process of limitation at another. The powers of each official will be ascertainable only from his Commission, and these may not be the same as those of his predecessor or of his successor. And even more important than the powers given in the Commission will be the powers conferred in the instructions which accompany the Commission or which may follow and modify it at any time.

In order to get a fair start in our history we need at the very first to examine the powers of the Governor-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor, and this has hitherto been impossible. Very few of the Upper Canadian Commissions can be found in print, and as to the Instructions, it was formerly the practice to keep them as profoundly confidential documents. It is difficult to imagine what would have happened if a member of the Family Compact had been asked in the House to bring down a copy of His Excellency's Instructions. As to

Lower Canada, the darkness is not so dense, for some of the early Commissions are to be found in a Collection printed by Baron Maseres, once Attorney-General of the Province, in 1772; and, besides, much more printed material for the early history of the Lower Province exists than for that of Upper Canada. Because of this lack of foundation material, the inner history of the most important events in the first years of Upper Canada has yet to be written. Why did this Province lose the services of Gen. Simcoe, who was an ideal man for the place, and was at first extremely well pleased with his duties? It was from his suddenly throwing up his office and leaving a land-jobbing successor behind him that some of the bitterest controversies arose which beset the Province's early years.

When Simcoe took office in 1791, Major-Gen. Sir Alured Clark was administering the Governorship-in-Chief, in the absence of Lord Dorchester, Governor-in-Chief (formerly Guy Carleton), who had gone to England. It is probable that Sir Alured, being only *locum tenens*, would not care to meddle with so efficient and positive an officer as Gen. Simcoe; so these two got along not merely without clashing but to the perfect satisfaction of both. In Sept., 1793, Lord Dorchester returned and resumed office. He proceeded almost immediately to reconstruct Simcoe. He publicly mortified the Lieutenant-Governor by compelling him to change the system of contracting for supplies; sent him against his wish and judgment with the Upper Canadian Militia to establish a fort on the Maumee* River, in what is now the State of Ohio, but was then Indian Territory; overruled Simcoe's choice of a site near London as the Provincial capital; threw upon him the ungracious task of refusing entrance to the Province to its first distinguished foreign visitor, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt; and so on.

Sometimes, in his despatches, Dorchester flung sarcasms at Simcoe, such as, that he will consult the latter whenever he feels himself in need of his advice; and sometimes he snubs him unmercifully, as, for instance, when Simcoe remonstrated against Dorchester's policy of denuding the Upper Province of troops and massing them in Quebec, Dorchester says he is sorry the disposition of the troops does not suit the Lieutenant-Governor, but as long as he, Dorchester, is Commander-in-Chief, he will act on his own judgment.

Passages at arms of this character were followed by letters from

* There is a general misapprehension as to the situation of the Fort which Simcoe built in the Indian Territory. Because it was called Fort Miami some have supposed it was on that Miami River which is a tributary of the Ohio. The fort was situated on the Maumee River, not far from Lake Erie, into which the river flows. The Maumee is called the Miami on some maps of date subsequent to Simcoe's operations.

both of the Governors to the Duke of Portland, who was then Foreign Secretary and charged with Colonial affairs, in which letters each of the officers complains bitterly of the other's trying to wrest his authority from him. Dorchester says that for him the future depends on whether he is to receive orders from Simcoe, or Simcoe from him. He speaks of the expectations Simcoe must have had of "an independent command in the upper country"—of which statement more anon. Dorchester also complains that he had been slighted by the Duke of Portland, that communications have passed over his head directly between the Government and his inferior officers, and *vice versa*, instead of through him; that power has been withdrawn from him, and his authority weakened, in fact, virtually superseded.

Simcoe, in his letters, states that Dorchester's actions have blighted all his hopes and defeated all his measures—measures which had received the approval of His Majesty's Ministers. Had he known these were to be checked, counteracted and annihilated he would have been positively dishonest not to have resigned. Simcoe also blurted out his dissatisfaction with the Indian Department, which was under Dorchester, and charged it with corruption and incapacity, and declared that his authority had been so weakened by Dorchester that he declined to hold himself responsible for the maintenance of peace.

Both Dorchester and Simcoe asked the Duke to define their powers. In reply to Lord Dorchester, the Duke of Portland wrote a very important letter, a brief summary of which appeared in the volume of the Canadian Archives for 1891. Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, I am able to give below the full text of this document, to which I refer the reader. It will be seen to be written in a pacificatory strain, and to bear the interpretation that the Duke is seeking to limit Dorchester's powers to strictly military matters, and to justify his own direct communicating with Simcoe whenever it was on a matter which could be called a civil one.

Now, Dorchester appears to have taken a far more comprehensive view of the powers and authorities entrusted to him, or at least to have assumed that it was his privilege to decide whether a certain matter was a military or a civil one, and as these were war times he seems to have so construed his military powers as to put in his hands the power to decide such purely domestic questions as the location of settlements. He would, in fact, have made Upper Canada a military colony, planting settlers nowhere except in places where they could be defended against the United States, which was not at all Simcoe's idea, as is evidenced by the fact that one of Simcoe's first official acts was to issue a cordial invitation to settlers from the United States, though

between that country and Britain the angriest of feelings still prevailed.

The Duke's letter finished the business. Instead of satisfying his prancing proconsuls, he added to their exasperation. Dorchester peremptorily resigned; on account of old age, he said; and went back to England, where he afterwards held several important military commands, living for twelve years, and then succumbing to an apoplectic attack. And Simcoe obtained leave of absence "on account of ill-health," and immediately took employment in an inferior position at a less salary in that most unhealthy island, San Domingo.

It is quite in accord with the fine traditions of the British Civil Service that not a word of this unpleasantness should have been allowed to become public so long as harm could be done or susceptibilities hurt by the disclosure. Ninety-five years after the resignation of the Governors, Mr. D. B. Read wrote his "Life and Times of Gen. John Graves Simcoe." In it there cannot be found the remotest allusion to the disagreements between the two Governors. At that time nothing had become public on the subject. Soon after, in 1891, a volume of the Canadian Archives was published containing a very condensed account of the correspondence from which I have made the foregoing quotations. Luckily for Kingsford, the volume of his monumental History treating of that period was still on the stocks, and he was able to get in a few pages showing that all was not harmonious between the two Governors. Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, in his recently published "John Graves Simcoe," in the "Makers of Canada" series, mentions briefly the facts of the quarrel. But neither Scott nor Kingsford, to my mind, attaches sufficient importance to the personal side of the disagreement. They prefer to ascribe Dorchester's resignation to mortification at the Home Government's interference with his Indian policy and Simcoe's to ill-health. But this does not consort with Dorchester's immediate acceptance of other employment under the same Government, nor with his own plea of old age, no more than does Simcoe's pleading ill-health and then going off to San Domingo. As a matter of fact, Simcoe went so far in some of his letters to England as to make it utterly impossible for Dorchester and himself to work together again, and Dorchester's actions towards Simcoe were even more eloquent than his words in expressing his reciprocation of Simcoe's opinion of him. It really seems as if the personal quarrel brought about what was substantially hara-kiri on the part of both contestants.

What was the underlying cause of all this quarrelling? We have seen that there was none of it between Clarke and Simcoe. Their official correspondence ends with the heartiest expressions of esteem and

confidence. The quarrel could not have occurred at a period nor with consequences more unfortunate for the country. Dorchester was by far the ablest of the British generals who went through the Revolutionary War. Some military men have said that if he had been in supreme command he would probably have succeeded in postponing American independence. Simcoe was equally well fitted for the Lieutenant-Governorship. Here were two very able men and honorable men, patriots both, if ever there was patriotism, and both thoroughly imbued with a sense of their responsibility. Was it all due to the fact that they were too much alike in disposition and ability to be the one subordinated to the other? Did Simcoe know the extent to which he was subordinated to Dorchester? Had, in fact, either of these satraps a true idea of the extent of his involvement with the other? Simcoe seems to have had the idea that except in actual military operations he was responsible to Great Britain alone; in fact, Dorchester wrote that Simcoe "seemed to think he had an independent command." Dorchester, on the other hand, was quite convinced that Simcoe was his inferior officer.

How did they get these ideas? Plainly from the only proper source for such information to come; from the official source which was open to them, but to no one else on this side of the water; from their Commissions and Instructions. And upon this matter I am able to throw some light.

A short time ago a visitor to the Legislative Library asked me to explain the status of the Lieutenant-Governor in the Province of Upper Canada. I gave him an answer in line with the first part of what I have written above, viz., that there were no printed documents from which he could get the information, but I inferred that the Governor-in-Chief was Commander of the Forces and that the Lieutenant-Governor had the civil authority. As I could not give chapter and verse in support of my opinion, I began looking for the text of the Commissions. I wrote to Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, asking if Simcoe's Commission was among the Canadian Archives. He replied that he had ascertained it was among the Archives still in the custody of the Secretary of State. An application to the latter official brought Simcoe's Commission to daylight for the first time in about a century. Soon afterward, Dr. Doughty's first Report on the Archives appeared. Singularly, he had been working on similar lines. The volume contained the text of the Commissions and Instructions of several of the Governors-in-Chief before the division of the Province. It did not contain, however, the very documents I wanted, which were the Instructions to Simcoe on his first appointment and the Instructions

to Dorchester on his reappointment consequent on the division of the Province. Another application to the Secretary of State's office elicited a copy of Dorchester's Commission and Instructions, and a courteous offer to set on foot an enquiry which will probably result in the corresponding Instructions to Simcoe being found.

Sufficient can be learned from the Instructions to Dorchester wholly to justify his attitude towards Simcoe, however unfortunate may have been the results flowing therefrom. It will be seen from the text printed below that the Instructions—which had the force of law, mind—give him absolute authority over the Lieutenant-Governor, whom he could even dismiss from office without assigning any reason. They give him power to call the Provincial Parliament, to prorogue it or to dissolve it at will; in a word, they enable him at will to convert the Lieutenant-Governor into a simple head-clerk. It is true that some of the powers conferred on Dorchester were latent as to Upper Canada as long as he remained outside the Province. But how as to Lower Canada? Was the Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada a nullity as long as the Governor-in-Chief was in Quebec? Or was there a kind of extra-territorial fiction with regard to the presence of the Governor-in-Chief in Quebec? In any event, Dorchester could have reduced Simcoe's civil powers to nought by simply stepping across the border line; and, that being so, he probably felt that he, Dorchester, was in reality responsible for the conduct of affairs in this Province, and so was morally bound to keep a tight rein on his "inferior officer."

It is not to be thought for a minute that a soldier of Simcoe's standing would knowingly have accepted an office placing him in this degree of subordination. The wording of his Commission, printed below, throws no light on the extent of his power. For that we must look to his Instructions, and we are justified in concluding that when they do turn up they will prove to be wholly inconsistent with the Instructions given to Lord Dorchester. The tenor of Simcoe's letters, and the fact that he sent communications directly to England without telling Dorchester anything about them, shows that he had no reason to consider himself "inferior officer" to Lord Dorchester except in strictly military affairs; and even in military matters it appears from Dorchester's letters that Simcoe thought his independence to be much greater than it really was.

I append Simcoe's Commission as first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; the Commission of and Instructions to Lord Dorchester on the division of the Province in 1791; and the letter of the Duke of Portland, Foreign Secretary, in reply to Dorchester's asking for a definition of his powers. All of these documents appear in print

for the first time. A perusal of them will, I think, convince any one that North America lost the services of Lord Dorchester, and Upper Canada lost the services of Gen. Simcoe, in consequence of the irreconcilability of the duties assigned to each of them by the British Government. In a word, it was one of those cases of paralysis of the local functions, caused by confusion of the head, of which our early history furnishes any number of examples.

COMMISSION OF GEN. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE AS FIRST LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

George, R.

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., To Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Greeting.

John G. Simcoe to be Lieut. Governor of U. Canada.	}	We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Our Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada in America. To have hold exercise and enjoy the said place and office during our Pleasure, with all rights Privileges, profits, perquisites and advantages to the same belonging or appertaining, and further in case of his death or during the absence of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada now and for the time being We do hereby authorize and require you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in Our Commission to Our said Captain General and Governor in Chief according to such Instructions as he hath already received from Us and such further Orders and Instructions as he or you shall hereafter receive from Us and we do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving subjects in Our said Province and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly. Given at Our Court of St. James's the twelfth day of September, 1791, in the thirty first year of Our Reign.
---	---	---

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

Endorsed—

“Department of the Secretary of State of
“Canada, Registrar's Branch,
“10 Nov., 1905.

“I certify the within to be a true and faithful copy of the Record of the original Commission as entered in Lib. A (Commissions) Fol. 6.

(Signed) “JOSEPH POPE,
“*Dep. Registrar-General of Canada.*”

COMMISSION OF, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO, GUY, LORD DORCHESTER, AS
GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OVER UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, ISSUED
ON THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE.

Fiat
Recorded in the Office
of Enrollment at Quebec
the 20th day of January,
1792, in the first Regis-
ter of Commissions from
His Majesty, folio 1.

Hugh Finlay,
Acting Registrar.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of
Great Britain, France and Ireland, King,
Defender of the Faith and so forth, To Our
Right Trusty and Well-beloved Guy, Lord
Dorchester, Knight of the Most Honourable
Order of the Bath, Greeting, Whereas Wee
did by Our Letters Patent, under Our
Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date
the twenty second day of April, in the
twenty sixth year of Our Reign, constitute

and appoint you Guy Lord Dorchester, (then Sir Guy Carleton) to be
our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province
of Quebec in America, comprehending all Our Territories, Islands and
countries in North America, then bounded as in Our said recited
Letters Patent was mentioned and expressed. Now know ye, that Wee
have revoked and determined and by these presents Do revoke and
determine the said recited Letters Patent and every clause, article or
thing therein contained. And whereas We have thought fit by Our
Order made in our Privy Council on the Nineteenth day of August,
One thousand seven hundred and Ninety one to divide Our said Pro-
vince of Quebec, into two separate Provinces to be called the Province
of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada, by a line to
commence at a stone Boundary on the North Bank of the Lake Saint
Francis at the cove west of Point au Baudet, in the limit between the
Township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil, run-
ning along the said limit in the direction of North thirty four degrees
west to the Westernmost angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil,
thence along the North Western Boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaud-
reuil, running North twenty five degrees East, until it strikes the
Ottawa River to ascend the said River into the Lake Tommiscanning
and from the head of the said Lake, by a line drawn due North until
it strikes the Boundary Line of Hudson's Bay the Province of Upper
Canada to comprehend all such lands, Territories and Islands lying to
the westward of the said line of division as were part of Our said
Province of Quebec and the Province of Lower Canada, to comprehend
all such Lands, Territories and Islands lying to the Eastward of the
said line of division as were part of Our said Province of Quebec.

And Whereas, by an Act in the present year of Our Reign, intituled
an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year
of His Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act for making more effectual
provision for the Government of Quebec in North America and to
make further provision for the Government of the said Province,"

further provision is thereby made for the Good Government and prosperity of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada.

Further, Know Ye, that Wee reposing especial Trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and Loyalty of you, the said Guy Lord Dorchester of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere motion have thought fit to constitute and appoint you the said Guy Lord Dorchester to be Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada and of Our Said Province of Lower Canada respectively, bounded as hereinbefore described, And Wee do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner, that shall belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of this present commission and by virtue of the above recited Act, passed in the present year of Our Reign and of such Instructions and Authorities herewith given unto you or which may from time to time be given you in respect to the said Provinces or either of them under Our Signet or Sign Manual as by Our Order in Our Privy Council and according to such laws as shall hereafter be made and established within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, under and by virtue of such powers, provisions and directions as aforesaid, And Our Will and pleasure is that you, the said Guy Lord Dorchester as soon as may be after the publication of these Our Letters Patent do take the oaths appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, intituled "An Act for the further security of His Majesty's person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the Late Princess Sophia, being Protestants and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and secret Abettors," as altered and explained by an Act passed in the sixth year of Our reign intituled "An Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance and for amending so much of Act of the seventh year of her late Majesty Queen Anne intituled, An Act for the improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms as after the time therein limited requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to persons indicted of Treason or misprision of Treason," as also that you make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants," and likewise that you take the usual Oath for the due Execution of the Office and trust of our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada and our said Province of Lower Canada and for the due and impartial administration of Justice. And further, that you take the Oath required to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost that the several Laws relating to Trade and the Planta-

tions be observed, all which said Oaths and Declarations the Executive Councils of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively or any three or more of the members of either of them have hereby full power and Authority and are required to tender and Administer unto you and in your absence to Our Lieutenant Governor if there be any upon the place, all of which being duly performed, You the said Guy Lord Dorchester, or in your absence Our Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces or persons administering the Respective Governments therein shall administer unto each of the Members of such Executive Councils as aforesaid, the Oaths mentioned in the said first recited Act of Parliament altered as above, as also cause them to make and subscribe the afore mentioned Declaration and administer to them the Oath for the due execution of their places and trusts, and you shall also administer the above mentioned Oaths and Declarations to Our Lieutenant Governor if there be any within the said provinces wherein you shall reside. And Whereas, Wee may find it convenient for Our Service that, certain Offices or places within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, should be filled by Our Subjects who may have become such by being naturalized by Act of the British Parliament or by the conquest and cession of the Province of Canada and who may profess the religion of the Church of Rome. It is therefore Our will and Pleasure, that in all cases where such persons shall or may be admitted into any such office or place, the Oath prescribed in and by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for making more efficient provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," and also the usual Oath, for the due Execution of their places and Trusts respectively shall be duly administered to them. And Wee do further give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full Authority from time to time hereafter by yourself or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf to administer and give the Oaths mentioned in the aforesaid Acts to all and every such person and persons as shall at any time or times, pass into Our said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, or shall be resident or abiding there. And Wee do hereby Authorize and empower you to keep and use the publick Seals of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal of our said Provinces respectively and in case of your absence from either of Our said Provinces to deliver the same into the charge and custody of Our Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government there for the purposes above mentioned until Wee shall think fit to authorize you by an Instrument under Our Royal sign Manual to commit the custody thereof to such person or persons as may be appointed by us for that purpose. And Whereas, by the said recited Act passed in the present year of Our Reign it is enacted that

there shall be within each of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively a Legislative Council and an Assembly to be composed and constituted in the manner in the said Act described and that in the said Provinces Wee, Our Heirs, and Successors shall have a power during the continuance of the said Act by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies to make laws for the peace, Welfare and good Government of the said Provinces respectively, such Laws not being repugnant to the said Act and that all such laws being passed by the said Legislation Councils and Assemblies and being assented to by us, Our Heirs and Successors, or assented to in Our name by such person as Wee Our Heirs or Successors shall from time to time appoint to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Provinces respectively or by such person as Wee, Our Heirs or Successors shall from time to time appoint to administer the Government within the same are by the said Act declared to be by virtue of and under the Authority of the said Act valid and binding to all intents and purposes whatever within the said Provinces.

Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority to issue writs of Summons and Election and to call together the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, in such manner as is in the said Act authorized and directed, subject to the provisions and regulations therein contained in that behalf and to such Instructions and Authorities as shall herewith or at any time hereafter be given unto you by us, in that behalf under Our Signet and sign manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

And further for the purpose of electing the Members of the Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester full power and Authority to issue a Proclamation dividing Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada into Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships and appointing the limits thereof and declaring and appointing the number of Representatives to be chosen by each of such Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and from time to time to nominate and appoint proper persons to execute the office of Returning Officer in each of the said Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively subject to the provisions, directions and regulations of the said last mentioned Act in that behalf and to such Instructions and Authorities as shall be herewith or at any time hereafter given by us unto you in that behalf under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester full power and authority to fix the time and place of holding the said Elections for the said Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and the times and places

of holding the first and every other Session of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and to prorogue the same from time to time, and to dissolve the same by Proclamation or otherwise, subject nevertheless to the Regulations, provisions and directions of the said last mentioned Act and to such Instructions and Authorities as in respect of the premises may be herewith or at any time hereafter given by us unto you under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

Wee do by these presents authorize and empower you from time to time, with the Advice of the Executive Councils appointed by us for the Affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively from time to time to form, constitute and erect Townships or Parishes within Our said Provinces and also to constitute and erect within every Township or Parish which now or hereafter may be formed constituted or Erected within Our said Provinces one or more Parsonage or Rectory or Parsonages or Rectories according to the Establishment of the Church of England and from time to time by an Instrument under the Seal of Our said Provinces respectively to endow every such Parsonage or Rectory with so much or such part of the Lánds so allotted and appropriated as by the said last recited Act is in that behalf mentioned in respect of any Lands within such Township or Parish which shall have been granted subsequent to the commencement of the same Act or of such Lands as may have been allotted and appropriated for the same purpose by or in virtue of any Instruction which may be given by us in respect of any Lands granted by us before the commencement of the last mentioned Act, as you with the advice of Our said Executive Council of such Province shall judge to be expedient under the then existing circumstances of such Township or Parish subject nevertheless to such Instructions touching the premises as shall or may be given you by us under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And Wee do also by these Presents authorize and empower you to present, subject to the Provisions in the above mentioned Act in that behalf, to every such Parsonage or Rectory and to every Church, Chapel or other Ecclesiastical Benefice, according to the Establishment of the Church of England within either of Our said Provinces an Incumbent or Minister of the Church of England, who shall have been duly ordained according to the rites of the said Church and to supply from time to time such vacancies as may happen of Incumbents or Ministers of the said Parsonages, Rectories, Churches, Chapels or Benefices or any of them respectively.

And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester by yourself or by your Captains and Commanders by you to be authorized full power and authority to levy, arm, muster, command and employ all persons whatsoever residing within Our said

Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and as occasion shall serve to march from one place to another or to embark them for the resisting and withstanding of all enemies, pirates and rebels both at Land and at Sea and to transport such forces to any of Our Plantations in America, if necessity shall require for the defence of the same, against the invasion or attempts of any of Our enemies and such enemies, pirates and rebels, (if there shall be occasion) to pursue and prosecute in or out of the limits of Our said Provinces and Plantations or any of them and if it shall so please God, to vanquish, apprehend and take them and being taken according to Law, put to death or keep and preserve them alive at your discretion and to execute martial law in time of Invasion or at other times when by law, it may be executed and to do and execute all and every other thing or things which to Our Captain General and Governor in Chief doth or ought of right to belong.

And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, subject, nevertheless to such instructions as Wee may at any time be pleased to give unto you under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by us for Our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively to erect, raise and build in Our said Provinces such and so many forts and platforms, castles and fortifications as you, by the advice aforesaid shall judge necessary and the same or any of them to fortify and furnish with Ordnance ammunition and all sorts of Arms fit and necessary for the security and defence of Our said Provinces and by the advice aforesaid, the same again or any of them to demolish or dismantle as may be most convenient.

And for as much as divers mutinies and disorders may happen by persons shipped and employed at sea, during the time of war and to the end that such shall be shipped and employed at Sea, during the time of war may be better Governed and Ordered, Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and authority to constitute and appoint Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers and to Grant unto such Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers, commissions to execute the Law-Martial during the time of war, according to the direction of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the Reign of Our late Royal Grand Father, intituled "An Act for Amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea," as the same is altered by an Act passed in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend An Act made in the twenty second year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships,

vessels and forces by Sea,'” and to use such proceedings, authorities, punishments and executions upon any offender or offenders who shall be mutinous, seditious, disorderly or any way unruly either at sea or during the time of their abode or residence in any of the ports, harbours or bays of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, as the case shall be found to require, according to the Martial Law and the said directions during the time of war as aforesaid.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the enabling you or any by your authority to hold, plea or have any jurisdiction of any offence, cause, matter or thing committed or done upon the high sea or within any of the Havens, Rivers or Creeks of either of Our said Provinces, under your Government by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or person whatsoever who shall be in Our actual service and pay, in or on board any of Our Ships of War or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being under the seal of Our Admiralty, but that such Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or other person so offending, shall be left to be proceeded against and tried as their offences shall require, either by commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, as the statute of the Twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth directs or by commission from Our said Commissioner for executing the office of Our High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being, according to the aforementioned Act intituled “An Act for explaining, amending, and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty’s Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea,” As the same is altered by An Act passed in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign intituled “An Act to explain and amend An Act made in the Twenty-second year of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty’s Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea”;

Provided, nevertheless, that all disorders and misdemeanors committed on shore by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or other person whatsoever belonging to any of Our Ships of War or other vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being under the Seal of Our Admiralty may be tried and punished according to the laws of the place where any such disorders, offences or misdemeanors shall be committed on shore, notwithstanding such offender be in Our actual service and borne on Our pay on board any such our ships of war or other vessels acting by immediate

Commission or warrant from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral or Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being aforesaid, so as he shall not receive any protection for the avoiding of Justice for such offences committed on shore from any pretence of his being employed in Our service at Sea.

You are to give warrants under your hand for the issuing of public monies for all public services, and Wee particularly require you to take care that regular accounts of all receipts and payments be duly kept, and that there be transmitted, every half year or oftener, copies thereof, properly audited, to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer for the time being, to the end that we may be satisfied of the right and due application of the Revenue of Our said Provinces, with the probability of the increase or diminution of it under every head and article thereof.

And Wee do further give to you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power and authority when and so often as any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly of either of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada shall be presented unto you for Our Royal Assent, to declare according to your discretion (but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions contained in the said recited Act, passed in the present year of Our Reign, and subject also to such instructions, directions and authorities as Wee shall herewith or at any time hereafter give unto you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council) that you assent to such Bill in Our Name, or that you withhold Our Assent from such Bill, or that you reserve such Bill for the signification of Our Royal pleasure thereon.

And we do by these presents give and grant unto you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority, with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by Us, for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the said Act, and to such further powers, Authorities, and instructions as Wee may herewith or at any time hereafter give to you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, to erect, constitute, and establish such court or courts of Judicature and public justice within Our said Provinces as you and they shall think fit and necessary for the hearing and determining of all causes, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and for awarding execution thereupon with all reasonable and necessary powers, authorities, fees and privileges belonging thereunto, as also to appoint and commission fit persons in the several parts of your said Government to administer the several Oaths hereinbefore mentioned, as also to tender and administer the aforesaid Declaration unto such persons belonging to the said Courts as shall be obliged to take the same. And Wee do

hereby authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers in Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, for the better administration of Justice and putting the Laws into execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered, unto them such Oath or Oaths as are usually taken for the execution and performance of offices and places and for the clearing of Truth in Judicial causes.

And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you full power and Authority, where you shall see cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders in Criminal matters, or for any fines or forfeitures due unto Us, fit objects of Our Mercy, to pardon all such offenders, and to remit all such offences, fines and forfeitures, Treason and wilful murder only excepted, in which cases you shall likewise have power upon extraordinary occasions to grant reprieves to the offenders until and to the intent that Our Royal pleasure may be known therein.

And Wee do likewise give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice of Our Executive Councils for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, to grant Lands within the said Provinces respectively, which said grants are to pass and be sealed with Our Seal of such Province, and being entered upon Record by such officer or officers as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be good and effectual in Law against Us, Our Heirs and Successors. Provided, nevertheless, that no grants or Leases of any of the Trading ports in Our said Provinces shall, under colour of this authority, be made to any person or persons whatsoever until Our pleasure therein, shall be signified to you.

And Wee do hereby give you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power to order and appoint Fairs, Marts and Markets, as also such and so many Ports, Harbours, Bays, Havens and other places for the convenience and security of shipping, and for the better Loading and unloading of Goods and Merchandize within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada as by you, with the advice of Our Executive Council for Our said Provinces respectively, shall be thought fit and necessary for the same.

And Wee do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, in the execution of this Our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained, and in case of your death or absence out of Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our Province of Lower Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto such persons as shall be appointed by us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of such Province respectively, to whom Wee do therefore by these Presents, in case of your death or

absence from such Province, give and grant all and singular the powers and Authorities herein granted to be by him executed and enjoyed during Our pleasure or until your arrival within such Province respectively.

And if, upon your death or absence out of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or either of them, there be no person upon the place commissioned and appointed by Us to be our Lieutenant Governor or appointed by Us to administer Our Government within the said Province in case of the death or absence of you and of Our Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, Our Will and Pleasure is that the oldest member of Our Executive Council for Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our said Province of Lower Canada, being a Natural born subject of Great Britain, Ireland or Our Colonies and Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion who shall then be residing within such of Our said Provinces, shall take upon him the Administration of the Government and Execute Our said Commission and Instructions and the several powers and Authorities therein contained and to all intents and purposes as other Our Governors, Lieutenant Governors or persons administering Our Governments until Our further pleasure be known therein.

Nevertheless, as it may happen in case of the death, absence or removal or suspension of Our Lieutenant Governor of either of the Provinces above mentioned, that the succession of such oldest Member as aforesaid to the Administration of the Government may not be for the good of Our Service and the welfare of such Province, We do hereby authorize and empower you in case of such death, absence or removal if it shall appear to you, that it would not be expedient for such oldest Councillor in succession to administer the Government, to nominate and appoint by a commission under the Seal of such Province, you being yourself at the time of such appointment personally resident in it, any member of the Executive Council by Us appointed for Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our Province of Lower Canada respectively, whom you shall judge the most proper and fitting to be Our Lieutenant Governor thereof, such person being a Natural born subject of Great Britain, Ireland or of Our Colonies and Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion until Our pleasure thereupon shall be known, and you are to transmit to us by the first opportunity through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State your reasons for such Appointment.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority in case any person or persons commissioned or appointed by Us to any Office or Offices within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada from which they may be liable to be removed by Us, shall in your opinion be unfit to continue in Our Service to suspend or remove such person or persons from their

several employments, without stating to him or them your reasons for such suspension or removal and We do hereby declare, Ordain and appoint that you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, shall and may hold, execute and enjoy the office and Place of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, with all its rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever, together with all and singular the Powers and Authorities hereby granted unto you for and during Our Will and Pleasure.

In Witness Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, Witness :

Ourself at Westminster the Twelfth day
of September, in the Thirty-first year of
Our Reign.

By the King Himself

(Signed) YORKE. .

Endorsed—

FIAT.—Recorded in the office of Enrollments at Quebec the 20th day of January, 1792, in the first Register of Commissions from His Majesty, folio A. Dated 12th September.

“ Department of the Secretary of State, of
“ Canada, Registrar’s Branch
“ Ottawa, 3rd January, 1906.

“ I hereby certify the within to be a true and faithful copy of the Record of the Original Commission as entered in Liber E Folio 1.

“ *Dep. Registrar General of Canada.*”

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, FOREIGN SECRETARY, TO LORD
DORCHESTER, CONCERNING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
DORCHESTER AND SIMCOE.

Whitehall, 27 May, 1795.

Right Hon’ble Lord Dorchester.

My Lord,—

No. 15. I have had the honor of laying before the King your Lordship’s Letter numbered 22 and 23.

I can assure your Lordship that I felt great concern at reading your letter No. 22 and the more so because from the general terms in which your dissatisfaction is expressed, it is not in my power to take those means of removing it, which a specification of the particular causes to which it is owing, would have enabled me to do and which my knowledge of the sentiments of all the King’s confidential servants with

respect to your Lordship authorises me to answer for their desire and endeavors jointly with mine to have seen accomplished.

Coinciding in opinion with your Lordship upon the principle of consolidating as much as possible the strength and interest of His Majesty's North American Provinces, I must notwithstanding avow, that I should have believed, on a fair and candid reference to the correspondence of this Department with those Provinces and to the various circumstances many of them of an urgent and extraordinary nature—under which it has been necessarily carried on, that your Lordship could not have thought—it “A measure of this Office to withdraw all Power from the Person with whom the King's Commissioners have placed it.” And indeed I am most certain, that it never was for a moment in the contemplation of my Predecessors to diminish a particle of that Power in any degree, in which the application of it was practicable.

With respect to your Lordship's Military Authority, which is the first and most important consideration as being most capable of being applied to all the Provinces with a view to their defence and protection, taken separately or jointly, I have only to refer your Lordship to my last Letter on this subject, a Triplicate of which I enclose,—In this capacity your Lordship has ever been considered, as corresponding with, and directing the Commanders in Chief of the Districts or the Lieutenant Governors, as the case may be, in all matters of a military nature in such manner as you shall judge necessary; and I should be sorry to understand that your directions or representations to them, in any case have not been attended to—with respect to such directions of a military nature, as, from the pressure of the occasion, and to avoid circuitry, have been sent from hence to the Commanders in Chief of Districts, or the Lieutenant Governors, it has from the nature of your command, been invariably understood and generally expressed to be communicated by them to your Lordship.

With respect to your Civil Authority as Governor General, I have only to observe, that as by His Majesty's Instructions, the Lieutenant Governor of each Province is vested therewith, except where you are present, it follows, of course, that such Lieutenant Governor must receive his directions from hence, respecting the various concerns of his Civil Government.

At the same time whenever and as often as your Lordship shall require information from any, or all of the Provinces, touching such matters as you shall judge proper to represent to His Majesty, I must take it for granted that the Lieutenant Governors do, as it is their duty, most readily communicate such information to you; and I hope it is unnecessary to add that any representation from you in consequence thereof will always meet with due attention from His Majesty's Confidential Servants.

I have been induced to enter rather more at large into the present subject, from the great respect I bear to your Lordship, and from a wish that you should not continue to entertain an idea so contrary to my sentiments, as that it would ever have passed thro' my mind to embarrass or diminish your authority. From the same respect, I wish to forbear giving an answer to the conclusion of your letter, as I hope mine of the 25th December last, which I observe you have not yet received, will render it unnecessary.

Having already, in several of my letters, expressed my sense of the attention of your Lordship's Government to the Revenue of the Province, I shall not trouble you with a repetition of it, in answer to your letter inclosing the Council minutes on matters of State, from the 18th January to the 14th February last.

The diminution of 38 p. cent. on the collection, by Licenses under the Act of the 14th of His present Majesty demonstrates the expensive system on which this duty is collected, and the saving which may be made by the amount of the Duties being collected under Acts of the Legislature, in effecting which the frequent instances I have had of your Lordship's zeal on similar occasions, assure me of your successfull, as well as your best exertions.

I am, etc.,
PORTLAND.

Endorsed—Drafted,
To Lord Dorchester,
27 May, 1795.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE HABITANT ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE DETROIT RIVER.

BY MARGARET CLAIRE KILROY.*

Copy of the names of the contracting parties and of the dates of the marriages celebrated at the Church of the Assumption, "La Pointe de Montreal du Detroit" (Sandwich), 1760-1781.

The priest who received the nuptial vows of the first settlers on the south shore of the Detroit River, was Father Peter Potier, the last of the Jesuit missionaries to the Huron Indians, 1744-1781. Father Potier survived the French Government in Canada, and under British rule exercised the functions of the first pastor of the parish of Our Lady of the Assumption, Sandwich.

The good priest died on July 16, 1781. "The body was interred in the choir of the church of this parish, on the Gospel side. The ceremony was witnessed by a very large concourse of people." In these words the funeral is described in the ancient records written by Rev. John Francis Hubert, pastor of Ste. Anne's Church, Detroit, and later the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Quebec, who sung the requiem mass over the venerable missionary of the Huron Indians of the Detroit. In 1846 Father Potier's remains were transferred from "the old church of the Hurons" to the final resting-place under the nave of the present church of the Assumption, Sandwich.

L'an de N. S. mil septcent soixante et le de May apres la publication des Bans entre Franc. Morin, dit Valcour fils de d'une part, et de M. Magdelene Bouron, fille de d'autre part; et ne s'etant trouvé aucun empechement; Je susigné, prete, M.S.S. de la Comp. de Jesus, certifie avoir reçu leur mutuel consentement et leur ai donne la benediction nuptiale, et ce en presence de J. B. Rau, de Pierre DesNoyers, de J. B. Giron, de Charl. La Mare, et de J. B. LaPointe, qui ont signe.

Pl. POTIER, M. J.

J. B. RAU.

PIERRE DESNOYERS.

J. B. GIRON.

CHARLES LAMARE.

J. B. LAPOINTE.

May 1760. Franc. Morin dit Valcour and M. Magdelene Bouron.

* Miss Kilroy died at Windsor July 16th, 1906, while this paper was in type.

- Nov. 19th, 1764. Charles Bernier and Marie Louise Gaudet.*
- Jan. 7th, 1765. Charles Domnique Janson and Marie Anne Binau.
- Jan. 7th, 1765. Jean Baptiste Giolette† and Suzanne Patene.
- June 24th, 1765. Jean Baptiste, R.O., and Marie Jeanne Prud'-homme.
- July 15th, 1765. Charles Gravelle and Marie Joseph Dutau.
- Jan. 7th, 1766. Claude Reaume and Genevieve Janis.
- Jan. 13th, 1766. Francois de Rouillard and Marie Anne Villers.
- Feb. 3rd, 1766. Etienne La Violette and Judith Prud'homme.
- April 8th, 1766. Louis Susor and Marie Joseph Le Beau.
- May 26th, 1766. Francois Le Beau and Marie Joseph Amable Binau.
- June 7th, 1766. Simon Gendron and Genevieve Vanier.
- Jan. 7th, 1767. Bonaventure Reaume and Jeanne Deshetres.
- May 11th, 1767. Thomas Pajot and Marie Louise Villers.
- July 8th, 1767. Antoine Rivard and Felicite Sainte Marie.
- Jan. 23rd, 1768. Jacques Charron and Jeanne Belle-Perche.
- Feb. 9th, 1768. Jean Saliot and Magedilene Jourdain.
- Feb. 15th, 1768. Charles Fontaine and Elizabeth Godefroi.
- Feb. 15th, 1768. Louis Montmeni and Agathe Prud'homme.
- June 16th, 1768. Guillaume Duperon and A.... Clairmont.
- August 31st, 1768. Pierre Tamisier and Marie Jos. Morin.
- Nov 2nd, 1768. Michel Vaudri and Marie Joseph Tourangeau.
- Jan. 2nd, 1769. Etien Jacob and Marie Magdelene Godet.
- Jan. 7th, 1769. Louis Charles Brugiere and Mary MaSrons.
- Feb. 5th, 1770. Francois Langlois and Marie Magdelene Prud'-homme.
- Feb. 12th, 1770. Jean B. Parè and Marguerita Le Beau.
- Feb. 12th, 1770. Francois Choisi and Marie Joseph Revau.
- Mar. 19th, 1770. Jean Baptiste Cuillerier Beaubien and Genevieve Parent
- July 16th, 1770. Alexis Cuillerier and Louise Reaume.
- July 22nd, 1770. Rene Theodore Du Roseau and Jeanne Villers.
- Sep. 5th, 1770. Jean Baptiste Durand and Marie Crépeau.
- Mar. 2nd, 1771. Joseph Mainville and Charlotte Le Duc.
- Sep. 25th, 1771. Joseph de Rouillard and Josette Godefroi.
- Nov. 25th, 1771. Joseph Valade and Theresé Binau.
- Nov. 28th, 1771. Laurent Parent and Marie Magdelene Janis.
- Oct. 31st, 1772. Pierre Becquet and Catherine Potier dit L'ardoile.

* Godè, called Marentette.

† Giolette or Ouellette, pronounced Willette.

- Mar. 14th, 1773. Antoine L'Anglois and Marie des Auges Rochelot.
 Mar. 17th, 1773. Joseph Valcour and Josette MaSrons.
 June 14th, 1773. Louis Brouiller and Marie Louisa Des Noyers.
 June 30th, 1773. Alexis L'Orangé Maisonville and Marguerite Joncair.
 July 12th, 1773. Charles Renaud and Marie Magdelene Bertrand.
 Sep. 5th, 1773. Jean Baptiste La Pointe and Catherine Goiau.
 Oct. 23rd, 1773. Joseph La Pointe and Marie Louise Panisse.
 Nov. 22nd, 1773. Vital Du Mouchelle and Marie Magdelene Goiau.
- Jan. 10th, 1774. Jean Bapt. L'Antailla and Marie Catherine Bergeron.
 Feb. 7th 1774. Antoine Boufar and Angelique Boimie.
 May 2nd, 1774. Zacharie Cloutier and Thérèse Campeau.
 Oct. 20th, 1774. Claude Saint Aubin and Marie Jann.
 Nov. 21st, 1774. Michel Catin and Marie Louise Goiau.
- Jan 9th, 1775. Louis Viller dit St. Louis and Charlotte Auriendo dit Joachim.
 Feb. 13th, 1775. Michel Vaudri and Elizabeth Drouillard.
 Feb. 19th, 1775. Joseph Godet and Jeanne Pelette.
 Feb. 20th, 1775. Jacques Bezer dit L'evieillé and Catherine Meté.
 Nov. 21st, 1775. Charles Domnique Janson dit La Palme and Marie Gendron.
- Jan. 8th, 1776. Pierre Campeau and M. Magdelene Godefroi.
 Jan. 15th, 1776. Ignace Juste and Lisette Le Beau.
 Jan. 27th, 1776. Francois Pratt and Elizabeth Parent.
 Mar. 19th, 1776. Jacques St. Aubin and Charlote Belair.
 May 6th, 1776. J. Baptiste Le Beau and Suzanne Chauvin.
 May 16th, 1776. Francois Berthelot and M. Louise Godet.
 July 8th, 1776. Joseph Bertiome and Catherine Pilette.
- Jan. 8th, 1777. Louis Goiau and Therese Janis.
 Feb. 20th, 1777. Victor Morisseau and Charlote Bergeron.
 Mar. 10th, 1777. Pierre Charon and Charlote Campeau.
 Aug. 4th, 1777. Antoine Robert and Theresa Drouillar.
 Sep. 15th, 1777. Jean Baptiste Rasieau and Appolina Des Lieres.
 Sep. 22nd, 1777. Jean Bapt. Gignac and Catherine Le Beau.
 Sep. 24th, 1777. Michel Roy and Marie Jeanne Villers dit St. Louis.
- Oct. 19th, 1778. Charles Drouillar and Marie Louise Quenel.
 Nov. 9th, 1778. Pierre le Vasseur and Marie Anne Le Sueur.
- Jan. 25th, 1779. Pierre Proue and Marie Joseph Amable Binau.
 Jan. 30th, 1779. Antoine Rousseau and Mary Joseph Morin.
 Dec. 20th, 1779. Paul Marsac and Mary Anne Chêne.

Jan. 10th, 1780. Louis Trudelle and Susanne Des Loyers.
 Jan. 17th, 1780. Jean Baptist Gignac ad Charlote Bertrand.
 Aug. 11th, 1780. Jos. Vermet and Josette Campeau.
 Sep. 21st, 1780. Pierre Reaume and Jeanne Campeau.
 Nov. 6th, 1780. Jean Bapt. Drouillar and Marie Charlotte Drouin.
 Nov. 18th, 1780. Charles Fontenai de Quindre and Mary Catherine
 Chêne.

Jan. 8th, 1781. Joseph de Ganne and M. Magdelene Prud'homme.
 Feb. 27th, 1781. Jacques Godreau and Thérèse Bertrand.

The records of the Church of the Assumption are written in French; they are consecutive for nearly one hundred and fifty years, commencing in the month of May, when Father Potier wrote, "The year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, and goes on to record the marriage of Frank. Morin called Valcour and M. Magdelene Bouron in the presence of five witnesses, who are named in the entry and who also sign the register after the officiating priest. A faithful copy of the entry of this first marriage celebrated at the Church of the Assumption is given the reader on the second page of this manuscript.

The lover of history will have noticed the interval of time which intervenes between the date of the first marriage and the date of the second marriage entry. Let him pause to remember that in 1760 the flag of France still floated over Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit); that in 1763, the south shore of the Detroit River was the storm centre of the great Indian conspiracy of Pontiac, having for its object the overthrow of British supremacy in Canada.

During these fateful years, although marriages were rare at the Church of the Assumption, the records were kept, but they were of baptisms. In 1761 there were seven baptized; in 1762 there were sixteen baptized; in 1763 there were twenty-eight baptized, or a total of fifty-one in the three years.

Father Potier wrote in microscopic round hand; every letter was perfectly formed with ink true to its color; each marriage entry occupied about a dozen lines of space and was a fine record of family history. There is the date, the publication of banns, the ecclesiastical dispensation if there is one (usually for consanguinity), the name of the groom and of his father and of his mother and from whence they came (frequently from some parish in France), the same of the bride and of her ancestry; the priest who officiated is described, as well as the church where the ceremony was celebrated; the names of the witnesses,

who also sign the register, sometimes with the mark in legal form. In nearly every case the witness is a man, there is no bridesmaid.

Many of the names written in the old records are well known in history, as in a marriage celebrated on November 18th, 1780, between Charles Fontenai de Quindre, son of Antoine Cesar de Quindre, "ecuyer" (he was colonel of Militia under French rule), and of Francis Marie Anne Piquoté de Bellestre (sister of the last French Commandant at Detroit), daughter of Francois Piquoté, Sieur de Bellestre, and of Dame Catherine Trotier, and Catherine Chêne, daughter of Pierre Chêne and Mary Anne Cuillierier. Witness, Jean B. Le Duc, Madame Trotier La Morandiere, Antoine de Quindre, Charles de Quindre, Joseph Gouin, Jean Louis de Quindre, Madame La Morandiere de Quindre, Mary Catherine Chêne, Charles Gerin.

Father Potier was a Belgian; he was not familiar with the orthography of French names, and in his register, which I faithfully copied in this manuscript, there are many mistakes in spelling names, such as: "Morin" for Morand; "Gaudet" for Godé; "Ro" for Rau; "Janis" for Janisse; "Saliot" for Saliotte; "Goiau" for Goyeau; "Boimie" for Boismere; "Godefroi" for Godefroy; "Fontenai" for Fontenoy; "Rochelot" for Rocheleau; "Des Hetres" for Des Hestres; "Du Roseau" for Du Rocher; "L'antailla" for Antaya; "Giolette" for Ouellette; "Etien" for Etienne (Stephen); "L'Anglois" for Langlois, etc.

The descendants of these first settlers in the parish of the Assumption are numerous in Essex to-day; they retain the land and the language of their fathers. French sermons are preached on Sunday in many of the churches throughout the county, but in local life the language of the school playground is the language of the people, and that is English.

MARGARET CLAIRE KILROY.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 1, 1906.

BAPTISMS (1761 TO 1786), MARRIAGES (1782 TO 1786), AND
DEATHS (1768 TO 1786), RECORDED IN THE PARISH
REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION, SANDWICH.

The Essex Historical Society, believing that a perusal of the above would possess more than local interest, applied to the proper authority and were kindly permitted to copy from the parish registers the baptisms, marriages and deaths as therein recorded, and now present a portion for a period of about twenty-five years as above.

Much might be written about this old and historic parish, but a few facts will have to suffice here. Its history is certainly unique, dating back to 1767, and being for many years under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec. It is one of the earliest parishes of the many established by the Jesuit missionaries in the old Province of Canada.

Its origin is connected with a mission of Hurons or Wyandottes which was founded in 1728 by Father Armand de la Richardie, a Jesuit, who had previously started a mission of the Hurons at Detroit to the number of six hundred, all of whom he had converted.

In 1803 the parish was called the Assumption of La Pointe-de-Montreal or L'Assomption du Detroit.

In 1742 the Huron village was removed to Bois Blanc Island, opposite Amherstburg, and in 1744 an assistant was given to Father Richardie in the person of Father Pierre Potier. Father Richardie remained between Detroit and Pointe-de-Montreal until about 1751. It is believed that about this time the first mission house or chapel was erected at the latter place.

In 1767 the mission, including both French and Indians, was erected into a parish under the name of L'Assomption de la Pointe de Montreal or L'Assomption du Detroit. Father Potier remained in charge until his death in 1781. He was succeeded by Rev. M. Jean François Hubert who was sent by the Bishop of Quebec. Shortly after his arrival a new church was built on the land given by the Hurons. On his departure for Quebec in 1788 the parish was under the care of Rev. M. Frechette, parish priest of St. Anne's, Detroit, for a short time, when Rev. F. M. X. Dufaux was appointed and remained for ten years. The present handsome church was commenced during the pastorate of the Rev. Angus McDonell in 1843, and finished a few years afterwards.

The marriages recorded in this parish from 1761 to 1782, during the pastorate of Rev. Father Potier, are not included here, as the same form a portion of a paper read by Miss Margaret Claire Kilroy, at the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society at Niagara, 1905, and are given at page 28.

FRANCIS CLEARY,
President Essex Historical Society.

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION, FROM JULY 16, 1761, TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1786.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1761			
July 16..	Réné	{ Michel Campau..... Josephine Buteau..... }	Réné Cloutier
Aug. 3..	Louise	{ François Le Beau..... Josephine Bigra..... }	Marie Anne Bienvenu..... } Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M. " " " " " "
Aug. 23..	Réné	{ René Cloutier..... Josephine Campeau..... }	Louise Godet..... } " " " "
Nov. 2..	Charles	{ Simon Bergeron..... Catherine Le Beau..... }	Charles La Mare..... } " " " "
Nov. 3..	Louis Gabriel	{ Gabriel Le Grand..... Marie Magdelène Chapoton..... }	Josephine Buteau..... } " " " "
Nov. 9..	Jean Baptiste	{ Joseph Pilette..... Jeanne Belleperche..... }	Michel Vaudri..... } " " " "
Nov. 11..	Marie Marguerite	{ Joseph Bourdeau..... Marie Louise Clermont..... }	Charlotte Campeau..... } " " " "
1762			
Feb. 21..	Michel	{ François Rochelot..... Josephine Meloche..... }	Louis Jadot..... } " " " "
Feb. 24..	Marie-Anne	{ Pierre Desnoyers..... Louise Le Duc..... }	Josephine Chapoton..... } " " " "
Feb. 27..	Simon	{ Simon Rouillard..... Marguerite Saint-Jean..... }	Jean Bapt. Couture..... } " " " "
Mar. 8..	Joseph	{ Jean Baptiste De Rouillard..... Charlotte Bigra..... }	Catherine St. Etienne..... } " " " "
Mar. 15..	Catherine	{ Charles Campeau..... Charlotte Montray..... }	Louis Clermont..... } " " " "
Mar. 27..	Catherine	{ Jean Louis Révau..... Josephine St. Etienne..... }	Marie Marguerite Desbutes..... } " " " "
May 18..	Marguerite	{ Louis Clermont..... Marie Louise Bouron..... }	Michel Vaudri..... } " " " "
June 1..	Pierre	{ Charles Bouron..... Marguerite Reaume..... }	Michel Campeau..... } " " " "
June 11..	Jean Chrysostome	{ Louis Villers..... Marie Jos. Morin..... }	Catherine Meloche..... } " " " "
			Michel Vaudri..... } " " " "
			Catherine Meloche..... } " " " "
			Michel Vaudri..... } " " " "
			Catherine Meloche..... } " " " "
			Jean Bapt. Petit..... } " " " "
			(Dit Millehomme)..... } " " " "
			Pierre Reaume..... } " " " "
			Marie Magd. Pilette..... } " " " "
			Jean Chrysostome Thriot..... } " " " "
			Marie Louise Villers..... } " " " "

June 12.. François Xavier	{ François Xavier La Coste	Etienne La Coste	"	"
	{ M. Magdelène Bouron	Suzanne Begu (Dit Patène)	"	"
Aug. 11.. Jean François	{ Louis Joseph Du Saux	Jean Bapt. Du Saux	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Des Butes	Marie Louise Godet	"	"
Oct. 2.. Louis	{ Pierre Meloche	Louis Clairmont	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine St. Etienne	Marie Louise Béquemont	"	"
Nov. 19.. Marie Louise	{ Jean Baptiste Petit	Pierre Meloche	"	"
	{ Marie Josephine Poupart	Marie Louise Bouron	"	"
Dec. 5.. Etienne	{ Robert Thibaut	Etienne La Violette	"	"
	{ Marguerite Prud'homme	Marie Jeanne Prud'homme	"	"
Dec. 15.. Marie Charlotte	{ Joseph Derouen	Etienne Langeron	"	"
	{ Charlotte Campeau	Marie Jeanne Prud'homme	"	"
Dec. 29.. René	{ Auguste Tremblais	Réné Cloutier	"	"
	{ Marie Judith La Foret	Marie Josephine Courtois	"	"
1763				
Jan. 12.. André	{ Simon Bergeron	André Jacob	"	"
	{ Catherine Le Beau	Marie Anne Bino	"	"
Jan. 13.. Geneviève	{ Joseph Amable Bonvouloir	Joseph Maillon	"	"
	{ Véronique Denis	Geneviève Janis	"	"
Feb. 21.. Joseph	{ François Rochelot	Joseph Le Beau	"	"
	{ Josephine Meloche	Charlotte Bigra	"	"
Feb. 28.. Guillaume	{ Jean Baptiste Ravalet	Guillaume Goyau	"	"
	{ Marie Rose Bigra	Marie Jeanne Deslières	"	"
Mar. 22.. Joseph	{ Joseph Bordeau	Jean Bapt. Petit	"	"
	{ Louise Clermont	Louise Bourron	"	"
Apr. 5.. Joseph	{ Jean Bapt. Goyau	Joseph Amable Deslières	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Angélique Deslières	Thérèse Meloche	"	"
May 5.. Joseph	{ Charles Campeau	Joseph Pilette	"	"
	{ Charlotte Montrét	Marie Louise Béquemont	"	"
May 16.. Dominique	{ François Gaudet	Vital Goyau	"	"
	{ Jeanne Parent	Elizabeth Parent	"	"
May 20.. Geneviève	{ Louis Jadot	Pierre Chêne	"	"
	{ Marguerite Desbutes	(Dit La Bute)	"	"
		Marie Louise Doyon	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1763				
June 9..	Charles François	{ Dyonèse La Ronde Suzanne De Selle	{ Pierre Meloche Jeanne Belleperche	Rev. P. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
June 19..	Cécile	{ Chrisostome Thiriot. Julie Campeau	{ Jean Bapt. Campeau Cécile Marsac	" "
June 26..	Louise.	{ Jean Joseph Grenon Marie Amable Hardouin	{ Pierre Charles Hardouin Catherine Meloche.	" "
June 30..	Pierre	{ Pierre Bohémie. Marie Josephine Courtois	{ Simon Courtois. Marie Anne Villers	" "
July 3..	Joseph.	{ François Comparé. Marie Tremblais	{ Joseph Sancié Marie Tremblais	" "
July 7..	Marie Joséphine.	{ René Cloutier Josephine Campeau	{ Michel Campeau Marie Elizabeth De Rouillard	" "
July 11..	Charles	{ Charles Dupuis. Catherine Saint-Aubin	{ Louis Saint-Aubin Agnes Tremblais	" "
July 11..	Charlotte	{ Louis Deshêtres Thérèse Louvier.	{ Charles Moran Marie Geneviève Tremblais	" "
July 11..	Joseph Hector	{ Ambroise Tremblais Marguerite Cimar.	{ Joseph Hector Hévé Suzanne Bey	" "
July 14..	Marie Louise	{ Pierre Chêne Marie Anne Cuillierier.	{ Jean Bapt. Cuillierier Marie Anne Chêne.	" "
July 18..	Joseph.	{ Nicolas Langlois Marie Magdeleine Pilette	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres Marie Anne Pilette	" "
July 21..	Pierre Jean Marie	{ Jean Bapt. Cuillierier Marie Anne Barron	{ Pierre Chêne. Marie Catherine Cuillierier	" "
Aug. 13..	Jacob	{ Antoine Robert. Marie Louise Bequemont	{ Jean Bapt. Ro Félicité Sainte-Marie.	" "
Aug. 14..	Marie Françoise	{ Joseph La Peuillade. Marie Anne Hamelin	{ François Charpentier Suzanne Bey	" "
Sept. 5..	François Charles	{ Charles François Caron Marie Louise Éinau	{ Jean Bapt. Giron Marie Anne Binau.	" "
Oct. 12..	François Xavier Robert	{ Robert Navarre Archange Marsac.	{ Charles Etienne Marin (Dit Courtois) Marie Françoise Navarre.	" "

Oct. 26..	Françoise	{ Jean Baptiste Dubreuil Catherine De Rouillard }	{ François De Rouillard François Mini }	"	"
Nov. 27..	Gabriel	{ Jean Baptiste Drouillard Charlotte Bigra }	{ Gabriel Héquet Marie Jeanne Prud'homme }	"	"
1764					
Feb. 16..	Joseph	{ Simon Rouillard Marguerite St. Jean (Dit Martin) }	{ Joseph Rouillard Marie Louise Clermont }	"	"
Apr. 5..	Pierre	{ Louis Clermont Louise Bourron }	{ Pierre Tamizier Susanne Bey }	"	"
Apr. 23..	Françoise	{ François Le Beau Josephine Bigra }	{ Jean Bapt. Rouillard Josephine Meloche }	"	"
Apr. 23	Charles	{ François Dubois Susanne Du Rivage }	{ Charles La Mare Marie Catherine St. Etienne }	"	"
June 28..	Marie Jeanne	{ Michel Campeau Marie Josephine Dutau }	{ Michel Campeau Marie Jeanne Prud'homme }	"	"
Aug. 18..	Marie Louise	{ Robert Thibaut Marguerite Prud'homme }	{ Louis Jadot Marie Louise Gudet }	"	"
Sept. 29..	Marie Magdelène	{ Louis Villers Marie Louise Morin }	{ François Villers Marie Magdelène Janis }	"	"
Oct. 10..	Jacob	{ Joseph Pilette Jeanne Belleperche }	{ Joseph Pongée Judith Cuillerier }	"	"
Oct. 25..	Etienne	{ Jo-seph Bourdeau Louise Clairmont }	{ Etienne Jacob Marie Jeanne Prud'homme }	"	"
Nov. 9	Dominique	{ Jean Bapt. Rouillard Charlotte Bigra }	{ Charles Dominique Janson Marie Anne Binan }	"	"
Dec. 1	Nicolas	{ Nicolas Langlois Marie Magdelène Pilette }	{ Laurent Parent Susanne Du Bey }	"	"
Dec. 3..	Joseph	{ Charles Bourron Marguerite Reaume }	{ Joseph Le Sueur Susanne Du Bei }	"	"
Dec. 27..	Etienne	{ Pierre Meloche Marie Catherine Saint Etienne }	{ Amable Saint-Etienne Marie Josephine Robert }	"	"
Dec. 28..	Hypolite	{ Fr. Janis Thérèse Meloche }	{ Hypolite Janis Marie Jeanne Deshêtres }	"	"
1765					
Jan. 16..	Archange	{ Louis Joseph Du Saulx Marie Louise Desbutes }	{ Charles Bernier Geneviève Gaudet }	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1765				
Mar. 3	Reine Angélique.....	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau { Joseph Pilote.....	{ Jean Bapt. Dufour { Josephine Tourangeau.....	Rev. F. Potier, Pre., J.M.
Mar. 30	François	{ Jean Louis Révau..... { Marie Josephine Saint-Etienne	{ Jean Bapt. Lautaine..... { Marie Josephine Révau	" "
Apr. 8	Louis.....	{ Jean Baptiste Bigot..... (Dit Patoka) { Marie Françoise Mini	{ Jean Salot..... { Marie Anne Villers	" "
Apr. 14	Marguerite	{ Charles Campeau	{ Pierre Des Lauriers	" "
		{ Charlotte Montrey	{ Marguerite Saint-Jean	" "
Apr. 23	Elizabeth	{ Charles François Caron	{ Jean Bapt. La Haye.....	" "
		{ Marie Louise Binan	{ Elizabeth Saint-Aubin	" "
Aug. 11	Marie Anne.....	{ Jacob André	{ Pierre Janerai.....	" "
		{ Marie Anne Godefroi	{ Marie Magdelène Levrav.....	" "
Sept. 3	Cécile	{ Pierre La Butte	{ Louis César De Quindre	" "
		{ Marie Anne Cuillierier.....	{ Marie Louise Robert	" "
Sept. 11	Marie Marguerite	{ Charles Bernier	{ Louis Joseph Du Saulx.....	" "
		{ Marie Louise Godet.....	{ Marie Anne Navarre.....	" "
Sept. 23	Charles	{ Louis Pelichon	{ François De Rouillard.....	" "
	(age, 1 year)	{ Marie Thérèse Pimparé.....	{ Marie Anne Villers	" "
Oct. 29	Zacharie.....	{ René Cloutier	{ Zacharie Cloutier	" "
		{ Josephine Campeau	{ Marie Josephine Robert.....	" "
Nov. 4	Marie Louise.....	{ Joseph Deslières	{ Vital Goyau	" "
		{ Véronique Denis	{ Marie Jeanne Deshêtres	" "
Dec. 8	Alexis	{ Nicolas Langlois	{ Antonio Langlois	" "
		{ Marie Magd. Pilette.....	{ Marie Anne Chêne.....	" "
Dec. 14	Jean Louis.....	{ Pierre Desnoyers	{ Claude Reaume.....	" "
		{ Marie Louise Le Duc	{ Geneviève Janis	" "
1766				
Jan. 22	Joseph.....	{ Joseph Maillon	{ Pierre Desnoyers	" "
		{ Thérèse Le Duc.....	{ Marie Louise Angélique Bonvouloir.....	" "
Feb. 11	Jean Baptiste	{ Joseph Bordeau	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau.....	" "
		{ Marie Louise Clermont.....	{ Marie Magd. Bourron.....	" "
Feb. 15	François Robert	{ Robert Thibault	{ François Prud'homme.....	" "
		{ Marguerite Prud'homme.....	{ Louise Godefroi	" "

Mar. 14. Nicolas	{ François Janis	Moreau Bonvouloir	"	"
	{ Thérèse Meloche	Marie Louise Bonvouloir	"	"
May 20. Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Baptiste Goillette	Omer Languedoc	"	"
	{ Susanne Paterne	Geneviève Godet	"	"
June 4. Josephine	{ François Rochelot	Simon Meloche	"	"
	{ Marie Josephine Meloche	Louise Tourangeau	"	"
July 2. Marie Louise	{ Simon Rouillard	Joseph Rouillard	"	"
	{ M. Magd. St. Jean	Marie Louise Campeau	"	"
July 7. Joseph Louis	{ Joseph Du Saux	Jean Bapt. Tourangeau	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Des Butes	Marie Marg. Reaume	"	"
Sept. 28. Michel Archange	{ Antoine Robert	Charles Fontaine	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Béquemont	Marie Louise Campeau	"	"
Oct. 17. Jeanne	{ Charles Campeau	Charles André Barthe	"	"
	{ Charlotte Montrey	Jeanne Pilette	"	"
Oct. 27. Simon	{ Pierre Meloche	Charles La Mare	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine St. Etienne	Catherine Meloche	"	"
Nov. 7. Geneviève	{ Claude Reaume	Laurent Parent	"	"
	{ Geneviève Janis	Marie Louise Reaume	"	"
Nov. 8. Geneviève	{ François Rouillard	Joseph St. Etienne	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Villers	Marie Josephine Morin	"	"
Nov. 25. Marie Jeanne	{ Jean Bapt. Rouillard	Jean Bapt. Tourangeau	"	"
	{ Charlotte Bigr.	Jeanne Prud'homme	"	"
Dec. 3. François Xavier	{ Jean Bapt. Billiot	Jean Louis Révan	"	"
	{ Marie Françoise Mini	Jeanne Siguin	"	"
		(Dit La Deronte)	"	"
Dec. 23. Jean	{ Jean Bapt. Ro	François Prud'homme	"	"
	{ Jeanne Prud'homme	Marie Josephine Pilote	"	"
1787				
Jan. 17. Joseph	{ François Morin	Joseph Bordeau	"	"
	{ (Dit Valcour)	Suzanne Béqui	"	"
	{ Marie Magd. Bourron	(Dit Paterne)	"	"
Mar. 7. Marie Françoise	{ Jean Louis Leveau	Joseph Ste. Marie	"	"
	{ Josephine St. Etienne	Marie Françoise Robert	"	"
Mar. 16. Philippe	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau	Etienne Jacob	"	"
	{ Marie Jos. Pilote	Judith Prud'homme	"	"
Mar. 16. Judith	{ Jeanne B. Tourangeau	Jean Bapt. Fauvel	"	"
	{ Marie Jos. Pilote	Marie Jos. Meloche	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date,</i> 1767	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
Mar. 31..	Charles	{ Charles Bernier	{ François Godet	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
		{ Marie Louise Godet	{ Marie Elizabeth Parent	{ " " " "
May 7..	François	{ Joseph Deslières	{ François Laframboise	{ " " " "
		{ Véronique Denys	{ Marie Anne Pilette	{ " " " "
May 19..	Nicolas	{ Nicolas Langlois	{ René Douliar	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Magd. Pilette	{ (Dit La Prise)	{ " " " "
June 9..	Marie Louise	{ Antoine Rivard	{ Marie Ste. Marie	{ " " " "
		{ Félicité Ste. Marie	{ Marie Louise Robert	{ " " " "
July 30..	Charles	{ André Pelletier	{ Charles La Mare	{ " " " "
		{ Catherine Meloche	{ Thérèse Meloche	{ " " " "
Sept. 25..	Jean Baptiste	{ François Rochelot	{ Jean Baptiste Tourangeau	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Jos. Meloche	{ Marie Jos. Pilote	{ " " " "
Oct. 3..	Jean Baptiste	{ Pierre Bohémie	{ Michel Vaudri	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Josephine Courtois	{ Marie Catherine Saint-Côme	{ " " " "
Nov. 14..	Geneviève	{ Joseph Bordeau	{ Charles François Fontaine	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Louise Clairmont	{ Marie Louise Reaume	{ " " " "
Nov. 23..	Judith	{ Etienne La Violette	{ Etienne Jacob	{ " " " "
		{ Judith Prud'homme	{ Agathe Prud'homme	{ " " " "
Dec. 5..	Joseph	{ Robert Thibaut	{ Pierre Pron	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Marguerite Prud'homme	{ Louise Pilette	{ " " " "
1763				
Jan. 27..	Jean Baptiste	{ François Le Beau	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Joseph Amable Binau	{ Marie Magdelaine Levraie	{ " " " "
Feb. 1..	Marie	{ Louis Lemay	{ Jean Baptiste No (Nau)	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Charlotte Le Boeuf	{ Joseph Dubau	{ " " " "
Feb. 25..	Antoine	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres	{ Antoine Deshêtres	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Anne Pilette	{ Agathe Chêne	{ " " " "
Apr. 29..	Bonaventure	{ Bonaventure Reaume	{ Louis Gouzague Deshêtres	{ " " " "
		{ Marie Jeanne Deshêtres	{ Geneviève Janis	{ " " " "
July 14..	Gabriel	{ Gabriel Le Grand, Ecuyer	{ Claude Reaume	{ " " " "
		{ Véronique Reaume	{ Marie Joseph Gamelin	{ " " " "

July 16.. Jacques.	{François Godet. Jeanne Parent	{Jacques Parent. Marie Marguerite Godet.	"	"	"
Aug. 12.. Louis	{Simon Rouillard. Marguerite St. Jean	{Louis Villers. Thérèse Cabassier.	"	"	"
Aug. 28.. Pierre	{François Morin. Marie Magdelène Bouvon.	{Pierre Morin. Marie Magdelène Languedoc.	"	"	"
Sept. 13.. Marie Des-Anges.	{Pierre Chêne (Dit Labute) Marie Anne Cuillerier.	{François Joncaire Chabert. Agathe Françoise Chêne	"	"	"
Sept. 27.. Jean Baptiste	{Jean Baptiste Bertrand Marie Magdelène Saint-Jean.	{Réné Théodore Duroseau Marie Anne Chêne.	"	"	"
Oct. 2.. Marie Joseph.	{Thomas Pajot. Marie Louise Viller.	{Pierre Meloche. Marie Joseph Morin	"	"	"
Oct. 4.. François	{François Rouillard Marie Anne Viller.	{Louis Viller. Marguerite Saint-Jean	"	"	"
Oct. 14.. Marie Joseph.	{Joseph Bourdeau Marie Louise Clairmont	{Zacharie Cloutier. Marie Joseph Le Beau	"	"	"
Oct. 15.. Marie Joseph.	{Antoine Rivard. Félicité Saint-Marie.	{Charles Bernard. Josette Emard	"	"	"
Oct. 19.. Angélique	{Nicolas Langlois Marie Magdelène Pilette	{Jacques Riendeau Elizabéth Parant	"	"	"
Nov. 18.. Etienne	{Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.	{Etienne Jacob Marie Magdelène Godet.	"	"	"
Dec. 30.. Louis	{Susor Le Beau Josette Le Beau	{François Le Beau Jeanne Belleperche	"	"	"
1769					
Jan. 1.. Louis	{Louis Montmeni. Agathe Prud'homme	{Jean Baptiste Rau. Marie-Louise Viller.	"	"	"
Jan. 20.. François	{Jean Baptiste Golette. Suzanne Le Bey	{François Janis Marguerite Reaume.	"	"	"
Mar. 15.. Jean Baptiste	{François Rochelot Marie Joseph Meloche	{Réné Théodore Du-roseau Marie Des-Anges Rochelot.	"	"	"
Mar. 27.. Marie-Anne.	{Charles Campeau Charlotte Montrey	{François Godet. Marie Anne Campeau	"	"	"
Apr. 14.. Catherine	{Pierre Meloche Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne.	{Jacques Charron Marie Louise Campeau.	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1769				
Apr. 22..	Thérèse	{ Jean Baptiste Billond. Françoise Mini	{ Jean Baptiste Giron. Joseph Révau.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Apr. 30..	Marie-Anne	{ Joseph Anable Deslières Marie Angélique Saint-Denis	{ Jean Bapt. Goyeau Anne Chêne.	"
May 11..	Marie-Jeanne	{ Jean Baptiste Rau. Marie Jeanne Prud'homme	{ Pierre Prud'homme Marguerite Le Beau	"
June 14..	Marie-Jeanne	{ Jean Louis Révau Marie Joseph Sainte-Etienne	{ Jean Bapt. Paré. Marie Jeanne Villier	"
July 14..	Catherine	{ Joseph Bondi Josette Gamelin	{ Jacques Charron. Jeanne Belleperche	"
July 29..	Pierre	{ Claude Reaume. Geneviève Janis	{ Jacques Babi Anne Navarre	"
Aug. 11..	Laurent	{ François Godet Marentette. Marie Jeanne Parent	{ Laurent Parent. Marie Magdelène Janis	"
Sept. 28..	Marguerite	{ Etienne Langeron. Catherine St. Aubin.	{ François Closier Magdelène Prud'homme	"
Oct. 2..	Jean-Charles	{ Robert Thibault Marguerite Prud'homme.	{ Charles Renaud Marie Joseph Prud'homme	"
Oct. 7..	Marie Des-Anges	{ Etienne Lavoilette. Judith Prud'homme.	{ Jean Baptiste La Pointe. Marie Des-Anges Rochelot.	"
Nov. 14..	Charlotte	{ Bonaventure Reaume Jeanne Deshêtres	{ Jacques Joachim Marie Louise Reaume.	"
Nov. 26..	François.	{ Charles François Fontaine. Elizabeth Godefroi	{ François Langlois Josette Godefroi	"
Dec. 26..	Noel	{ Hyacinthe Des-hêtres Marie-Anne Pilette	{ Jacques La Selles Marie Anne Chêne.	"
1770				
Jan. 4..	Henri	{ Simon Rouillard Marguerite Saint Jean	{ Louis Blanchette Marie Elizabeth Valet. (Dit Versailles)	"
Feb. 2..	Catherine	{ René Cloutier Josette Campeau	{ Louis Susor Catherine Pilette	"
Feb. 18..	Jacques	{ Etienne Jacob Marie Magdelène Godet	{ Louis Joseph Dusault. Marie Jeanne Parent	"

Feb. 19.. Marie Louise.....	{ Antoine Meloche	Pierre Meloche	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Campeau	Julienne Cuillier	"	"	"
Feb. 20.. Pierre	{ Pierre Chêne	Pierre Chêne	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Cuillier	Marie Joseph Cuillier	"	"	"
Feb. 22.. Basile	{ Pierre Desnoiers	Antoine Guérin	"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Rouillard	Elizabeth Valet	"	"	"
Mar. 11.. Charlotte.....	{ Gabriel Le Grand, Ecuyer	François Godet Marantet	"	"	"
	{ Chevalier de Saint-Bré		"	"	"
	{ Véronique Reaume	Marie Louise Reaume	"	"	"
Apr. 26.. Catherine.....	{ Jean Baptiste Billon	Antoine Mini	"	"	"
	{ Françoise Mini	Catherine Briant	"	"	"
May 7.. Marie Joseph.....	{ Louis Susor	André Pelletier	"	"	"
	{ Marie Joseph Le Beau	Marie Joseph Binou	"	"	"
May 20.. Agathe	{ Louis Montméri	Thomas Pajot	"	"	"
	{ Agathe Prud'homme	Judith Cuillier	"	"	"
June 13.. Antoine	{ Antoine Rivard	Etienne Sainte-Marie	"	"	"
	{ Félicité Sainte-Marie	Marie Jeanne Pilette	"	"	"
June 13.. Marie Des Anges	{ Louis Charles Brugiere	Charles Bouron	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Makons	Marie Des Anges Rochelot	"	"	"
June 29.. Pierre	{ François Rochelot	Joseph Pilette	"	"	"
	{ Josette Meloche	Marie Magdelène Meloche	"	"	"
July 14.. Susanne	{ Jean Baptiste Goilette	Louis Joseph Dusault	"	"	"
	{ Susanne Bey	Marie Magdelène Janis	"	"	"
Aug. 8.. Marie Anne	{ Jaques Amable De Mers	Antoine Girardin	"	"	"
(age, 19 days)	{ Marie Archange Aubertin	Marie Anne Le May	"	"	"
Sept. 17.. Antoine	{ Jaques André	Antoine Guerin	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Godefroi	Marie Joseph Pilote	"	"	"
Sept. 30.. Marie Archange.....	{ Thomas Pajot	René Théodore Duroseau	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Viller	Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne	"	"	"
Oct. 11.. Marie Louise.....	{ Charles Bernier	Joseph Godet	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Godet	Marie Magdelène Dupuis	"	"	"
Nov. 19.. Charles François	{ Charles Dominique Janson	François Le Beau	"	"	"
	{ (Dit La Palme)		"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Binou	Marie Jeanne Pilette	"	"	"
Dec. 6.. Marie Catherine.....	{ Jean Baptiste Dufour	Jean Baptiste Tourangeau	"	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Durand	Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne	"	"	"
	{ (Dit Montmiree)		"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1770				
Dec. 18..	Salomon	{ François De Rouillard. Marie Anne Viller..... }	{ Jean Baptiste De Rouillard. Marie Louise Viller..... }	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Dec. 27..	Jean Baptiste	{ Stanislas Le Vasseur. François De L'oeil..... }	{ Joseph Dusault. Charlotte Carmel..... }	" "
1771				
Jan. 6..	Angélique Reine	{ Nicolas Langlois	{ Joseph Rochelot	" "
		{ Marie Magdelène Pilette	{ Marie Archange Aubertin	" "
Jan. 16 ..	Joseph.....	{ Philippe Le Duc.....	{ Jean Baptiste Le Duc.....	" "
		{ Josette Pelletier	{ Marie Magdelène Janis.....	" "
Jan. 17..	Marie Magdelène	{ François Langlois	{ François Xavier Godet.....	" "
		{ Marie Magdelène Prud'homme.....	{ Marie Magdelène Godefroi.....	" "
Jan. 28...	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean Baptiste Cuillierier	{ Jean Baptiste Cuillierier	" "
		{ Geneviève Parent.....	{ Marie Jeanne Cardinal.....	" "
Feb. 11..	Jean Baptiste Gabriel	{ Gabriel Charpentier.....	{ François Le Beau	" "
		{ Geneviève Amable Bigra	{ Charlotte Bigra	" "
Feb. 17..	Marie Josephe	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres	{ Jean Pilette	" "
		{ Marie Anne Pilette	{ Marie Josephe Deshêtres.....	" "
Mar. 7..	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Joseph Deslières	{ Guillaume Goyau	" "
		{ (Dit Bonvouloir) Véronique Denis	{ Josette Godefroi.....	" "
Mar. 21..	Laurent.....	{ Joseph Bondi.....	{ François Godet.....	" "
		{ Josette Gamelin.....	{ Marie Louise Parent.....	" "
Mar. 23..	Laurent	{ Laurent Gréfar.....	{ Antoine Boufar.....	" "
		{ Marie Anne Casse	{ Catherine Pilette	" "
Mar. 29..	Jean Marie.....	{ Etienne Jacob.....	{ François Le Beau	" "
		{ Marie Magdelène Godet.....	{ Marie Louise Godet.....	" "
Apr. 2..	Joseph.....	{ Pierre Boémie	{ Joseph De Rouillard.....	" "
		{ Marie Josephe Courtois	{ Marie Angélique Boémie.....	" "
Apr. 2..	Marie Catherine	{ Jean Baptiste Rau	{ Jean Baptiste Prud'homme.....	" "
		{ Marie Jeanne Prud'homme	{ Catherine Bergeron	" "
Apr. 21...	Marie Josephe	{ François Choisi.....	{ René Cloutier.....	" "
		{ Marie Josephe Révau	{ Marie Josephe Saint-Etienne.....	" "
May 23 ..	Marie Josephe	{ Simon De Rouillard	{ Louis Blanchette	" "
		{ Marguerite Saint-Jean	{ Marie Josephe Morin.....	" "

May 29..Laurent	{ Claude Reaume.	{ Laurent Parent.	"	"
	{ Geneviève Janis	{ Marie Magdeleine Janis	"	"
June 14. Louise.	{ Etienne Buissonnet	{ Jean René Le Beau	"	"
	{ Catherine Vibrée	{ Angélique Buissonnet.	"	"
July 5..Catherine	{ Jean Louis Révau.	{ Pierre Meloche	"	"
	{ Marie Joseph Saint Etienne.	{ Catherine Pilette.	"	"
July 30..Catherine	{ André Pelletier	{ Jacques Boulet.	"	"
	{ Catherine Meloche.	{ Marie Joseph Meloche.	"	"
Aug. 3..Pierre	{ René Cloutier	{ Charles Campeau	"	"
	{ Marie Joseph Campeau	{ Josette Godet	"	"
Aug. 8..Joseph.	{ François Godet.	{ François Godet.	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Parent	{ Marie Louise Godet.	"	"
Aug. 10..Etienne	{ Etienne La Violette.	{ Jean Baptiste Tourangeau	"	"
	{ Judith Prud'homme.	{ Judith Cuillerier	"	"
Aug. 23..Louis	{ Charles Fontaine	{ Louis Odet (Odette).	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Godefroi	{ Marie Magdelène Jourdain.	"	"
Aug. 31..Marie Françoise.	{ Paul Guitare.	{ Pierre Meloche.	"	"
	{ Marie Angélique La Pointe	{ Marie Françoise Ninl.	"	"
Oct. 26..Antoine	{ Pierre Meloche.	{ Antoine Meloche	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne.	{ Marie Joseph Saint Etienne	"	"
Oct. 27..Marie Archange	{ Jean Periau.	{ Charles Valade.	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Perillard.	{ Marguerite La Durantaire	"	"
Oct. 28..Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Baptiste Paré.	{ Joseph De Rouillard.	"	"
	{ Marguerite Le Beau.	{ Marguerite La Durantaire.	"	"
Dec. 9..Louis	{ Pierre Caillon.	{ Louis Villier.	"	"
	{ Véronique Guitare.	{ Angélique La Pointe.	"	"
Dec. 19..Marguerite	{ Etienne Langron.	{ Jean Louis Révau.	"	"
1772	{ (Dit Lafontaine)	{ Marie Catherine Mété.	"	"
Jan. 7..Nicolas	{ Catherine Casse (ou Care)	{ Marie Catherine Mété.	"	"
	{ Charles Bernier.	{ Nicolas Caron.	"	"
Jan. 11..Antoine	{ Marie Louise Godet.	{ Marie Magdelène Jourdain.	"	"
	{ Antoine Meloche	{ Claude Saint-Aubin.	"	"
Jan. 21..Marguerite Des-Anges.	{ Marie Louise Campeau	{ Marie Magdelène Meloche.	"	"
	{ Jacques Amable De Mers.	{ Guillaume Goïau (Goyau)	"	"
Jan. 23..Laurent	{ Marie Archange Aubertin	{ Marie Des Anges Roche.ot.	"	"
	{ Laurent Parent.	{ Laurent Parent.	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Janis.	{ Thérèse Meloche.	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1772				
Feb. 14..	Marie Louise Angélique	{ Pierre Chêne (Dit La Butte) Marie Anne Cuillierier.	{ Claude Thomas Chêne. Marie Anne Chêne.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Feb. 16..	Marie Thérèse	{ Charles Dominique Janson (Dit La Palme) Marie Anne Binau	{ Simon Drouillar. Marie Thérèse Brossar.	"
Feb. 18..	Marie Catherine	{ Antoine Rivard. Félicité Sainte-Marie	{ François Xavier Sainte-Marie. Catherine Goyau (Goyau).	"
Mar. 11..	Charlotte	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres. Marie Anne Pillette.	{ Père Potier. Marie Magdelène Pilette.	"
Mar. 15..	François	{ Louis Montmenil Agathe Prud'homme	{ François Jouet. Marie Louise	"
May 13..	Charles	{ Joseph Maillon Thérèse Le Duc.	{ Charles Bourron Marie Louise Desnoyers	"
May 28..	Marie	{ Louis Susor. Josette Le Beau.	{ Zacharie Cloutier Marie Catherine Bergeron.	"
May 28..	Joseph.	{ Jean Baptiste Gouillettes Susanne Le Bey.	{ François Renaud Marie Louise Godet.	"
June 30..	Pierre	{ Charles Brugiere Marguerite Makons.	{ Louis Blanchette Josette Makons.	"
July 22..	Charlotte.	{ Joseph Deschenne. Charlotte Le Duc	{ Charles Bourron Marie Jos. Pelletier.	"
Aug. 19..	Marie Magdelène	{ Thomas Pajot Marie Louise Viller.	{ Louis Viller. Marie Magdelène Goyau (Goyau)	"
Aug. 31..	Archange	{ François Godet Marantet. Marie Jeanne Parent	{ Dominique Godet Agathe Parent	"
Sept. 6..	Marie Marguerite	{ Jean Saliot Marie Marguerite Reaume.	{ Louis Jos. Du Saux Marie Marguerite Reaume.	"
Oct. 4..	Marie Catherine	{ Joseph Valade Thérèse Binau	{ Jean Baptiste Valade Marie Catherine Mété.	"
Oct. 9..	Marie Magdelène	{ Nicolas Langlois Marie Magdelène.	{ Etienne La Côte (Dit Languedoc) Charlotte Joachim.	"

Nov. 23..	Jean Baptiste	{ Joseph Drouillard	{ Pierre Janerai (Dit La Deboute)	"	"
Dec. 3..	Joseph.	{ Josette Godefroi	{ Elizabeth Rapin	"	"
Dec. 5..	Archange.	{ Gabriel Le Grand (Ecuyer)	{ Joseph Barrois.	"	"
Dec. 7..	Judith.	{ Véronique Reaume	{ Agathe Belleperche.	"	"
Dec. 22..	Marie Magdelène	{ Joseph Bondi.	{ Catherine Pilette.	"	"
1773		{ Josette Gamelin.	{ Louis Viller.	"	"
Jan. 14..	Simon	{ Marie Catherine Perillard	{ Judith Prud'homme.	"	"
Jan. 15..	Elizabeth	{ Etienne Jacob.	{ François Godet.	"	"
Jan. 17..	Elizabeth	{ Marie Magdelène Godet.	{ Marie Joseph Le Beau	"	"
Jan. 30..	Denis	{ Philippe Le Duc.	{ Joseph Maillon.	"	"
Feb. 5..	Marie Joseph.	{ Joseph Pelletier	{ Angélique Pelletier	"	"
Feb. 9..	Hyacinthe	{ Jean Bapt. Bertrand	{ Simon Drouillard.	"	"
Feb. 13..	Geneviève	{ Marie Magdelène Martin.	{ Marie Magdelène Bertrand.	"	"
Feb. 16..	François De Sales.	{ Philippe Bélanger.	{ Philippe Le Duc.	"	"
Feb. 27..	Jean Baptiste	{ Elizabeth Valet.	{ Elizabeth Drouillard	"	"
Mar. 25..	Marie	{ François Drouillard.	{ François Viller.	"	"
Apr. 5..	François Xavier.	{ Marie Anne Viller.	{ Catherine Pilette.	"	"
		{ Pierre Cheule.	{ Pierre Séra.	"	"
		{ (Dit Bélair)	{ (Dit Coquillard)	"	"
		{ Anne Menard.	{ Marie Joseph Poirier	"	"
		{ Louis Bernard	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres.	"	"
		{ (Dit La Joye)	{ Marie Anne Clène.	"	"
		{ Marie Crête	{ Charles Ancher.	"	"
		{ Claude Reaume.	{ (Dit Odienne)	"	"
		{ Geneviève Janis.	{ Marie Anne Deshêtres.	"	"
		{ François Langlois.	{ Jean Baptiste Gignac	"	"
		{ Marie Magdelène Prud'homme.	{ Marie Catherine Bergeron	"	"
		{ Jean Baptiste Dufour	{ Charles Reaume.	"	"
		{ Catherine Durand.	{ Marie Joseph Pilote	"	"
		{ (Dit Mont-Mirel)	{ Vital Desmouchelle	"	"
		{ André Pelletier.	{ Marie Magdelène Meloche.	"	"
		{ Catherine Meloche.	{ François Billet	"	"
		{ Etienne Buissonnet.	{ Marie Angélique Fovel	"	"
		{ Catherine Saint-Germain.		"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1773				
Apr. 5.	Gabriel	{ Etienne Buissonnet Catherine Saint-Germain.. }	{ Etienne Buissonnet Catherine Pilette	Rev. F. Potier, P're., J.M.
May 3.	Thérèse	{ René Cloutier.. Josette Campeau	{ Pierre Charron	" "
May 5.	Marie Des-Anges	{ Antoine Langlois Marie Des Ang'es Rochelot.. }	{ Nicolas Langlois. Elizabeth Parent	" "
July 4.	Vital	{ Jacques Amable Du Mété Marie Archange Robertin .. }	{ Vital Desmouchelle. Magdelène Goyau	" "
Aug. 28.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Simon Drouillar .. Marguerite St. Jean .. (Dit Martin)	{ Jean Bapt. Lantailla Elizabeth Drouillar	" "
Aug. 30.	Marie Des Ang'es	{ Joseph Deslières .. Marie Véroniq. Denis	{ Jean Baptiste Favereau Hypolite Deslières	" "
Sept. 23.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Bapt. Goulette.. Geneviève	{ Jean Baptiste Favereau Catherine Rochelot	" "
Sept. 28.	Marie Joseph.	{ Etienne La Violette.. Judith Prud'homme	{ Jean Baptiste La Pointe. Marie Jos. Pilote	" "
Oct. 11.	Félicité.	{ Antoine Rivaret .. Félicité Sainte-Marie	{ Jacques Charron .. Marie Jos. Gamelin	" "
Oct. 13.	François Xavier	{ Pierre Desnoyer.. Elizabeth Drouillar	{ Philippe Bélanger. Catherine Bourasa	" "
Oct. 21.	Anne Ursule.	{ François Sorulier.. Marie Jeanne Gendron	{ Philippe Déjeau .. Marguerite Joncaire	" "
Oct. 23.	François Xavier.	{ François Choisi .. Marie Joseph Reveau	{ Joseph Sera .. (Dit Coquillard Elizabeth Reveau	" "
Oct. 24.	Josette.	{ Joseph Drouillar .. Josette Godefroi	{ Simon Drouillar .. Charlotte Bigra	" "
Oct. 28.	Charles Jérôme	{ Pierre Boémie .. Marie Joseph Courtois	{ Jean Baptiste Jérôme Desrochers.. Marie Angélique Boémie	" "
Nov. 1.	Toussaint	{ Bonaventure Reaume .. Marie Jeanne Deshêtres	{ Vital Desmouchelle. Marie Magdelène Janis	" "
Nov. 1.	Elizabeth	{ Charles Fontaine .. Elizabeth Godefroi	{ Jean Bapt. Gignac .. Elizabeth Drouillard	" "

Dec. 8.	François	{ Joseph Meté Marie Catherine Dufour	{ François Villers Marie Catherine Mété	"	"
Dec. 25.	Jean Baptiste	{ Louis Susor Josette Le Beau	{ Jean Bapt. Bigra Marie Catherine Germain	"	"
1774 Jan. 27.	Marie Thérèse	{ Joseph Valade Marie Thérèse Binau	{ François Rochelot François Magd. Levrai	"	"
Jan. 28.	Marie Louise	{ Charles Bernier Marie Louise Godet	{ Dominiq. La Brosse Marie Louise Godet	"	"
Feb. 1.	Jean Baptiste	{ Pierre Meloche Marie Catherine St. Etienne	{ Pierre Charron Marie Magdelène Meloche	"	"
Feb. 3.	Joseph	{ Joseph Rouillar Marie Jos. Bleau	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres Charlotte Joachim	"	"
Feb. 8.	Marguerite	{ Jean Bapt. Paré Marguerite Le Beau	{ Jean Bapt. Le Beau Marie Magdelène Meloche	"	"
Feb. 11.	Jean Baptiste	{ Louis Montmenil Agathe Prud'homme	{ Jean Saliot Judith Prud'homme	"	"
Feb. 14.	Antoine	{ Jacques Pelletier Marie Magdelène Le Vasseur	{ Antoine Robert Jannette Pilette	"	"
Feb. 16.	Angélique	{ Etienne Jaco Marie Magd. Godet	{ Benjamin Chapu Angélique Godet	"	"
Mar. 7.	Pierre	{ Laurent Parent Magdelène	{ Pierre Meloche Catherine Bourasa	"	"
Mar. 10.	Marie Catherine	{ Jean Bapt. La Rue Elizabeth Binau	{ Jean Bourjou Marie Cuillier	"	"
Mar. 22.	Marie Catherine	{ Antoine Meloche Louise Campeau	{ Jacques Charron Catherine Meloche	"	"
Mar. 29.	Jacques	{ Nicolas Langlois Marie Magd. Pilette	{ Vital Desmouchelle Marie Jeanne Belleperche	"	"
Apr. 13.	Charles	{ Jean Bapt. Hoilette Susanne Bey	{ Charles Bourron Thérèse Janis	"	"
May 20.	Marie Joseph	{ François Le Beau Josette Binau	{ Jean René Le Beau Marie Catherine Robert-Jann.	"	"
May 25.	Jacques	{ Jacques Parent Catherine Cuillier	{ Laurent Parent Marie Anne Barron	"	"
June 4.	Paul	{ François Godet (Dit Marantet) Marie Jeanne Parent	{ François Godet Marie Louise Parent	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
June 7., 1774.	Marie Anne	{ Etienne Langeron. Catherine Casse.	{ Parfait Dufour Marie Anne Le Sueur	Rev. F. Potier, Pre., J.M.
July 18.	Antoine	{ Antoine Langlois. Marie Des Anges Rochelot.	{ Jean Bapt. Langlois. Catherine Rochelot	" "
Aug. 24	Marie Magdelène	{ Charles Renaud. Marie Magd. Bertrand	{ Thomas Pajot. Marie Magd. Martin	" "
Aug. 26.	Charlotte	{ Jean Baptiste Le Duc. Charlotte Bonrassa.	{ Joseph Maillon. Catherine Bourassa	" "
Sept. 16.	Agathe.	{ Jean Bapt. Reaume Agathe Barrois.	{ Charles Reaume. Marie Jeanne Belleperche	" "
Sept. 19.	Marie Thérèse	{ Joseph Bondi. Josette Gamelin.	{ Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.	" "
Sept. 26.	Marie Magdelène	{ Antoine Morrisseau Geneviève Grenon.	{ Pierre Coquillar. Marie Magd. Meloche.	" "
Sept. 27.	Thérèse	{ Louis Révau Josette Saint-Etienne	{ Joseph Pongée. Thérèse Meloche	" "
Oct. 4.	Catherine	{ Thomas Pajot Marie Louise Villor.	{ Pierre Viller Catherine Buissonnet	" "
Oct. 28.	Marie Catherine	{ Jean Bapt. L'Antailla. Marie Catherine L'Antailla.	{ Thomas Pajot. Catherine Le Beau	" "
Nov. 1	Marie Jeanne.	{ André Pelletier Marie Cath. Meloche	{ Pierre Meloche. Marie Jeanne Belleperche	" "
Dec. 1.	Marie Magdelène.	{ Pierre Chul. (Dit Belair)	{ Joseph Cera. (Dit Coquillard)	" "
Dec. 7.	Vital.	{ Anne Ménard. Vital Desmouchelles.	{ Isabeth Drouillar Michel Catin	" "
Dec. 12.	Marguerite	{ Marie Louise Goïau Jean Bapt. La Pointe	{ Thérèse Meloche Etienne La Violette.	" "
Dec. 26.	Marie Louise (age, 1 month)	{ Catherine Goïau Louis Bernard. (Dit La Joie)	{ Marguerite Reaume. Nicolas Goïau.	" "
Dec. 31	Marie Angélique.	{ Marie Crête. Jean Bapt. Dufour	{ Marie Louise Goïau Michel Roy.	" "
		{ Catherine Durand.	{ Marie Magd. Meloche.	" "

1775					
Jan. 5.	Ursule.	{Philippe Bélanger. Elizabeth Valet.	Jean Bapt. Hoilette. Elizabeth Rapin.	{	“
Jan. 6.	François.	{Claude Reaume. Geneviève Janis.	Pierre Meloche. Thérèse Meloche.	}	“
Feb. 15.	Pierre.	{Jean Bapt. Bertrand. Marie Magd. Martin.	Pierre Prone. Charlotte Bertrand.	}	“
Feb. 24.	Thérèse.	{François Langlois. Marie Magd. Prud'homme.	Benjamin Chapu. Thérèse Meloche.	}	“
Feb. 28.	Noel-Etienne.	{Noel Etienne Chauvin. Jeanne Meloche.	Pierre Meloche. Susanne Pépin.	}	“
Mar. 12.	Antoine.	{Louis Montmeni. Agathe Prud'homme.	Antoine Meloche. Elizabeth Godefroi.	}	“
Mar. 16.	Thérèse.	{Bonaventure Reaume. Jeanne Deshêtres.	Jean Bapt. Favereau. Thérèse Janis.	}	“
Mar. 31.	Antoine.	{Antoine Boufar. Angélique Boemie.	Louis Susor. Marie Jos. Courtois.	}	“
Apr. 6.	Joseph.	{Joseph Deschênes. Charlotte Le Duc.	Jean Bapt. Le Duc. Geneviève Janis.	}	“
Apr. 7.	Marguerite.	{François Drouillar. Marie-Anne Villier.	Antoine Rousseau. Elizabeth Rapin.	}	“
Apr. 17.	François Xavier.	{Etienne La Violette. Judith Prud'homme.	François Prud'homme. Marie Magd. Jourdain.	}	“
May 7.	Joseph.	{Joseph Valcour. Josette Makons.	Joseph Maillon. Susanne Bey.	}	“
			(Dit Patène)		
June 3.	Louis.	{Louis Charles Brugière. Marguerite Makons.	Jean Bapt. Touranjau. Marie Angélique Beauchamp.	}	“
June 4.	Marie Louise. (age, 13 months)	{Louis Robidou. Elizabeth Chausseau.	Jaques Belleperche. Thérèse Drouillar.	}	“
June 8.	Susanne.	{François Sordillet. Marie Jeanne Gendron.	François Janis. Suzanne Desnoyers.	}	“
June 15.	Josette.	{Zacharie Cloutier. Thérèse Campeau.	Charles Bernier. Josette Dutau.	}	“
Aug. 12.	Pierre.	{Réné Cloutier. Josette Campeau.	Pierre Campeau. Magdelène Godefroi.	}	“

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1775				
Sept. 13.	Jannette.	{ Nicolas Langlois. Magdelène Langlois.	{ Jean Bapt. Favreau Jeanne Deshêtres.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Sept. 25.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean B. Le Duc. Catherine Bourasa.	{ Philippe Le Duc. Thérèse Meloche.	" "
Sept. 27.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Baptiste L'Antailla. Catherine Bergeron.	{ Simon Bergeron Marie Magdelène Godefrol.	" "
Sept. 30.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Guillaume Sterlin. Agathe Chêne.	{ Antoine Cuillierier. Angélique Girard.	" "
Oct. 7.	Thérèse.	{ François Choisi. Marie Joseph Levrau.	{ Jean Louis Levrau. Thérèse Janis.	" "
Oct. 16.	Philippe Jaques.	{ Philippe Le Duc. Josette Pelletier.	{ Louis Bourasa. Thérèse Janis.	" "
Oct. 20.	Pierre.	{ Joseph Mété. Catherine Dufour.	{ Claude Reaune. Susanne Bey.	" "
Oct. 20.	Joseph.	{ Joseph Valade. Marie Thérèse Binau.	{ François Villers. Magdelène Meloche.	" "
Nov. 28.	Thérèse.	{ François Le Beau. Amable Binau.	{ Charles Binau. Charlotte Bergeron.	" "
Nov. 28.	Marie Louise.	{ François Le Beau. Amable Binau.	{ Ignace Tuote. Joseph Le Beau.	" "
Nov. 29.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Charles Fontaine. Elizabeth Godefrol.	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau Magdelène Godefrol.	" "
Dec. 6.	Marie Charlotte.	{ Etienne Jacob. Marie Magd. Godet.	{ Charles Bernier. Marie Charlotte Goulette.	" "
Dec. 9.	Marguerite.	{ Antoine Langlois. Marie Rochelot.	{ Vital Desmouchelles. Magdelène Pilette.	" "
Dec. 10.	Joseph.	{ Joseph Godet. Jannette Pilette.	{ François Godet. Marie Jeanne Parent.	" "
1776				
Jan. 5.	Charles.	{ Charles Renaud. M. Magdelène Bertrand.	{ Jean Bapt. Bertrand Josette Pilote.	" "
Jan. 5.	Etienne.	{ Charles Renaud. M. Magdelène Bertrand.	{ Etienne La Violette. Marguerite St. Jean.	" "

Feb. 17. .Marie Angélique	{ Joseph Drouillar Josette Godefroi. }	Pierre Drouillar. Angélique La Badie. }	"	"
Jan. 28. .Catherine	{ Louis Susor. Josette Le Beau. }	Réné Le Beau. Catherine Buissonnet }	"	"
Jan. 28. .Marie Catherine.	{ Claude St. Aubin. Marie Catherine Jâne }	André Pelletier. Josette Jâne. }	"	"
Feb. 21. .Charles.	{ Antoine Meloche. Marie Louise Campeau. }	Charles Campeau. Thérèse Meloche }	"	"
Mar. 17. .Pierre	{ François Godet. Marie Jeanne Parent }	François Prat. Marie Louise Godet. }	"	"
Mar. 22. .Jean Baptiste.	{ Louis Montmèni. Agathe Prud'homme. }	François Prud'homme. Marie Catherine Buissonnet. }	"	"
Mar. 29 .François	{ Charles Bernier Marie Louise Godet. }	François Godet. Marie Charlotte Goulet. }	"	"
Apr. 5. .Lambert	{ Jacques Parent. Catherine Cuillier. }	Louis Jos. Du Saux Marie Jeanne Cardinal }	"	"
Apr. 9. .Joseph Toussaint	{ Noël Chauvin. Marie Jeanne Meloche. }	André Pelletier. Thérèse Meloche }	"	"
Apr. 30. .Louis	{ Jean Baptiste Paré Marguerite Le Beau. }	Pierre Pron. Marie Louise Quenel. (Dit St. Remi) }	"	"
May 1. .Marie Magdelène.	{ Jacques Pelletier Marie Magdelène Le Vasseur. }	Joseph Bondi. Catherine Pilette. }	"	"
May 22. .Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Baptiste Salot. Marie Magd. Reaume }	Jean Bapt. Gignac. Anne Viller. }	"	"
June 23. .Jean Alexis.	{ Alexis Loranger Maisonneville Marguerite Philippe Jonquière Chabert. }	Médard Gamelin Marguerite Paul Jonquière Chabert. }	"	"
July 23. .Jean Baptiste.	{ Laurent Parent. Marie Magdelène Janis }	Jean B. Tourneux Thérèse Janis. }	"	"
Aug. 22. .Marie Joseph	{ André Pelletier Catherine Meloche }	Antoine Meloche Josette Pilote. }	"	"
Aug. 28 .Anne.	{ Thomas Pajot. Marie Louise Viller. }	François Drouillar. Marie Jeanne Viller. }	"	"
Sept. 24. .Marie Catherine.	{ Jacques Bezer. Marie Catherine Mété }	Charles François Fontaine. Marie Catherine Dufour. }	"	"
Sept. 25. .Joseph.	{ Joseph Bondi. Josette Gamelin. }	Pierre Meloche. Marie Magd. Le Vasseur }	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.							
Names of Parents.		Names of Sponsors.		Officiating Priest.			
Date.	Name of Child.						
1776							
Oct. 5.	Alexis	{	François Droullar.	Antoine Robert.	{	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J. M.	
			Marie Anne Viller.	Marie Magd. Meloche.			
Oct. 13.	Pierre	{	Antoine Boufar.	Pierre Boëmie	{	"	
			Angélique Boëmie.	Louise Du Berger.		"	
Oct. 28.	Pierre	{	Pierre Campeau.	Réné Clontier.	{	"	
			Marie Magd. Godefroi.	Susanne Pepin.		"	
Nov. 4.	Jean Baptiste.	{	Jean Bapt. La Pointe.	Hyacinthe Desbêtres.	{	"	
			Catherine Goliau.	Marie Magd. Goliau.		"	
Nov. 7.	Jean Marie.	{	Pierre Meloche.	André Pelletier.	{	"	
			Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne.	Jeanne Meloche.		"	
Nov. 13.	François Xavier	{	François Le Beau.	François Rochelot.	{	"	
			Josette Binau.	Marie Amable Céras.		"	
				(Dit Coquillard)		"	
Dec. 9.	Isaac.	{	Jos. Valcour.	André Pelletier.	{	"	
			Josette Makons.	Josette Pilote.		"	
Dec. 16.	Antoine.	{	Claude Thomas Reaume.	Antoine Meloche.	{	"	
			Geneviève Janis.	Charlotte Reaume.		"	
Dec. 19.	Lisette.	{	Etienne La Violette.	Pierre Prud'homme.	{	"	
			Angéliqu. Prud'homme.	Marie Joseph Janis.		"	
Dec. 22.	Susanne	{	Bonaventure Reaume.	Alexis Maisonneville.	{	"	
			Marie Jeanne Desbêtres.	Charlotte Reaume.		"	
Dec. 31.	Charles	{	Jean Bapt. L'Antailla.	François Victor Morrisseau.	{	"	
			Marie Catherine Bergeron.	Charlotte Bergeron.		"	
1777							
Jan. 6.	Joseph.	{	Antoine Langlois.	Joseph Rochelot.	{	"	
			Marie Des-Anges Rochelot.	Marie Jeanne Belleperche.		"	
Jan. 11.	Anne	{	George Gnaggs (Nexe).	Jean Baptiste Tourangeau.	{	"	
			Rachel Sly.	Catherine Meloche.		"	
Jan. 14.	Jean Baptiste.	{	Jean Baptiste St. Aubin.	Pierre Chélu.	{	"	
				(Dit Beler)		"	
			Charlotte Beler.	Marie Catherine Jann.		"	
Jan. 22.	Charles.	{	Jean Bapt. Tourangeau.	Jean Baptiste Reaume.	{	"	
			Marie Goulette.	Marie Louise Godet.		"	

Jan. 26.. Jean-Louis.....	{ Louis Bernard. (Dit La Joye)	Jean Louis Revau.	"	"
	{ Marie Crête	Marie D'ovignon.	"	"
Feb. 1.. Marie Louise.....	{ Michel Catin. (Dit Baron)	Louis Goïau.	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Goïau.	Marie Magd. Goïau.	"	"
Feb. 13.. Dominique.....	{ Simon Droullar.	Dominique Godet.	"	"
	{ Marie Marguerite St. Jean. (Dit Martin)	Geneviève Cuillier.	"	"
Mar. 13.. Archange.....	{ Jean Bapt. Cuillier	François Godet.	"	"
	{ Geneviève Parent.	Marie Louise Parent.	"	"
Mar. 22.. Louis.....	{ Louis Viller.	Antoine Langlois.	"	"
	{ Charlotte Riendeau. (Dit Joachim)	Marie Jos. Morin.	"	"
Mar. 23.. Paul.....	{ Philippe Le Duc.	Joseph Mété.	"	"
	{ Josette Peltier	Susanne Desnoyers	"	"
Apr. 10.. Agathe.....	{ Jean Bapt. Reaume.	Charles Chauvin.	"	"
	{ Agathe Barrois	Marie Magd. Meloche.	"	"
Apr. 14.. Jaques.....	{ Joseph Bertiome.	Jaques Charron.	"	"
	{ Catherine Pilettes.	Marguerite Joncaire (Chabert).	"	"
Apr. 26.. Zacharie.....	{ Zacharie Cloutier.	Réné Cloutier.	"	"
	{ Thérèse Campeau	Marie Angélique Beauchamps	"	"
May 6.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Joseph Deschênes.	Louis Joseph Du Saux.	"	"
	{ Charlotte Le Duc	Thérèse Meloche.	"	"
May 5.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau.	Noël Chauvin.	"	"
	{ Suzanne Chauvin	Marguerite La Durantaie.	"	"
May 7.. Marie Thérèse.....	{ Pierre Cheules	Jean Baptiste Le Beau.	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Ménard.	Thérèse Brassar.	"	"
May 11.. Catherine.....	{ Jean Baptiste Le Duc.	Joseph Deschênes.	"	"
	{ Catherine Bourasa	Thérèse Le Duc.	"	"
June 2.. Cécile.....	{ Joseph Godet.	Joseph Du Saux.	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Pilette	Marie Jeanne Belleperche	"	"
June 15.. Joseph.....	{ François Godet.	François Berthelet.	"	"
	{ Jeanne Parent	Marie Jeanne Cardinal.	"	"
June 18.. François.....	{ François Prate.	Dominiqu. La Brosse.	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Parent	Marie Louise Parent.	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.			Names of Parents.		Names of Sponsors.		Officiating Priest.
Date.	Name of Child.						
1777							
June 23	Marie Angélique		{ Jean B. Dufour		{ Parfait Dufour		Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
			{ Catherine Montmirel		{ Marie Angélique Tourangeau		"
June 23	Catherine		{ François Langlois		{ Pierre Prud'homme		"
			{ M. Magdelène Prud'homme		{ Catherine Buissonnet		"
July 5	Pierre Bonaventure		{ Louis Robidou		{ Charles Drouillar		"
	(age, 11 months)		{ Elizabeth Sousereau		{ M. Louise Quenel		"
July 6	Jeanne		{ René Cloutier		{ André Peltier		"
			{ Josette Campeau		{ Jeanne Viller		"
July 31	Marie Louise		{ Charles Bernier		{ Benjamin Chapu		"
			{ M. Louise Godet		{ Françoise Du Saux		"
Aug. 11	Alexandre		{ Jean Bapt. Hoilette		{ Alexandre Hoilette		"
			{ Susanne Bey		{ Susanne Desnoyers		"
Aug. 22	Etienne		{ Etienne Jacob		{ Joseph Godet		"
			{ Marie Magd. Godet		{ Anne Viller		"
Nov. 1	Toussaint		{ Alexis L'oranger		{ Jacques Babi		"
			{ (Dit Maisonville)		{ (Dit Du Perron)		"
			{ Marie Marguerite Joncaire		{ Charlotte Reaume		"
Nov. 7	M. Magdelène		{ Louis Susor		{ Antoine Boufar		"
			{ Josette Le Beau		{ M. Magdelène Godet		"
Nov. 7	Louis		{ Louis Goiau		{ Vital Desmouchelles		"
			{ Thérèse Janis		{ Geneviève Janis		"
Nov. 30	Elizabeth		{ François Chéisi		{ Jean Bapt. Campeau		"
			{ Marie Josette Revau		{ Elizabeth Renau		"
Nov. 30	Jacques		{ Joseph Mété		{ Jaq. Bezer		"
			{ Catherine Dufour		{ Judith Prud'homme		"
Dec. 8	Antoine		{ Jacques Parent		{ Jean Bapt. Cuillierier		"
			{ Catherine Cuillierier		{ Jeanne Parent		"
Dec. 8	Josette		{ Charles Delille		{ Julien Chêne		"
			{ Thérèse Campeau		{ Catherine Rochelot		"
Dec. 12	Toussaint		{ Noël Cochon		{ Parfait Dufour		"
			{ (Dit Chauvin)				"
			{ Jeanne Meloche		{ Thérèse Meloche		"
Dec. 20	Marie Charlotte		{ Pierre Charron		{ Louis Gaillard		"
			{ Marie Charlotte Campeau		{ Marie Joseph Morin		"

Dec. 21.. Thomas	{ Antoine Meloche Marie Louise Campeau }	{ Thomas Pajot. Catherine Saint-Etienne }	"	"	"
Dec. 28.. Simon	{ Jean Baptiste Bertrand Marie Magd. Martin }	{ Jean Bapt. Buissonnet M. Angélique Touranjau }	"	"	"
Dec. 31.. Elizabeth	{ Joseph Drouillar Josette Godefroi }	{ Jean Bapt. Drouillar Charlotte Bertrand }	"	"	"
1778					
Jan. 4.. Catherine	{ Antoine Boufar. Angélique Boëmie }	{ Jaques Belleperche. Catherine Buissonnet }	"	"	"
Jan. 5.. Marie Charlotte	{ Charles Janson (Dit La Palme) Marie Gendron }	{ Claude St. Aubin Charlotte Campeau }	"	"	"
Jan. 11.. Joseph	{ François Sourdillet Marie Jeanne Gendron }	{ Joseph Mailion. Véronique Le Grand }	"	"	"
Jan. 31.. Charles	{ Bernard La Joie Marie Crève }	{ Charles Rivière. Charlotte Rindeau (Dit Joachim) }	"	"	"
Feb. 6.. Marie Louise	{ Louis Montmeni Agathe Prud'homme }	{ Victor Morrisseau. Marie Louise Godet }	"	"	"
Feb. 13.. Marie-Anne	{ Jean Bapt. Paré Marguerite Le Beau }	{ Antoine Descombes. Marie Anne Chêne }	"	"	"
Feb. 15.. Joseph	{ Laurent Parent. Marie Magd. Janis }	{ François Godet. Geneviève Janis }	"	"	"
Feb. 24.. Jean Baptiste	{ Jean B. Bonshomme. (Dit Gascon) Elizabeth Drouillard }	{ Simon Drouillar Josette Pilote }	"	"	"
Mar. 1.. Rebecca	{ George Gnags (Nexe). Rachel Slei }	{ André Peltier. Josette Pilote }	"	"	"
Mar. 9.. Jean Baptiste	{ Franç. Le Beau Joëtte Binau }	{ Jean Bapt. Laframboise Catherine Buissonnet }	"	"	"
Mar. 17.. François	{ Louis Charles Brugière Marguerite Makons }	{ Fran. Sordillet Thérèse Le Duc }	"	"	"
Mar. 18.. Charles Gabriel	{ Charles Fontaine Elizabeth Godefroi }	{ Charles Binau Catherine Buissonnet }	"	"	"
Mar. 22.. Marie Magdelène	{ Vital Desmonchelle Marie Magd. Goïau }	{ Claude Thomas Reaume Catherine Goïau }	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1778				
Mar. 29.	Alexis	{ Guillaume La Forêt. Geneviève Amable Bigra.	{ Alexis L'oranger Marie Angélique Cuillierier	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Apr. 22.	François Xavier	{ Alexis Arconet Marguerite La Forêt.	{ François Comparé Catherine Valet. (Ve sailles)	" "
Apr. 26.	Joseph	{ Jean Bapt. Le Beau Jannette Chauvin.	{ Jos. Drouillar. Marguerite Le Beau.	" "
Apr. 30.	Catherine	{ Jean Saliot. M. Magd. Jourdain	{ J. Bapt. Reaume Cather. Cuillierier	" "
May 3.	Marie-Anne	{ Jacques Peltier M. Magdelène Levasseur.	{ Pierre Levasseur Marie Anne Le Sneur.	" "
May 7.	Jannette	{ Antoine Langlois Marie Des Anges Rochelot.	{ Jean B. Favereau. Jeanne Campeau.	" "
May 18.	Catherine	{ Etienne Robidou. Agathe Soutreau	{ Jean B. Drouillar Cather. Buissonnet.	" "
July 13.	Angélique	{ Jean B. Le Duc. Catherine Bourasa.	{ René Bourasa. Angélique Le Duc	" "
Aug. 9.	Pierre François. (age, 5 years)	{ François Le Blau Marie Jos. Jourdain.	{ Pierre Janerai Marguerite Saint-Ange.	" "
Aug. 9.	Susanne (age, 18 months)	{ François Le Blau Marie Jos. Jourdain.	{ Louis Jos. Du Sault. Charlotte Reaume.	" "
Aug. 12.	Guillaume	{ Jean B. La Pointe. Cather. Goïau	{ Guillaume Goïau. Thérèse Meloche.	" "
Aug. 13.	Marie	{ Jean B. Pître. M. Magdelène Saint-Come.	{ Joseph Serré (St. Jean) Jannette Meloche.	" "
Aug. 16.	Marie Joseph.	{ Jean B. Gignac. Marie Cath. Le Beau.	{ Franç. Montmeni Marie Jos. Morin	" "
Sept. 2.	Thérèse	{ Pierre Campeau. Marie Magd. Godefroi.	{ Pierre Janerai. Thérèse Meloche.	" "
Sept. 3.	Jacques	{ Jaq. Bezer Catherine Mété.	{ Joseph Mété Judith Prud'homme.	" "
Sept. 4.	Ignace	{ Ignace Tirot. (Du Val) Marguerite Le Beau.	{ Etienne Jacob. Marie Jos. Binau.	" "

Sept. 8...françois Xavier.....	{ Michel Pascal Catin. (Barron)	Jean Bapt. Tournoux (Jannette)	"	"
Sept. 18.. Isaac.....	{ Marie Louise Goïau..... { André Pelletier.....	Susanne Desnoyers..... François Janis.....	"	"
Oct. 15.. Thérèse.....	{ Catherine Meloche..... { François Bénétan.....	Marie Anne Le Sueur..... Jean Bapt. Hoilette.....	"	"
Oct. 21.. Cécile	{ François Gagnon..... { Marie Anne Villers.....	Thérèse Le Duc..... Jean Christostome Villers.....	"	"
Nov. 4.. Pierre.....	{ Marie Bergeron..... { Jean Baptiste L'Antailla.....	Océile Chêne..... Jean B. Faigneau.....	"	"
Nov. 12.. Thomas	{ Marie Pajot..... { Marie Louise Villers.....	Marie Jos. Morin..... Michel Roy.....	"	"
Nov. 15.. Marguerite.....	{ Joseph Valcour..... { Josette Makons.....	Marie Joseph Gamelin..... Philippe Le Duc.....	"	"
Dec. 3.. Pierre François Louis.....	{ Louis Gaillard..... { Marie Marguerite Saint Ange.....	Marguerite Reaume..... Pierre Janerai.....	"	"
Dec. 11.. Rosalie.....	{ Robert Jann..... { Marie Catherine Reaume.....	Geneviève Janis..... François Catin.....	"	"
Dec. 27.. Jean.....	{ Louis Goïau..... { Thérèse Janis.....	Marie Josette Jann..... Nicolas Goïau.....	"	"
1779		Josette Rochelot.....	"	"
Jan. 3.. Thérèse.....	{ Charles Delille..... { Thérèse Campeau.....	Charles Bourron..... Josette Dutau.....	"	"
Jan. 9.. Louis.....	{ Claude Thomas Reaume..... { Geneviève Janis.....	François Janis..... Catherine Rochelot.....	"	"
Jan. 17.. Cécile	{ Noël Chauvin..... { Jannette Meloche.....	Jean Bapt. Le Beau..... Marie Magd. Janis.....	"	"
Jan. 18.. Paul.....	{ Bonaventure Reaume..... { Marie Jeanne Deshères.....	Paul Desruisseaux..... Magdelène Joncaire.....	"	"
Jan. 27.. Dominique.....	{ Joseph Bondi..... { Josette Gamelin.....	Dominique Godet..... Véronique Bondi.....	"	"
Feb. 10.. Jeanne.....	{ Joseph Godet..... { Marie Jeanne Pilette.....	Jacques Charron..... Catherine Rochelot.....	"	"
Feb. 13.. Pierre.....	{ Pierre Charron..... { Charlotte Campeau.....	Joseph Pongé..... Catherine Saint Etienne.....	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.				
<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1779				
Mar. 13.	Joseph.	{ Joseph Bertione. Catherine Pilette.	{ Joseph Pilette. Catherine Chêne.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Mar. 18.	Jean Baptiste.	{ François L'Anglois. M. Magd. Prud'homme	{ Jean B. Montbriant. M. Magdelène Villers.	"
Apr. 23.	Geneviève	{ Jean B. Cuillerier. Geneviève Parent.	{ Jacques Parent. Marie Anne Cuillerier.	"
Apr. 24.	Pierre	{ André Bénéteau Agathe Le Duc.	{ François Jan's. Catherine Chêne.	"
Apr. 26.	Elizabeth.	{ Louis Villers Charlotte Riendeau	{ Thomas Pajot. Josette Pilote.	"
May 3.	Charles	{ Etienne Jacob. Marie Magd. Godet.	{ Charles Campeau Archange Du Sault.	"
May 5.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Zacharie Cloutier. Thérèse Campeau.	{ Joseph Pouget. Josette Campeau.	"
May 23.	Pierre	{ Philippe Le Duc Josette Peltier	{ Pierre Desnoyers Thérèse Bourassa.	"
May 28.	Marie Joseph.	{ Michel Roi. Marie Jeanne Villers	{ Jean Bapt. Touranseau Marie Jos. Morin.	"
June 5.	Théodore.	{ François Prate Elizabeth Parent	{ François Godet. Agathe Parent.	"
June 14.	Antoine	{ Jean Bapt. Hoilette. Susanne Bey	{ Charles Bouron. Thérèse Le Duc.	"
June 22.	Thomas	{ René Cloutier. Josette Campeau	{ Thomas Pajot. Françoise Belleperche.	"
Aug. 10.	Alexis.	{ Pierre Me'loche M Cath. Saint-Etienne.	{ Pierre Meloche M. Cath. Campeau	"
Aug. 11.	Susanne	{ Pierre La Perle Marie Prevot.	{ Louis Côte-Noir. Thérèse Peltier.	"
Aug. 17.	Hypolite.	{ Joseph Deschêne. Charlotte Le Duc.	{ Claude Thomas Reaume M. Magdelène Gouau.	"
Sept. 16.	Joseph.	{ Joseph Cuillerier Josette Bondi.	{ Jean Bapt. Cuillerier Josette La Chêne.	"
Sept. 23.	Marguerite.	{ Joseph Drouillar. Josette Godefroi.	{ Jean Bapt. Touranseau Marguerite Drouillar.	"

Sept. 24. .Catherine.	{ Jean Bapt. Paré	Louis Basile Cousineau.	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Le Beau.	Catherine Buissonnet.	"	"	"
Oct. 5. .Joseph Marie.	{ Guillaume Montforton.	Joseph Soumande.	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Louise Soumande.	Marie Joseph G. melin.	"	"	"
Oct. 6. .Benjamin	{ Etienne La Violette.	Benjamin Chapu.	"	"	"
	{ Judith Prud'homme.	Catherine Buissonnet.	"	"	"
Nov. 7. .M. Catherine.	{ Jacques Parent.	Joseph Cull'erier.	"	"	"
	{ M. Cath. Cuillierier.	Marie Louise Parent.	"	"	"
Nov. 7. .Marie Geneviève.	{ Louis Montmeni.	Etienne La Violette.	"	"	"
	{ Agathe Prud'homme.	Marie Louise Campeau.	"	"	"
Dec. 1. .Marie Angélique.	{ Antoine Boufar.	Joseph Canté.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Angélique Bohémie.	Marie Cath. Campeau.	"	"	"
Dec. 10. .Louis Bernard	{ Alex's L'Oranger.	Louis Côme Etienne Joncaire.	"	"	"
	{ (Dit Maisonneville)	Thérèse Gouin.	"	"	"
Dec. 18. .Charles.	{ Marie Marguerite Joncaire.	Hyacinthe Deshêtres.	"	"	"
	{ Charles Deltile.	Cécile Chiène.	"	"	"
Dec. 26. .Catherine.	{ Thérèse Campeau.	Michel Roie.	"	"	"
	{ Pierre Prone.	Marie Jos. Le Beau.	"	"	"
Dec. 26. .Marie-Louise.	{ Jean Bapt. Bonl'homme.	Joseph Bondi.	"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Drouillar.	Marie Louise Drouillar.	"	"	"
Dec. 26. Marguerite.	{ Jean Baptiste Bonl'homme.	Jean Louis Révau.	"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Drouillar.	Reine Angélique Tourenjeau.	"	"	"
1780					
Jan. 1. .Charles.	{ François Sordillet.	Charles Reaum ^{ts}	"	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Gendron.	Archange Du Saux.	"	"	"
Jan. 2. .Pierre	{ Jean B. Dufour.	Joseph Pouget.	"	"	"
	{ Cathér ne Durand.	Catherine Buissonnet.	"	"	"
Jan. 18. .Joseph.	{ François Choisi.	Joseph Révau.	"	"	"
	{ Josette Révau.	Thérèse Brossar.	"	"	"
Feb. 6. .Louis	{ Jean B. L'Antailla.	Jean B. Gignac.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Thérèse Bergeron.	Louise Campeau.	"	"	"
Feb. 7. .Pierre	{ Antoine Langlois.	Pierre Thomas Reaume.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Des Anges Langlois.	Marie Catherine Chiène.	"	"	"
Feb. 11. .Charles Bonaventure	{ Charles Bonaventure Drouillar.	Jean B. Drouillar.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Quene.	Marguerite La Durantaie.	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1780				
Feb. 14.	Elizabeth.	{ Jean B. Le Beau. Susanne Chauvin.	{ Charles Chauvin. Elizabeth Révan. Jacques Gabouri.	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M. " " " "
Feb. 22.	Marie Magdelène	{ Charles Janson. (Dit La Palme) Marie Gendron.	{ Charlotte Le Duc. Jean B. Beaugrand M. Louise Drouillar.	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 22.	Pierre Laurent	{ Simon Drouillar. Marguerite Martin.	{ Jacques Charron. Agathe Parent.	{ " " " "
Feb. 23.	Thérèse	{ Nicolas Langlois. Marie Magd. Pilette	{ Antoine Rousseau. M. Josephine Morin.	{ " " " "
Feb. 24.	Antoine (De Padoue)	{ Thomas Pajot. M. Louise Villers.	{ Jean B. La Pointe. M. Jeanne Cardinal.	{ " " " "
Feb. 29.	M. Marguerite	{ Vital Desmouchelle. M. Magd. Goïau	{ Philippe Le Duc. M. Angélique Beauchamps.	{ " " " "
Feb. 29.	Philippe	{ Théophile Le Mai. Marie Peltier.	{ François Janis. M. Louise Parent.	{ " " " "
Mar. 5.	Félicité	{ Laurent Parent. M. Magdelène Janis.	{ Jacques Peltier. Archange Fontaine.	{ " " " "
Mar. 6.	Pierre.	{ Pierre Le Vasseur. Marie Anne Le Sneur.	{ Ignace Thuot. Charlotte Bigra.	{ " " " "
Mar. 10.	M. Louise Geneviève	{ Louis Susor. M. Josephine Le Beau.	{ Louis Susor. M. Magdelène Godet.	{ " " " "
Mar. 11.	Louis	{ Ignace Thuot. M. Louise Le Beau.	{ Antoine Soumande. Archange Du Saux.	{ " " " "
Mar. 28.	Antoine	{ Jacques Bézer. Catherine Mété.	{ J. B. Gignac M. Catherine Bergeron.	{ " " " "
Apr. 20.	Jean Baptiste	{ Charles Renault. M. Magd. Bertrand	{ Jacques Charron. Thérèse Meloche.	{ " " " "
May 6.	Thérèse	{ Charles Brugière. Marguerite Makons	{ Hypolite Janis. Jeanne Campeau.	{ " " " "
May 8.	Jeanne	{ Nicolas Petit. Elizabeth Charron.	{ Jacques Parent. Marie Louise Godet.	{ " " " "
May 9.	Marie Claire	{ François Prate. Elizabeth Parent.		{ " " " "

May 10.	{ Louis Goïan. Thérèse Janis. }	Charles Bourron. M. Magdelène Janis. }	"	"	"
June 22.	{ Charles Fontaine. Elizabeth Godefroi. }	Charles Pinel. Marguerite Bernier. }	"	"	"
July 11.	{ André Peltier. Catherine Meloche. }	Bénoît Chapoton. Marie Louise Meloche. }	"	"	"
July 28.	{ Antoine Robert. Thérèse Droullar. }	Jos. Bondi. Charlotte Bigra. }	"	"	"
July 29.	{ Etienne Jacob. M. Magd. Godet. }	Simon Bergeron. M. Marguerite Bernier. }	"	"	"
July 30.	{ François La Tour. M. Marguerite Meloche. }	Jos. Bondi. M. Angélique Tourrenjeau. }	"	"	"
Aug. 10.	{ Jean Salot. M. Magdelène Jourdain. }	Charles Campeau. M. Angélique Tourrenjeau. }	"	"	"
Aug. 11.	{ Pierre Campeau. M. Magdelène Godefroi. }	Joseph Droullar. M. Elizabeth Godefroi. }	"	"	"
Aug. 13.	{ Jean Baptiste La Pointe. Catherine Goïan. }	Pierre L'etourneau. M. Louise Goïan. }	"	"	"
Aug. 13.	{ André Bénétan. Agathe Le Duc. }	Jean B. Hoilette. Marguerite Reaume. }	"	"	"
Aug. 23.	{ Charles Bernier. M. Louise Godet. }	Jean B. Du Saut. Véronique Bondi. }	"	"	"
Sept. 30.	{ Joseph Pouget. Françoise Belleperche. }	Pierre Meloche. Marie Jeanne Belleperche. }	"	"	"
Nov. 1.	{ Bonaventure Reaume. M. Jeanne Deshêtres. }	Charles Reaume. Thérèse Meloche. }	"	"	"
Nov. 13.	{ Louis Viller. Charlotte Riendeau. }	François Droullar. M. Jeanne Belleperche. }	"	"	"
Nov. 14.	{ Louis Gaillard. M. Marguerite Chamenbar. }	Jaques Parent. M. Catherine Cuillier. }	"	"	"
Nov. 21.	{ Guillaume Monforton. M. Louise Cath. Soumande. }	Antoine Soumande. M. Angélique Tourrenjeau. }	"	"	"
Nov. 23.	{ Joseph Valcour. Josette Makons. }	Jean B. La Pointe. Catherine Meloche. }	"	"	"
Dec. 7.	{ Jean Bapt. Pître. Marie Anne Saint-Come. }	Joseph Pouget. M. Angélique Beauchamps. }	"	"	"
Dec. 21.	{ Joseph Godet. M. Jeanne Pilette. }	Joseph Pilette. Geneviève Godet. }	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

Date.	Name of Child.	Names of Parents.	Names of Sponsors.	Officiating Priest.
1781				
Jan. 6.	François Laurent	{ Alexis L'oranger. (Dit Maisonville)	{ Joseph Porlier. (Benac)	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Jan. 9.	Anne	{ M. Marguerite Joncaire.	{ Angélique Godefroi	{ " "
Jan. 13.	Louis	{ Jean B. Hoilette	{ Etienne Languedoc	{ " "
Jan. 19.	Michel	{ Susanne Bey	{ Agathe Le Duc	{ " "
Jan. 31.	Geneviève	{ Jean B. Le Duc.	{ Louis Bourasa	{ " "
Feb. 6.	Susanne	{ Catherine Bourasa	{ Catherine Lotman. (Dit Barrois)	{ " "
Nov. 10.	Joseph.	{ Michel Roye	{ Thomas Pajot.	{ " "
Nov. 23.	Marie Catherine	{ Jannette Viller	{ Angélique Peltier	{ " "
Nov. 25.	Jacques	{ Antoine Meloche	{ Jean René Le Beau	{ " "
Nov. 27.	Jacques	{ Marie Louise Campeau	{ Catherine Campeau	{ " "
Dec. 2.	Antoine	{ Louis Trudelle.	{ Pierre Desnoyers	{ " "
Dec. 4.	Joseph.	{ Susanne Desnoyers.	{ Thérèse Le Duc.	{ " "
Dec. 10.	Joseph François Xavier	{ Joseph De Gannes.	{ François Prud'homme	{ Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
Dec. 8.	Marie	{ Marie Magdelène Prud'homme.	{ Marie Catherine Mété.	{ " "
Dec. 20.	Jean Baptiste	{ Nicolas Petit	{ René Drouillard.	{ " "
		{ Elizabeth Cabana.	{ (Laprise)	{ " "
		{ René Cloutier.	{ Marie Catherine Meloche	{ " "
		{ Marie Joseph Cloutier.	{ Jacques Belleperche.	{ " "
		{ Louis Montmerci.	{ Marie Magdelène Meloche	{ " "
		{ Agathe Prud'homme.	{ Jacques Prud'homme.	{ " "
		{ Antoine Chasserau.	{ Angélique Lemai	{ " "
		{ Catherine Parnier.	{ Joseph Parnier	{ " "
		{ Joseph Bondy	{ Marie Magdelène Goyau.	{ " "
		{ Marie Jeanne Meloche.	{ Gabriel Bondy	{ " "
		{ Joseph Godet.	{ Marie Magdelène Meloche	{ " "
		{ Jeanne Pilet.	{ Joseph Berthiaume	{ " "
		{ Pierre Proulx.	{ Marguerite Bernier	{ " "
		{ Amable Binau.	{ Michel L'Espérance.	{ " "
		{ Jean Bapt. Drouillard	{ Joseph Bissonnet.	{ " "
		{ Marie Dronien.	{ Jean Bapt. Drouillard (Grandfather of the child)	{ " "
			{ Françoise Belleperche.	{ " "

Dec. 25. .Charles.....	{Jean Bapt. Dufour Catherine Durand.....}	Joseph Lajeunesse Jeanne Campeau.....}	"	"	"
1782					
Jan. 1. Geneviève	{Vital Dumouchelle..... Marie Magdelène Goyau.}	Nicolas Goyau. Geneviève Bonvouloir.....}	"	"	"
Jan. 20. .Jean Chrysostome.....	{Thomas Pageot..... Marie Louise Villers.....}	Jean Chrysostome Villers. Marguerite Bernier.....}	"	"	"
Jan. 30. Félicité.....	{Pierre Levasseur	André Pelletier	"	"	"
	{Anne Le Sueur	Marie Louise Beumont.....}	"	"	"
Feb. 1. .Joseph.....	{Louis Villers..... Charlotte Riendau.....}	Marc Bruton..... Marianne Villers.....}	"	"	"
Feb. 6. .Marie Jeanne.....	{Jean Baptiste Le Beau..... Suzanne Chauvin	Joseph Serra. (Dit Coquillard) Marie Louise Drouillard.....}	"	"	"
Feb. 14. .François De Sales.....	{Jacques Parent..... Catherine Cuillerier.....}	François Pratte..... Marianne Chêne.....}	"	"	"
Feb. 16. .Dominique.....	{François Pratie..... Elizabeth Parent	Dominique Godet..... Magdelène Janis.....}	"	"	"
Feb. 19. .Joseph.....	{Etienne Jacob..... Marie Magdelène Godet.....}	Jean François Dussault. Josephine Bissonnet.....}	"	"	"
Feb. 27. .Antoine	{Louis Goyau..... Thérèse Janis.....}	Jean Baptiste La Pointe. Geneviève Bonvouloir.....}	"	"	"
Mar. 11. .Catherine.....	{Jean Baptiste Audet..... Catherine Goyau.....}	Louis Goyau .. Catherine Meloche.....}	"	"	"
Mar. 20. .Charles.....	{François Bénéteau..... Françoise Gagnon.....}	Charles Bouron..... Suzanne Patel.....}	"	"	"
Mar. 30. .Véronique	{Jean Baptiste Paré..... Marie Françoise Pelletier.....}	Jacques Robert..... Geneviève Comparé.....}	"	"	"
Apr. 7. .Adelaide..... (Born on the 6th Sept. of the preceding year)	{François Mouton..... Charlotte Duroseau	Charles Baubin..... Jeanne Viller.....}	"	"	"
Apr. 9. .Pierre.....	{Jean Baptiste Sans-Crainte..... Marguerite Golo.....}	Pierre Martin..... Cécile Labutte.....}	"	"	"
Apr. 23. .Catherine.....	{Pierre Belair..... Jeanne Ménard.....}	François Belair..... Catherine Bissonnet.....}	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.					
Name of Child.		Names of Parents.		Names of Sponsors.	
Date.					Officiating Priest.
1782					
June 4.	Antoine	{ Antoine Robert. Thérèse Drouillard.	{ Jean Baptiste Drouillard. Marie Josephine Gamelin.	} Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.	}
June 4.	Marie Joseph.	{ François Cadoret. Ursule Bigr.	{ Pierre Prud'homme. Marie Josephine Lajeunesse.		
June 16.	Louis (age, 21½ months)	{ Etienne Robidou. Agathe Suzeran.	{ Joseph Mailloux. Geneviève Deshères.	“	“
July 17.	Jacques	{ Charles Fontaine. Elizabeth Godfroi.	{ Jacques Belleperche. Madame Charlotte Mouton.	“	“
July 24.	Gervais	{ Charles Brugière. Marguerite Macons	{ Gervais Hodienne. Thérèse Le Duc.	“	“
July 29.	Charles Dominique	{ Théophile Le Mai. Angélique Peltier.	{ Charles Reaume. Dame M. Louise Gaudette. (Widow Berthelette)	“	“
Aug. 12.	Marie Josephine	{ Philippe Le Duc. Josephine Peltier.	{ Claude Reaume. Thérèse Le Duc. (Veuve Maillon)	“	“
Aug. 14.	Louis George	{ Alexis Maisonneville. Dame Marguerite Joncaire.	{ Isidore Chêne. Thérèse Béquet.	“	“
Aug. 25.	Isaac Louis.	{ Louis Gaillard. Marie Marguerite St. Ange.	{ Jean Bte. Oualet. Thérèse Le Duc.	“	“
Aug. 27.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Bte. Gignac. Charlotte Bertrand	{ Jean Bte. Antaia. Marguerite St. Jean.	“	“
Aug. 29.	Cécile	{ Charles Delisle. Thérèse Campeau.	{ Louis Brudel. Cécile Campeau.	“	“
Sept. 12.	Thérèse	{ Jean Saliot. Magdelène Jourdain.	{ Antoine Robert. Marie Angélique Beauchamp.	“	“
Sept. 12.	Dominique	{ Laurent Parent. Marie Magdelène Janis.	{ Jacques Parent. Dame Veuve Berthelet.	“	“
Sept. 14.	Catherine	{ Pierre Meloche. Catherine Campau.	{ Joseph Pouget. Catherine St. Etienne.	“	“
Sept. 16.	Hyacinthe	{ Louis Robidou. Elisabeth Sousserau.	{ Joseph Bondy. Charlotte Bigr.	“	“
Sept. 16.	Elizabeth.	{ Nicola Mignerau. Marguerite Robidou.	{ Anable Mailloux. Elizabeth Drouillard.	“	“

Sept. 17. Louis	{ Louis Brudel..... Suzanne Desnoyers..... }	Pierre Desnoyers Geneviève Bonvouloir..... }	"	"	"	"
Sept. 17. Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Bte. Hiax..... Reine Chrétien..... }	Michel Hiax. Reine Chrétien..... }	"	"	"	"
Sept. 17. Antoine	{ Louis Vessière..... Catherine L'Esprit..... }	Simon Gendron. Jeanne Cardinal..... }	"	"	"	"
Sept. 23. Claude	{ Bonaventure Reaume..... Marie Jeanne Deshêtres..... }	Claude Reaume. Marie Catherine L'Espérance.. }	"	"	"	"
Sept. 27. René	{ Ignace Théiot..... Marie Louise Le Beau..... }	Réné Le Beau..... Josette Bissonnet..... }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 3. Philippe	{ Philippe Labombarde..... Marie Marguerite Bristte..... }	Pierre L'Eturneau Geneviève Bonvouloir..... }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 11. Louise Catherine	{ Joseph Drouillard..... Josephine Godfroy..... }	Sieur Joseph Pouget..... Dame Louise Catherine Soumande.. }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 12. Joseph	{ Jean Bapt. Le Duc..... Catherine Bourassa..... }	Joseph Mailloux. Thérèse Meloche..... }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 12. André	{ Jean Bapt. Antailla..... Marie Bergeron..... }	André Bergeron..... Marie Josette Pageot..... }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 15. Marie Louise	{ Louis Suzor..... Josette Le Beau..... }	Benjamin Chapu..... Marie Louise Gaudet..... }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 16. Pierre	{ François Latour..... Marguerite Meloche..... }	Pierre Janerai..... Françoise Belleperche..... }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 26. Geneviève	{ François Soudillet..... Marie Jeanne Gendron..... }	André Peltier..... Geneviève Drouillard..... }	"	"	"	"
Oct. 27. Pierre	{ Antoine Bouffard..... Angélique Boismier..... }	Pierre Boismier..... Josephine Bissonnet..... }	"	"	"	"
Nov. 3. Suzanne	{ André Peltier..... Catherine Meloche..... }	Jean Bapt. Tournoux Suzanne Meloche..... }	"	"	"	"
Nov. 6. Thomas (Born Nov. 1)	{ Jh. George Knaggs..... Rachel Slie..... }	Joseph Dussault M. Josephine Gamelin..... }	"	"	"	"
Nov. 16. Jean Baptiste	{ Joseph Valcour..... Josette Lafontaine..... }	Joseph Mété Geneviève Bonvouloir..... }	"	"	"	"
Nov. 26. Geneviève Amable	{ Paul Campau..... Geneviève Amable Bigra..... }	Alexis Arconet Charlotte Campau..... }	"	"	"	"
Nov. 26. Joseph	{ Joseph Côté..... Magdelène St. Jean..... }	Benjamin Chapu..... Marguerite Drouillard..... }	"	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1782				
Dec. 9.	Catherine.....	{ Joseph Berthiaume Catherine Pilet.....	{ Sieur Maisonneville (Capitaine de Milice) Jeanne Pilet.....	{ Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G. " " " "
Dec. 10.	Charles.....	{ André Bénéteau..... Agathe Le Duc.....	{ Charles Bouron..... Suzanne Desnoyers.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Dec. 10.	Louis.....	{ Jean Baptiste Chapoton..... Thérèse Pelletier.....	{ Louis Peltier..... Angélique Chapaton.....	{ " " " " " " " "
1783				
Feb. 7.	Jeanne.....	{ Michel Roy..... Jeanne Villers.....	{ Chrysostome Villers..... Angélique Le May.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Mar. 2.	Pierre.....	{ Antoine Chazerau..... Catherine Pensen.....	{ Vital Dumouchelle..... Suzanne Desnoyers.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Mar. 8.	Joseph.....	{ Zacharie Cloutier..... Thérèse Campau.....	{ Joseph Pouget..... Josette Cloutier.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Mar. 9.	Marie Française.....	{ Jean Louis Révau..... (Dit La Jeunesse) Marie Jeanne Campau.....	{ Joseph Campau..... Françoise Révau.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Mar. 15.	Hubert.....	{ Nicolas Petit..... Elizabeth Charon.....	{ Charles Baubon..... Catherine Pilet.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Apr. 1.	Catherine.....	{ Pierre Amable Girard..... Josette Révau.....	{ Pierre Fouran..... Josette Suzor.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Apr. 30.	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Joseph Godet..... Marie Jeanne Pilet.....	{ Jean Bapt. Pilet..... Angélique Godet.....	{ " " " " " " " "
May 19.	Marie Louise.....	{ François Gaudet..... Marguerite Bernier.....	{ François Gaudet..... Marie Louise Gaudet.....	{ " " " " " " " "
May 21.	Charlotte.....	{ Antoine Meloche..... Marie Louise Campau.....	{ François L'Espérance Charlotte Du Roseau.....	{ " " " " " " " "
May 22.	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Charles Renauld..... Marie Magdelène Bertrand.....	{ Jean Baptiste L'Antaia. Marie Louise Villers.....	{ " " " " " " " "
June 23.	Thérèse.....	{ Louis Bourassa..... Thérèse Meloche.....	{ René Bourassa..... Catherine St. Etienne.....	{ " " " " " " " "
June 23.	Antoine.....	{ Antoine Soumande..... Angélique Guyet.....	{ Thierry Soumande..... Marie Joséphine Plotte.....	{ " " " " " " " "

July 11..	Louis Bernard	{ Joseph Deschènes. Charlotte Souigny.	{ Sieur Maisonneville. De, Marguerite Chabert.....	"	"	"
July 16..	Antoine	{ Joseph Degannes M. Magdelène Prud'homme.	{ Jean Baptiste Ro Judith La Violette.....	"	"	"
July 18..	Cécile	{ Jean Baptiste Paré. Marie Françoise Peltier	{ Jean Longpré. Thérèse Le Duc.....	"	"	"
July 19..	Hyppolite	{ Claude Reaume. Geneviève Janis.....	{ Louis Goyau M. Magdelène Jourdain.....	"	"	"
July 22.	Paul.	{ Jean Baptiste Drouillard. Marie Louise Drouen.....	{ Paul Campau. Marie Thérèse Drouillard.....	"	"	"
July 23..	Marie Catherine	{ Sieur Charles Stanislas De Quindre. Dame Marie Catherine La Butte	{ Sieur François De Quindre Dame Marie Anne La Butte.....	"	"	"
July 23..	Joseph.	{ Louis Montmeni Agathe Prud'homme.....	{ Joseph Degannes Magdelène Gaudet.....	"	"	"
Aug. 7..	Pierre	{ Pierre Reaume Jeanne Campau.....	{ René Campau. Suzanne Meloche.....	"	"	"
Aug. 23..	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Baptiste Descomtes Labadie. Cécile La Butte.....	{ Alexis L'Abadie. Marie Anne Cuillierier.....	"	"	"
Sept. 5..	Elizabeth	{ Louis Gaillard. Marie Marguerite St. Ange.....	{ Jean Baptiste Oualet. Magdelène Goyau.....	"	"	"
Sept. 27..	Véronique	{ Joseph Beaubien. Josephette Bondy.....	{ Jean Baptiste Beaubien Véronique Bondy.....	"	"	"
Oct. 3..	Thérèse.	{ Joseph Vermet. Rose Campau.....	{ Pierre Charron. Thérèse Campau.....	"	"	"
Oct. 27.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Augustin Pimparé. Marie Goulet.....	{ Jean Baptiste Bonsour. Marguerite St. Jean.....	"	"	"
Nov. 2..	Joseph.	{ René Cloutier. Marie Jos. Campau	{ Sr. Joseph Bondy (Négociant) De. Marie Angélique Beauchamp....	"	"	"
Nov. 5..	Charles	{ Alexis Arconet. Marguerite Laforet	{ Charles Rousseau. Marguerite L'Enfant.....	"	"	"
Nov. 6..	Suzanne	{ François Drouillard. Anne Villers.....	{ Simon Drouillard Charlotte Joachim.....	"	"	"
Nov. 13..	Alexis	{ Antoine Langlois Marie Des Anges L'Espérance.....	{ Charles Delisle M. Louise Thérèse Bertrand.....	"	"	"
Nov. 15..	Marie Jeanne.	{ Joseph Bondy Jeanne Meloche.....	{ Joseph Bondy Marie Catherine St. Etienne.....	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1783				
Nov. 20.	Marie Catherine	{ Jean Baptiste Paré. Marguerite Le Beau.	{ Jean Christostome Villers. Marie Catherine Bergeron.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G
Nov. 29.	Thérèse.	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau. Suzanne Chauvin	{ Charles Reaume. Thérèse Drouillard.	" "
Dec. 8.	Marie Angélique	{ Sieur Guillaume Monforton. Dame Louis Catherine Soumande.	{ Sieur Thierri Soumande. De. M. Angélique Morand.	" "
Dec. 13.	Elizabeth	{ Jean Baptiste Bonzour Elizabeth Drouillard	{ Pierre Proulx. Marie Goulet.	" "
Dec. 29.	Jeanne.	{ Louis Villers Charlotte Riendau	{ Jean Baptiste Montbriand Jeanne Villers.	" "
1784				
Jan. 6.	Marie Louise	{ Louis Bazile Cousineau Marie Davignon.	{ Antoine D'avignon. Louise Bissonnet.	" "
Jan. 12.	Jacques.	{ Louis Goyau Thérèse Janis.	{ Jacques Charron. Thérèse Meloche.	" "
Jan. 21.	Geneviève	{ François Janis. Geneviève Bonvouloir	{ Louis Goyau Thérèse Meloche.	" "
Jan. 26.	Jacques	{ Pierre Levasseur. Marianne Levasseur.	{ Jacques Meloche. Geneviève Deshêtres.	" "
Jan. 28.	Basile	{ Jean Baptiste Audet (Dit Lapointe) Catherine Goyau.	{ Vital Dumouchelle. Agathe Parent.	" "
Jan. 28.	Pierre	{ Pierre Proulx. Josette Le Beau.	{ Gabriel Bondy. Marie Suzor.	" "
Jan. 28.	Angélique	{ Pierre Demers. Angélique Ménard.	{ Joseph Carrier. Marie Louise Godet.	" "
Jan. 31.	Marie Josette.	{ François Latour. Marguerite Meloche.	{ René Cloutier. Josette Plotte	" "
Feb. 1.	Thérèse.	{ Noël Chauvin. Jeanne Meloche.	{ André Peltier. Suzanne Meloche.	" "
Feb. 2.	Marie Des Anges	{ Thomas Pajot. Marie Louise Villers.	{ Jean Baptiste Ro. Marie Josette Pajot.	" "
Mar. 2.	François-Xavier.	{ Jean Baptiste Dufour. Catherine Durand.	{ François Rivard Marguerite St. Jean	" "

Mar. 9.. Elizabeth	{ François Pratte. Elizabeth Parent	Sieur Maisonville. Louise Parent	"	"	"
Mar. 11.. François	{ Joseph Parrier	François Prud'homme. Catherine Lartivière	"	"	"
Mar. 12.. Josette	{ Joseph Valcour	Joseph Mailloux. Marguerite L'Enfant	"	"	"
Mar. 27.. Louis	{ Josette Makons	Louis Suzor. Jeanne Villers	"	"	"
Apr. 1.. Pierre	{ Etienne Jacob	Antoine Meloche. François Belleperche	"	"	"
Apr. 6.. Jean Baptiste	{ Pierre Meloche	André Peltier. Louise Le Clerc	"	"	"
Apr. 7.. Charles	{ Charles Dumouchelle. Magdelène Goyau	Antoine Robert. Catherine Bondy	"	"	"
Apr. 11.. Chrysostome	{ Joseph Bondy	Chrysostome Villers. Josette Suzor	"	"	"
Apr. 17.. Alexis	{ Josette Gamelin	Alexis Delisle. Thérèse Meloche	"	"	"
Apr. 18.. Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Bapt. l'Antaia. Catherine Bergeron	Jean Bapt. Bigra. Françoise Belleperche	"	"	"
May 5.. Josette	{ Louis Trudel	Joseph Pouget (fils) Josette Suzor	"	"	"
May 9.. Thomas	{ Suzanne Desnoyers	Thomas Pageot. Magdelène St. Jean	"	"	"
May 9.. Pierre	{ Antoine Boufford	Pierre Charon. Geneviève Deshêtres	"	"	"
May 9.. Pierre	{ Charles Bernier	Joseph Pouget. Angélique Chevalier	"	"	"
May 14.. Archange	{ Marie Louise Godet	Jean Bapt. Bigra. Catherine St. Germain	"	"	"
May 26.. Archange	{ Jean Baptiste Gignac. Charlotte Bertrand	Joseph Dussault. Elizabeth Parent	"	"	"
June 1.. Geneviève	{ Bonaventure Reaume	Charles Reaume. Geneviève Janis	"	"	"
June 10.. Monique	{ Jacques Belleperche. Cécile Lauzon	Jacques Gagnier. Angélique Campau	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1784				
June 13.	Angélique	{ Pierre Dumais. Angélique Le May	{ Jean Bapt. Peltier. Josette Dumais.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
June 21.	Jacques	{ Joseph André. (Dit l'Italien) Josette Dumais.	{ Pierre Dumais. Marie Anne Martin.	" "
June 22.	Dominique	{ Philippe Le Duc. Josette Peltier.	{ Joseph Mailloux. Suzanne Ouallét.	" "
June 25.	Angélique	{ Philippe La Bombarde. Marguerite Briette.	{ André Peltier. Geneviève Deshêtres.	" "
July 11.	Archange	{ Louis Bernard. (Dit La Joie) Marie Crête	{ Charles Reaume. Catherine Campau.	" "
July 14.	Alexis. (Born Mar. 5, 1782, at Sandusky)	{ Charles Drouillard. Marie Louise Quénel.	{ Dominique Drouillard. Josette Bissonnet.	" "
July 16.	Alexis	{ Michel Catin Baron. Marie Louise Goyau.	{ Jean Bapte. Audet (Dit Lapointe) Jeanne St. Bernard.	" "
July 16.	Reine	{ Nicola Petit. Elizabeth Charron.	{ Joseph Charron. Marie Petit.	" "
July 21.	François	{ François Campau. Marie Catherine Ro.	{ Paul Campau. Marie Catherine Bergeron.	" "
July 22.	Catherine	{ Antoine Chozeran. Catherine Pernier.	{ Joseph Pernier. Marguerite Drouillard.	" "
Aug. 20.	Josephite	{ Jean Salliot. Magdelène Jourdain.	{ Jean René Le Beau Catherine Bondy	" "
Aug. 21.	Genéviève	{ Michel Tremblay Louise Toulouse.	{ René Tremblay Geneviève Comparé	" "
Aug. 23.	Joseph.	{ François Bénétan Françoise Gagnon.	{ Joseph Mailloux Angélique Langlois	" "
Aug. 25.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Augustin Guérin. Marie Tokar.	{ Etienne Jacob. Marie Josette Binau.	" "
Aug. 26.	Alexis	{ Théophile Le May. Angélique Peltier	{ Alexis Peltier. Marie Josette Pageot.	" "

Sept. 3.	Victoire	{ Mons. Alexis Maisonneville (Capitaine)	{ Mons. François Perthus	{	“	“	“	“
Sept. 5.	Alexis	{ Sr. Jacques Parent Catherine Beaubien	{ De. Marg. Levrard Alexis Maisonneville De. Magdelène Janis	{	“	“	“	“
Sept. 10.	Pierre	{ Charles Delisle Thérèse Campau	{ Pierre Charron Geneviève Deshêtres	{	“	“	“	“
Sept. 27.	Archange	{ Joseph De Gannes Magdelène Prud'homme	{ Théophile Mété Marie Petit	{	“	“	“	“
Oct. 11.	Joseph	{ Ignace Thuot Marie Louise Le Beau	{ Joseph Ste. Marie Magdelène Goyau	{	“	“	“	“
Oct. 23.	Cécile	{ Claude Du Chêne Jeannette Bitou	{ Caëtan Séguin Cécile Hiex	{	“	“	“	“
Oct. 26.	André	{ Sr. François Marantette (Godet)	{ Joseph Dufaux Marguerite Bernier	{	“	“	“	“
Oct. 29.	François Xavier	{ Charles Fontaine Elizabeth Godefroi	{ François Rivard Marie Anne Godefroi	{	“	“	“	“
Oct. 31.	Elizabeth	{ Alexis Descomptes Labadie Marie Françoise Robert	{ Pierre Lévrier Elizabeth Labadie	{	“	“	“	“
Nov. 6.	Jean Bazile	{ Jean Bapt. Tournoux Agathe Parent	{ François Marantet Elizabeth Parent	{	“	“	“	“
Nov. 7.	Jean Baptiste	{ Antoine Soumande Reine Angélique Guiet	{ Jean Bapt. Guet Josette Bissonnet	{	“	“	“	“
Nov. 8.	Catherine	{ Jean Marie La Douceur Josette Drouin	{ Pierre Réaume Catherine Pilet	{	“	“	“	“
Nov. 8.	Toussaint	{ Louis Cousineau Marie D'avignon	{ Martin Desrochers Josette Cloutier	{	“	“	“	“
Nov. 28.	Joseph Marie	{ Joseph Vermet Marie Rose Campau	{ Vital Dumouchelle Marie Jos. Deshêtres	{	“	“	“	“
Dec. 8.	Julien	{ Julien Chêne Catherine L'Espérance	{ Joseph L'Espérance Marie Anne Cuillierier	{	“	“	“	“
Dec. 15.	Jean Baptiste	{ Charles Drouillard Marie Louise Quenel	{ Jean Baptiste Paré Charlotte Fovel	{	“	“	“	“
1785								
Jan. 1.	Marie	{ François Blais Magdelène La Caille	{ Séraphim Lauzon Marie Petit	{	“	“	“	“

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1785				
Jan. 2..	Louis	{ Louis Révau Jeanne Campau	{ Louis Révau..... Françoise Belleperche.....	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
Feb. 7..	Marguerite	{ Françoise Gaudet..... (Marantet) Marguerite Bernier.....	{ Jacques Gaudet..... (Francherville) Archange Gaudet.....	" "
Feb. 8..	Cécile	{ Louis Bourassa..... Thérèse Meloche.....	{ Antoine Meloche..... Catherine Bourassa.....	" "
Feb. 13..	Louis	{ Charles Renaud..... Marie Magdelène Bertrand.....	{ Jean Bapt. Bertrand..... Marie Archange Pigeot.....	" "
Feb. 18..	Siméon	{ André Peltier..... Catherine Meloche.....	{ Jean Bapt. Meloche..... Marie Catherine Goyau.....	" "
Feb. 21..	Marie	{ Pierre Anable Girard..... Marie Josette Révau.....	{ Alexandre Fovel..... Marie Jeanne Révau.....	" "
Feb. 28..	Pierre	{ André Bénétéau..... Agathe Le Duc.....	{ Jean Bapt. Onalet..... Thérèse Le Duc.....	" "
Mar. 6..	Thérèse	{ Laurent Parent..... Marie Magdelène Janis.....	{ Sieur Pratte..... Thérèse Meloche.....	" "
Mar. 9..	Marie Des-Anges	{ Michel Roy..... Marie Jeanne Villers.....	{ Charles Réaume..... Marie Louise Villers.....	" "
Mar. 19..	Joseph	{ Jean Bapt. Laforet..... Marie Louise St. Aubin.....	{ Jean Bapt. Onalet..... Thérèse Meloche.....	" "
Apr. 1..	Louis Joseph	{ Jean François Dussault..... Marie Jeanne Ro.....	{ Joseph Dussault..... Archange Godet.....	" "
Apr. 11..	Julien	{ Julien Parent..... Suzanne Meloche.....	{ François Marantet..... Françoise Lauzon.....	" "
Apr. 12..	Catherine	{ Joseph Gaudet..... Jeanne Pilet.....	{ Charles Bernier..... Catherine Pilet.....	" "
Apr. 25..	Alexis	{ Joseph Beaubien..... Josette Bondy.....	{ Monsieur Maisonneville (Capitaine) De Catherine Beaubien.....	" "
Apr. 25..	Marie Françoise	{ Zacharie Cloutier..... Thérèse Campau.....	{ René Cloutier..... Marie Françoise Révau.....	" "
Apr. 27..	Bazile	{ Late Charles Brugière..... Catherine Makons.....	{ Louis Goyau..... Marie Louise Bertrand.....	" "

May 25.. Pierre	{ Joseph Côté..... Magdelène St. Jean..... }	{ Joseph Drouillard..... Marie Josette Pageot..... }	"	"	"
May 26.. Petagu.....	{ Charles Stanislas Fontenay De Quindre..... Marie Catherine Chêne..... }	{ Dlle. Marie Des Anges Chêne..... René Cloutier..... }	"	"	"
May 27.. Pierre	{ Étienne Jacob..... Marie Magdelène Godet..... }	{ Marie Jeanne Ro..... Jean Bapt. Charbonneau..... }	"	"	"
June 17.. Marie Geneviève	{ Marie Drouin..... Pierre Labombarde..... }	{ Charlotte Bigra..... Nicolas Janis..... }	"	"	"
June 24.. Celeste.....	{ Marguerite Brouillet..... Jacques Meloche..... }	{ Angélique Langlois..... François Meloche..... }	"	"	"
July 12.. François Xavier.....	{ Marie Bernard..... Joseph Berthiaume..... }	{ Marie Campeau..... Jean Bapt. Pilet..... }	"	"	"
July 24.. Antoine	{ Catherine Pilet..... François Rivard..... }	{ Françoise Belleperche..... Joseph Drouillard..... }	"	"	"
Aug. 3.. François Xavier.....	{ Josette Godfroy..... Louis Gaillard..... }	{ Catherine Dufour..... Vital Dumouchelle..... }	"	"	"
Aug. 4.. Vital.....	{ Marguerite St. Ange..... Louis Montmenil..... }	{ Geneviève Bonvouloir..... Jean François Dussault..... }	"	"	"
Sept. 15.. Pierre	{ Agathe Prud'homme..... Antoine Bouffard..... }	{ Marguerite Mété..... Joseph Bissonnet..... }	"	"	"
Sept. 19.. Agathe.....	{ Angélique Boismier..... Pierre Reaume..... }	{ Thérèse Pouget..... Antoine Charron..... }	"	"	"
Sept. 20.. Michel.....	{ Jeanne Campau..... Jean Baptiste Labady..... }	{ Angélique Langlois..... Charles Dequindre..... }	"	"	"
Oct. 16.. Charles	{ Cécile Labady..... Claude Reaume..... }	{ Charlotte..... Hypolite Janis..... }	} Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.		
Oct. 20.. Suzanne	{ Geneviève Janis..... Andrée Hagmuis..... }	{ Charlotte Reaume..... Charles Lozon..... }	"	"	"
Nov. 5.. Suzanne	{ Magdelène St. Aubin..... Joseph Bondy..... }	{ Catherine Peltier..... Louis Meloche..... }	"	"	"
Nov. 20.. Catherine.....	{ Janette Meloche..... François Janis..... }	{ Catherine Bondy..... Claude Reaume..... }	"	"	"
Dec. 8.. Joseph.....	{ Geneviève Bonvouloir..... Chrysostome Villers..... }	{ Thérèse Mailloux..... Jean Bapt. Fovel..... }	"	"	"
Dec. 10.. Josette	{ Josette Suzor.....	{ Louise Villers.....	"	"	"

BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1785				
Dec. 12	Catherine	{ François Campeau. { Catherine Reant.	{ J. Baptiste Reant. { Judith Lavolette	{ Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.
Dec. 13	Charlotte	{ Louis Villers { Charlotte Rienteau	{ Pierre Villers. { Magdelène Pilotte.	{ " " "
Dec. 13	Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau. { Suzanne Chauvin	{ Joseph Pouget. { Magdelène Jourdain.	{ " " "
Dec. 21	Basile	{ François Drouillard { Marie Anne Villers	{ Jean Baptiste Labady { Geneviève Drouillard	{ " " "
Dec. 23	Thérèse	{ Jean Bapte. Sanscrainte. { Marguerite Solo.	{ Alexis Solo. { Thérèse Descomtes.	{ " " "
1786				
Jan. 6	Basilique	{ Charles Bénéteau. { Jeanne St. Bernard	{ Jacques Meloche. { Marie Thérèse Peltier.	{ " " "
Jan. 16	Marie Joseph	{ Baptiste Dufort. { Catherine Montmirel.	{ Joseph Drouillard. { Josette Godefroi.	{ " " "
Jan. 17	Cécile	{ Antoine Descomptes. { Charlotte Descomptes.	{ J. Baptiste Chapoton. { Cécile Labutte.	{ " " "
Jan. 24	Marie Angélique	{ Benjamin Chaput. { Josette Rocheleau.	{ Laurent Parent. { Marie Angélique Beauchamp.	{ " " "
Jan. 25	Cécile	{ Julien Labutte. { Catherine Labutte.	{ Alexis Labutte. { Angélique Langlois	{ " " "
Feb. 5	Basile	{ Nicolas Petit. { Marie Anne Charon	{ Louis Bernard Lajoy { Magdelène Goyau.	{ " " "
Feb. 10	Julien	{ Antoine Langlois { Marie Des Anges L'Espérance.	{ Julien Labutte { Angélique Langlois	{ " " "
Feb. 14	Marie Joseph	{ Jean Baptiste Gignac. { Charlotte Bertrand.	{ Jean Bapte. Bertrand { Marie Jos. Choisie.	{ " " "
Feb. 18	Isaac	{ Joseph Deschênes. { Charlotte Le Duc.	{ Gervais Godienne. { Charlotte Godienne	{ " " "
Feb. 21	Angélique	{ Louis Goyau. { Thérèse Janis.	{ Hypolite Janis. { Angélique Langlois.	{ " " "
Mar. 1	Marguerite	{ Joseph Tourangeau { Marguerite Drouillard.	{ Antoine Soumande. { Marguerite St. George.	{ " " "

Mar. 7..Pélagie.....	{ François Pratte. Elizabeth Parent.....	{ Jean Bapte. Tournoux Catherine Beaubien.....	"	"
Mar. 17.. Marie	{ François Latour..... Marguerite Meloche.....	{ Charles Pouget. Marie Reaume.....	"	"
Mar. 22..Thotiste	{ François Bénéteau..... Françoise Gaugnon.....	{ Vital Dumouchel Geneviève Deslières.....	"	"
Mar. 23..Charlotte.....	{ Pierre Villers..... Charlotte Mouton.....	{ François Mouton Josette.....	"	"
Mar. 31..Antoine	{ Jean Bapte. Lapointe (D ^{ix} Hodet) Catherine Goyau.....	{ Joseph Jobin..... Catherine Peltier.....	"	"
Apr. 2..Michel.....	{ Julien Parent..... Suzanne Meloche.....	{ Michel Chardonnet Dame Janis.....	"	"
May 11..Julie	{ Jean Bapte. Tournoux..... Agathe Parent.....	{ Joseph Duseault. Catherine Beaubien.....	"	"
May 19..Marie Archange.....	{ Jean Bapte. Antaya..... Marie Bergeron.....	{ Joseph Pageot. Marie Archange Pageot.....	"	"
May 28..Marie Louise.....	{ Jean Louis Lajeunesse..... Marie Louise Campeau.....	{ Joseph Lajeunesse..... Marie Louise Meloche.....	"	"
June 1..Antoine	{ Louis Trudel..... Suzanne Desnoyers.....	{ Joseph Beauchamp. Marie Josette Pelletier.....	"	"
June 4..Marie Jeanne.....	{ Jean Baptiste Paré..... Marguerite Le Beau.....	{ Joseph Serra (D ^{ix} Coquillard) Marie Jeanne Lajeunesse.....	"	"
June 6..Jean Baptiste.....	{ Noël Chovain..... Jeanne Meloche.....	{ Jean Bapte. Meloche Catherine Beaubien.....	"	"
June 8..Jean Baptiste	{ Alexis Arconet..... Marguerite Laforet.....	{ Jean Bapte. Labady. Agathe Chêne.....	"	"
June 11..Marie Thérèse.....	{ Jean Baptiste Valade..... Marie Louise Drouillard.....	{ Simon Drouillard..... Marie Thérèse Ménard.....	"	"
June 22..Joseph.....	{ Jean Baptiste Chovin..... Thérèse Trambé.....	{ Joseph Tremblé. Catherine Révard.....	"	"
June 22..François Xavier.....	{ Claude Duchêne..... Jeanne Billoux.....	{ François Xavier Forton..... Archange Solier.....	"	"
July 3..Antoine	{ J. Baptiste Chapoton Thérèse Peltier.....	{ Charles Lamarche. Marie Jos. Pelletier.....	"	"

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1786				
July 23	Alexis	{ Bonaventure Reaume. Marie Jeanne Deshêtres.	{ Alexis Chêne. Charlotte Reaume.	{ Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.
July 3	Archange	{ Louis Trambé. Josette Rénon.	{ Paul Poisson. Archange Gaudet.	{ " "
July 7	Archange	{ Joseph Mailloux. Geneviève Deshêtres.	{ Yacinthe Deshêtres. Thérèse Le Duc.	{ " "
July 23	Marie Louise	{ Joseph Deganne. Marie Magdelène Prud'homme.	{ Jacques Prud'homme. Marie Louise Bissonnet.	{ " "
Aug. 15	Archange (age, 15 days)	{ Simon Drouillard. Archange Laforet.	{ Simon Drouillard. Geneviève Amable Bigra.	{ " "
Aug. 17	Cécile	{ Louis Chapoton. Marie Cath. Meloche.	{ Jean Bapte. Meloche. Marie Jos. Chapoton.	{ " "
Aug. 27	Elizabeth	{ Guillaume Monforton. Marie Louise Soumande.	{ Gabriel ———. Elizabeth Parent.	{ " "
Aug. 31	Joseph	{ Louis Gaillard. Marguerite Gaillard.	{ Joseph Beauchamp. M. Josette Deshêtres.	{ " "
Sept. 6	Susanne	{ Simon Meloche. Angélique Boyer.	{ André Peltier. Thérèse Boyer.	{ " "
Sept. 9	Marie Anne	{ George Mالدراي. Angélique Chapoton.	{ Benoit Chapoton. Elizabeth Chapoton.	{ " "
Sept. 9	Marie Françoise	{ Jean Bapte. Paré. M. Françoise Peltier.	{ Michel Bondy. Marie Thérèse Paré.	{ " "
Sept. 14	Alexis	{ Louis Basil Cousinau. Marie D'avignon.	{ Jean Bapte. Brisbois. M. Magdelène Pageot.	{ " "
Sept. 17	Marguerite. (born on the 5th)	{ Jacques Peltier. Magdelène Levasseux.	{ Charles François Girardin. Dame St. Jeaubert.	{ " "
Sept. 24	Jean Baptiste	{ François Coutant. Angélique Brillant.	{ Jean Bapte. Cochois. Thérèse Saint Aubin.	{ " "
Sept. 26	Marie Rose. (age, 4 months)	{ Joseph Vernet. Marie Rose Campeau.	{ Joseph Tourangeau. Marie Louise Drouillard.	{ " "
Sept. 27	Antoine	{ Charles Delisle. Thérèse Campeau.	{ Antoine Langlois. Dame Janis.	{ " "

Sept. 27...Philippe	{ Philippe Fry	Robert Navarre.....	"	"	"
Sept. 28. Michel.....	{ Dame Navarre.....	Marie Julie Hay	"	"	"
	{ Pierre Levasseur.....	Pierre Réaume	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne —.....	Catherine L'Espérance.....	"	"	"
Oct. 1. Jean Baptiste	{ François Trambly.....	Jean Bapte. Créquy.....	"	"	"
(age, 1 month)	{ Magdelène Mini.....	Archange Socier	"	"	"
Oct. 2. Marie Josette	{ Charles Fontaine	Joseph Bérac.....	"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Saint-George.....	Josette Drouillard	"	"	"
	{ Julien Forton.....	Antoine Mini	"	"	"
Oct. 11. Julien	{ Thérèse Billoux.....	Josette Gatignou	"	"	"

MARRIAGES RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION FROM JANUARY 28, 1782, TO OCTOBER 9, 1786.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1782					
Jan. 28.	Paul Campau. Geneviève Amable Bigra (widow of Guillaume Laforet)	Paul Campau. Charlotte Des Moulins.		Joseph Pouget. Jacques Belleperche. Jean Bapt. Drouillard. Nicolas Drouillard.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V. G.
Feb. 4.	Joseph Côté Marie Magd. Martin (widow of J. B. Bertrand)	Charles Côté. Late Marguerite Fiset.	Of Ancienne Lorette, P. Q.	Joseph Pouget. Antoine Boufard. Etienne Fahan.	"
Feb. 11.	Le Sieur Antoine Soumande Reine Angélique Guet. (Dit Tourangeau)	François Soumande Late Charlotte de Varenne. Jean Bapt. Guyet. (Dit Tourangeau) Marie Josephine Pilote.	Of Varenne, P. Q.	Joseph Drouillard. Joseph Bondy. Jean Bapt. Guyet. Georges Nexé. Baptiste Dufour.	"
Feb. 11.	Louis Révau. Marie Jeanne Campeau.	Jean Bapt. Révau Josephine Saint Etienne. Charles Campeau. Charlotte Montra.		Jean Bapt. Tourangeau Antoine Meloche. Pierre Amable Girard. Joseph La Jeunesse.	"
Apr. 8.	Joseph Meny Archange Dussault.	Antoine Meny Late Jeanne Séguin. Joseph Dussault. Late Louise Desbutes.	Parish of St. Anne, Detroit.	Antoine Meny. Charles La Marche. Jh. Dussault.	"
Apr. 25.	Jean Bapt. Des Compte Labadie Cécile Chêne Labute.	Antoine Des Compte Labadie. Angélique Campeaux. Pierre Chêne Labute. Marianne Cuillertier.		Sieur Antoine Des Compte Labadie Alexis Maisonneville. (Capitaine de Milice) Pierre Chêne Labute.	"
May 13.	François Godet Marguerite Bernier	François Godet. Jeanne Parent. Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.		François Godet Jacques Parent. Françoise Pratt.	"

July 22.	Pierre Foncran	Late André Foncran.....	Parish of St. Philippe, Montreal.	Pierre Prud'homme.....	"	"	"	"	"
	Elizabeth Révau.....	Late M. Josephine D'agneau. Jean Louis Révau. (<i>Dit</i> Lajeunesse)		Etienne Le Beau. Jean Louis Révau. Anable Girard.	"	"	"	"	"
		Joseph St. Etienne.			"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 19.	Simon Drouillard.....	Simon Drouillard.....		Simon Drouillard.....	"	"	"	"	"
	Archange Laforet.....	Marguerite St. Martin. Late Guillaume Laforet. Marguerite Tremblai.		J. B. and Joseph Drouillard. Joseph Laforet.	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 26.	François Trudel.....	François Trudel.....	Batiscan, P. Q.	Joseph Harnois.....	"	"	"	"	"
	Josette Fovel (<i>Dit</i> Bigré) (widow of André Boismenu)	Suzanne Le Febvre.		Pierre Demers. Anable Fovel. J. Bte. Drouillard. Alexandre Fovel.	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 2.	Louis Bourassa	Réné Bourassa.....		Antoine Meloche.....	"	"	"	"	"
	Thérèse Meloche.....	Late Anne Chevalier. Pierre Meloche. Catherine St. Etienne.		François Meloche. J. B. and Philippe Le Duc..	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 23.	Le Sieur Antoine Ignace Dufresne	Late Nicolas Dufresne.....	Montreal Parish	Pierre Beaubien.....	"	"	"	"	"
	Louise Gaudet	Agathe Le Duc François Gaudet. Jeanne Parent.		Antoine Beaubien. François Gaudet. Dominique La Brosse.	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5.	Jean Baptiste Valade	Charles Valade.....	Parish of Soulange, P. Q.	Alexandre Fovel.....	"	"	"	"	"
	Marie Louise Drouillard.....	Anne Pilon. Simon Drouillard. Marguerite St. Jean.		Joseph Révau. Simon Drouillard. Jean Bapt. Drouillard.	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 30.	Charles Baubien.....	Hubert Baubien.....	Rocheport.....	Mr. Monforton	"	"	"	"	"
	Catherine Bissonnet.....	M. Cath. Roy. Etienne Bissonnet. Cath. St. Germain.		(Cap. de Milice) Michel Roy. Etienne Cloutier. Joseph Pouget. Antoine Bouffar. Joseph Bissonnet.	"	"	"	"	"

MARRIAGES—Continued.			
<i>Date.</i>	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1783			
Feb. 10.	François Janis. Geneviève Deslières. (Dit Bonvouloir)	Late Franç. Janis. Thérèse Meloche. Joseph Deslières. Véronique Denis.	Pierre Beaupré. Jean Bapt. Tourneau. Louis and Guillaume Goyau. Joseph Mailloux.
Apr. 7.	Joseph Gamelin. (Cap ne de Milice.) Marie Anne Chêne (Labute) (widow of Paul Marsac)	Late Sieur Laurent Gamelin. Josette Dudevoir. Pierre Chêne Labute. Marie Anne Cuillierier.	St. Anne, Detroit. Chevalier De Celoson. Chevalier Chabert. Pierre Labute.
May 5.	Pierre Demers. Marie Angélique Le May.	Jacques Demers. Marie Chevalier. Théophile Le May. Angélique Peltier.	St. Anne, Detroit. Jean Bapt. Reaume. Charles Reaume. Théophile Le May. René Cloutier.
June 9.	Jean Bapt. Beaupré. Jeanne Roy. (widow of Jean Binou)	Late Jean Bapt. Beaupré. Marie Jos. Moreau.	Parish of Maskinongé. Nicolas Frérot André Lafleur.
June 23.	François Campan Marie Cath. Ro. Marie Cath. Ro.	Paul Campan. Charlotte Desmoulin. Late Jean Bapt. Ro. Jeanne Prud'homme.	Parish of St. Anne, Amable Bigra. Detroit. Paul Campan. J. B. Drouillard. Etienne La Violette. François Prud'homme.
Aug. 23.	François Rivard. Josette Godefroi (widow of Joseph Drouillard)	Antoine Rivard. Geneviève Brisson.	Parish of Batiscau. Charles Reaume. Pierre Barron. Amable Bigra. Alexandre Fovel.
Sept. 29.	Joseph Ivon. Marguerite Sordillet.	Joseph Ivon. Françoise Du Jurean. François Sordillet. Marie Jeanne Gendron.	Batiscau François Sordillet. Joseph Deschêne. Charles La Palme.

Officiating Priest.

Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.

Oct. 23..	Jean Bapt. Tourneux Marie Anne Fleuri. Agathe Parent. Laurent Parent. Jeanne Cardinal.	.....St. Laurent, Montreal.	.....Marantet. Laurent and Jacques Parent. Vital Desmouchelles,	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nov. 4..	Jean François Dusault. Marie Jeanne Ro Jean Bapt. Ro. Jeanne Prud'homme.	.....	.....Jh. Dussault Etienne La Violette. Louis Montmeni. Amable Bigra.	“	“	“	“	“	“
1784									
Jan. 19..	Julien Chêne Labutte CatherineRocheleau L'Espérance. Late Catherine Pilet.	.....	.....Alexis Labutte Gamelin. Maisonville. Jh. L'Espérance. Joncaire.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jan. 26..	Jean Marie Ladouceur. Josette Drouin Angélique Le Beau. Joseph Drouin. Charlotte Campau.	.....Quebec	.....Joseph Berthiaume Pierre Charron. Joseph Pilet. Antoine Charron.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Feb. 23..	Bernard Campau Véronique Bondy	.....Parish of St. Anne	.....Sieur Chevalier Chabert. Alexis Delisle. Joseph Bondy. Bazile Campau.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Apr. 20..	Julien Parent. Suzanne Meloche	.....	.....Frs. Marantet. Frs. Meloche. Pierre Réaume.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Aug. 23..	Jean Bapt. Fovel (Dit Bigra) Magdelène Meloche	.....	.....Amable Bigra. Joseph Pouget. Antoine Meloche. Louise Meloche.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sept. 10..	Pierre L'Etourneau Louise Deslières. (Dit Bonvouloir)	.....Parish of Longueuil, P. Q.	.....André Peltier. Charles Bénéteau. Jean Bapt. Lapointe. Vital Dumouchelle. Louis Goyau.	“	“	“	“	“	“

MARRIAGES—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1784					
Sept. 20.	Joseph Guet. (Dit Tourangeau) Marguerite Drouillard.	Late Jean Bapte. Tourangeau. Marie Josette Pilotte. Simon Drouillard. Marguerite St. Jean.		Pierre Desnoyers Bapte. Dufour. François Rivard. Jean Bapte. Tourangeau. Antoine Soumande.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V. G.
1785					
Feb. 7.	Pierre Villers. (Dit St. Louis) Charlotte Mouton.	Late Louis Villers. Josette Morin. (Dit St. Louis) François Mouton. Charlotte Duroseau.		Thomas Pageot. Louis St. Louis. François Drouillard. François Mouton. Michel Roy.	" " " " " "
Feb. 8.	Chrysostome Villers. (Dit St. Louis) Josette Suzor.	Late Louis Villers. Josette Morin. Louis Suzor. Josette Le Beau.		Louis St. Louis. Pierre St. Louis. Thomas Pageot. Louis Suzor. Amable Bigra. Baptiste Bigra.	" " " " " "
Apr. 4.	Benjamin Chapu Josette Rocheleau. (Dit L'Esperance)	Late Jacques Chapu. Genevieve Laframboise. François Rocheleau. (Dit L'Esperance) Late Josette Meloche.		Jacques Prud'homme. Antoine Meloche. Michel Rocheleau.	" " " " " "
Apr. 18.	Etienne Johan (Dit Lavolette) (widower of Judith Prud'homme) Angélique Descomptes. (Dit Labadie) (widow of Martin Levrier)		Monsieur Maisenville (Capitaine) Laferté. Réné Cloutier. Amable Bigra.		" " " " " "
July 6.	Louis Desauniers Charlotte Bourassa. (widow of François Marsac)	Late Joseph Desauniers Josette La Course. Parish of Yamachiche, P. Q. Parish of St. Anne.		Joseph Berthiaume. J. Bte. Belleperche. Amable Bigra.	" " " " " "

Oct. 3..Joseph Drouillard.....	Simon Drouillard.....	Rev. Payet, Pt., Miss.
Jan. 2..Sieur Gervais Godienne.....	Gervais Godienne.....	Parish of Montreal.....
	Marguerite St. Jean.....	(Captain of Militia)
	Jean Baptiste Dufour.....	Jacques Parent.
	Catherine Durand.....	Jacques Charon.
Feb. 3..Hyacinthe Deshêtres.....	Demonchel.....	“ “ “ “
	(widower of Marie Anne Pilet)	Alexis Labutte.
	Marie Petit.....	François Gaillard.
	Nicholas Petit.....	Jean Bte. Roncourt.
	Marie Elizabeth Charon.....	“ “ “ “
Feb. 20..Joseph Pouget.....	Joseph Pouget.....	Sieur Bondy.....
	Françoise Belleperche.....	Sieur Boufford.
	Josette Bissonnette.....	Jacques Prud'homme.
	Late Etienne Bissonnette.....	Amable Bigra.
	Catherine St. Germain.....	“ “ “ “
Feb. 27..Augustin Boulet.....	Louis Boulet.....	Parish of St. Thomas.....
	Geneviève Boulet.....	Jean Bte. Tourneux.....
	Marguerite Boulet.....	Louis Bernard Lajoie.
	(widow of Louis Brugiére)	Charles Bouron.
		Bazil Cousineau.
Apr. 24..Joseph Mailloux.....	Joseph Mailloux.....	Amable Bigra.....
	Thérèse Le Duc.....	Louis Trudel.
	Hyacinthe Deshêtres.....	Alexandre Fovel.
	Marie Anne Pilet.....	“ “ “ “
May 8..Alexandre Fovel.....	Amable Fovel.....	Chrisostome Villers.....
	Charlotte Dufour.....	Louis Basil Cousineau.
	Réné Cloutier.....	“ “ “ “
	Marie Josette Campau.....	“ “ “ “
June 12..Alexis Séguin.....	Alexis Séguin.....	Parish of St. Anne.....
	Agathe Cousineau.....	Claude Campeau.....
	Antoine Descomptes.....	Pierre Robert (father).
	Elizabeth Descomptes.....	Pierre Robert (son).
	Late Angélique Campeau.....	Joseph Robert.
		Paul Lasaline.

MARRIAGES—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1786					
Aug. 14.	Martin Nodeault.	Late Jean Bte. Nodeault. Marthe Fournier.	Parish of St. Pierre.	Charles Réaume. Joseph Poupart.	Rev. Father Frechette, Pt., Miss.
	Marie Reaume.	J. Bte. Réaume. Agathe Barrois.	Parish of St. Anne	Alexandre Fovel. Alexis Bienvenu.	
Aug. 28.	Alexis Pellehier	Jean Bte. Pelletier Dame Josette Cornet. Joseph Réaume. Late Charlotte Levasseur.	Parish of St. Anne	Joseph Voyer. Joseph Pouget. —— Bondy.	
Sept 5.	François Chortier. Amable Remon.	Late Joseph Chortier. Late Marie Lamarche. Jean Bte. Remon Josette Desarrois.	Parish of Montreal, P. Q. Parish of St. Anne, Detroit.	Louis Tremblay. Ignace Le Beau.	
Oct. 9.	Hypolite Janis. Angélique Langlois.	Late François Janis. Thérèse Meloche. Nicolas Langlois. Magdelène Pillet.		Laurent Parent. Joseph Mailloux. Vital Dumouchel.	
Oct. 9.	Pierre Foucher Françoise Bleau.	Jacques Foucher. Marie Lafleur. François Bleau Catherine Galisnau.	St. Sulpice Parish, Paris. Parish of St. Joseph, Point Levy, P. Q.	Etienne Latour. (Dit) Ballard Louis Gendron. Jean Bapte. Prud'homme.	

DEATHS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION FROM MARCH 20, 1768, TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1786.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1768					
Mar. 20.	Charlotte Chevalier.	62 years			Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Apr. 24.	Jean Baptiste Le Duc	70 years			"
May 6.	Jean Baptiste Goiau.	74 years			"
May 6.	Belle Amour (drowned).	54 years			"
Sept. 29.	Louise Godefroi	16 years			"
1769					
June —.	Jean Bapt. Rochelot.	3 months			"
Sept. —.	Jean Bapt. Le Beau.	21 months			"
Oct. —.	Elizabeth André	6 months			"
1770					
Feb. —.	Noël Deshêtres	1 month.			"
June —.	Henri Droullar.	3 months			"
July 10.	Angélique Langlois	21 months			"
Nov. 15.	Marie Anne Le May	22 years			"
1771					
Jan. 21.	Marie Louise Chêne.	7 yrs. 6 mos. 27 dys.			"
May —.	Catherine Droullar.	25 years			"
July 22.	Jean Baptiste L'Allemant (drowned)	25 years			"
Aug. 14.	Joseph Godet.	9 days			"
Aug. 24.	Jacques André	10 months 27 days			"
Sept. —.	Angélique Buissonnet	14 years			"
Sept. —.	Catherine Grenon.	13 years			"
Oct. 19.	Etienne Brébant	50 years			"
Dec. 15.	François Janis	61 years			"
Dec. 28.	Marie Angélique Periau (Dit Va De Bon Cœur)	2 months			"

DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1772					
Feb. 7..	Pierre Cloutier	7 months 3 days .....	.....	.....	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Feb. 20..	Laurent Parent	28 days .....	.....	.....	" " "
Aug. 27..	François Droullar	4 yrs. 10 mos. 22 dys .....	.....	Pierre Janerai Nicolas Petit.	" " "
Sept. 5..	Louis Saint Côme	1 month and a few days .....	.....	Pierre Janerai Dominique Godet.	" " "
Sept. 24..	Marie Anne Pilette	25 years .....	.....	" "	" " "
Oct. 17..	Marianne Binau	25 years .....	.....	" "	" " "
1773					
May 24..	Marie Thérèse Janson	15 months .....	.....	" "	" " "
	(Dit La Palme)				
May 29..	François Xavier Buissonnet	1 month 24 days .....	.....	" "	" " "
July 26..	Jacques Amable Du Metz	22 days .....	.....	" "	" " "
July 28..	Charles Maillon	14 months .....	.....	" "	" " "
Sept. 7..	Marie Véronique Denis	38 years .....	.....	" "	" " "
Sept. 25..	Geneviève Saliot	14 months .....	.....	" "	" " "
Sept. 26..	François Prud'homme	60 years .....	.....	" "	" " "
Nov. 8..	Toussaint Réaume	6 days .....	.....	" "	" " "
1774					
Jan. 14..	Marie Magd. Langlois	1 yr. 3 mos. 9 dys .....	.....	" "	" " "
May —..	Joseph Roullar	3 months .....	.....	" "	" " "
May —..	Catherine Valade	20 months .....	.....	" "	" " "
June 19..	Marie Anne Langeron	12 days .....	.....	" "	" " "
Sept. 2..	Sieur Toussaint Vari	24 years .....	.....	" "	" " "
Sept. 27..	Charlotte Le Duc	1 month .....	.....	" "	" " "
Oct. 21..	Judith Cuillier	60 years .....	.....	" "	" " "

Nov. 4..	Félicité Parent	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nov. 5..	Marie Catherine L'Antailla..... 8 days.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nov. 29..	Joseph Saint-Aubin..... 66 years..... (killed by an Indian)	Pierre Janeraï..... Dominique Godet.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dec. 3..	François Rochelot..... 16 years..... (Dit L'Espérance) (died at River Miami)	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1775									
Mar. 4..	Simon Bergeron	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mar. 5..	Noël Etienne Chauvin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mar. 6..	Marie Catherine..... 2 years 6 months..... (Dit Lajeunesse)	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mar. 30..	Antoine Montmeni	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
May 15..	Ursule Belanger	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
May 21..	Jacques Pelletier.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
July 31..	Marie Archange Robertin..... 32 years.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sept. 27..	Catherine Meloche..... 6 years 6 months.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Oct. 20..	David Hay..... 15 days.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nov. 3..	Michel Vaudri	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dec. 5..	Thérèse Le Beau	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dec. 11..	Marie Louise Le Beau..... 14 days.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dec. 12..	Marguerite Langlois..... 3 days.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dec. 23..	— Duroseau	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
76									
Jan. 22..	— Baron..... 6 months.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jan. 22..	Catherine Du Devoir	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mar. 9..	Jannete Langlois	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Apr. 17..	— Bonvouloir	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Aug. 25..	François Villers	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1776					
Nov. 11.	Catherine Dufour	22 months		Pierre Janerai Jacques Godet.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Nov. 16.	François Xavier Le Beau	4 days		" "	" "
Dec. 9.	Marie Anne Chauvin	14 years		Pierre Janerai Dominique Godet.	" "
1777					
Jan. 7.	Lisette La Violette	10 days		Pierre Janerai Jacques Godet.	" "
Jan. 13.	Anne Knggas (Nexe)	2 days		Pierre Janerai Jean Bapt. Touranjeau.	" "
Jan. 14.	Marie D'Arragon	82 years		Pierre Janerai François Godet.	" "
Feb. 18.	La Petite Saint-Remi	10 years		Pierre Janerai Laurent Godet.	" "
Feb. 20.	Child of Lajoie	26 days		Pierre Janerai Dominique Godet.	" "
Feb. 26.	Charlotte Belair	17 years		" "	" "
Mar. 11.	Charles Touranjeau	1 month 17 days		Pierre Janerai Hypolite Janis.	" "
Apr. 8.	Child of Noël Chauvin	1 year		Pierre Janerai Jacques Godet.	" "
May 2.	Zacharie Cloutier	6 days		Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	" "
May 21.	Jean Bapt. Le Beau	15 days		" "	" "
May 21.	Catherine Le Duc	9 days		" "	" "
June 28.	François Maisonneville	5 years		" "	" "
July 4.	Joseph Godet	18 days		" "	" "
Aug. 12.	Marie Louise Bernier	10 days		" "	" "

Sept. 21.. Marie Louise Catin	8 months	“	“	“	“	“	“
Oct. 10.. Antoine Langlois	10 months.	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“	“	“
Oct. 14.. Pierre Campeau	11 months 19 days.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Oct. 16.. Julienne Cuillier	65 years	Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	“	“	“	“	“
Dec. 23.. Catherine Dufour	39 years	“	“	“	“	“	“
1778							
Jan. 14.. N., daughter of Nicolas Langlois. 1 year.	1 year.	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“	“	“
Jan. 22.. Josette Delille	45 days	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jan. 22.. Elizabeth Droullar	22 days	Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	“	“	“	“	“
Feb. 1.. Toussaint Cochon	1 month 20 days	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“	“	“
Feb. 1.. Alexandre Hoilette	4 months.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Feb. 19.. Marie Charlotte Janson	14 days	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“	“	“
Feb. 19.. Joseph Hoilette	6 years	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mar. 9.. François Le Beau	48 years (died suddenly)	Pierre Janerai Pierre Meloche.	“	“	“	“	“
Apr. 6.. Paul Campeau	63 years	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“	“	“
Apr. 15.. Joseph Godet	3 years (drowned)	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“	“	“
Apr. 22.. Marie Charlotte Charron	3 months	“	“	“	“	“	“
Aug. 21.. Marie Catherine Le Beau	42 years	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sept. 14.. Jean B. Pommeville	48 years (died suddenly)	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“	“	“
Sept. 22.. Jean Bapt. Goliau	30 years	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“	“	“

DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1778					
Sept. 28.	Marie Anne Paré	7 months	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
1779					
Jan. 8.	Thérèse Delille	5 days	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	" "
Mar. 1.	Pierre Bénéteau	7 days	" "	" "	" "
May 3.	Catherine Boufar	14 months	" "	" "	" "
May 3.	Elizabeth Vilers	9 days	" "	" "	" "
July 13.	Antoine Hoilette	29 days	" "	" "	" "
July 18.	Jean Gôiau	7 months	" "	" "	" "
Sept. 2.	M. Magd. Viller	15 years	" "	" "	" "
Oct. 16.	Ambroise Beaubien	22 years	Noël Chauvin Louis Gaillard.	Noël Chauvin Louis Gaillard.	" "
Oct. 23.	François Marantet	(Newly born)	" "	" "	" "
Dec. 23.	Marie Jos. Gignac	14 months	Pierre Janerai Jos. Soumande.	Pierre Janerai Jos. Soumande.	" "
1780					
Feb. 14.	François Langlois	40 years	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	" "
Feb. 24.	Pierre Laurent Drouillar	2 days	Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	" "
Mar. 22.	François Choisi	45 years	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	" "
Mar. 23.	M. Magd. La Palme	1 month	Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	" "
Apr. 12.	Nicolas Langlois' child	6 months	(No witnesses)	(No witnesses)	" "
July 20.	Philippe Le Duc's daughter	16 years	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	" "

Sept. 12. ——— Bernier's child.....	17 days.....	Jos. Soumande Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“
Sept. 16. Pierre Campeau.....	1 month 8 days.....	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“
Sept. 19. Madame Choisi's child.....	7 months.....	Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	“	“	“
Oct. 12. Lavolette's daughter.....	11 years.....	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“
Nov. 3. Jeanne Cardinal.....	63 years.....	“ “	“	“	“
Nov. 6. Charlotte Campeau.....	25 years.....	Jean B. Roncont. Nicolas Gofau.	“	“	“
Nov. 15. François Viller.....	3 days.....	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“
Nov. 22. Jean Bapt. Bertrand.....	50 years.....	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“
Nov. 24. Marie Vigé.....	42 years.....	Louis Gaillard Laurent Godet.	“	“	“
Dec. 12. Pierre Gautier.....	55 years.....	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“
1781					
Jan. 15. Angélique Godet.....	25 days.....	Louis Gaillard Pierre Janerai.	“	“	“
Jan. 15. Jean Bapt. Jupin.....	48 years.....	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“
Jan. 20. Louis Le Duc.....	7 days.....	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“

The following six inhumations were certified to by Louis Gaillard, choir-master of the parish, as having been made at Assumption Parish on the date and year herein stated: Hubert, Pt. V.C.

1781

Aug. 5. A young daughter of Joseph Drouillard.....
Sept. 4. Madame Ste. Marie.....

DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1781					
Sept. 4.	Madame Widow Laforet.				
Aug. 16.	The child of Jacques Parent and Catherine Baubien.				
Oct. 8.	The child of Monsieur Latour				
Oct. 17.	Magdelène Godfroi, wife of Pierre Campau.				
July 18.	Burial of Rev. Father Potier, for 37 years missionary of the Jesuit Order, aged 73 years and 3 months. He died on the 16th of said month from the effects of a fall from a horse, according to the certificate of Monsieur Anthony (physician). Signed, HUBERT, Pt., Vic.-Gen.				
Nov. 14.	Jean Bapt. Arconette.	7 years	Michel Arconette. Marie Anne La Foret.	Pierre Janeral Jaq. Gagner.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
1782					
Apr. 7.	At about 6 p.m. Jh. Labreque, born at (St. Jean, Isle d'Orlean), age about 30, helper in Fs. Bénétéau's harness shop, was drowned returning from the fort. HUBERT, Pt., Vic.-Gen.				
May 13.	Gabriel La Violette.	23 years	Jean Bapt. Le Duc	Amable Bigna.	"
June 12.	Angélique Le Duc.	4 years	Catherine Bourassa.	Jacques Gagner.	"
June 14.	Renault.	60 years		Amable Bigna. Nicolas Langlois.	"
July 19.	Joseph François Godet.	7 months	Joseph Godet. Jeanne Pilette.	Amable Bigna. Jacques Gagner.	"
Aug. 10.	Pierre Gaillard	3 years 8 months	Louis Gaillard. Marie Ange Gaillard.	"	"
Oct. 10.	Joseph St. Etienne	54 years	(Names of parents not given).	Amable Bigna. Jean Bapt. Drouillard.	"
Dec. 9.	Geneviève Amable Campeau	1 day		Amable Bigna. Jacques Gagner.	"
Dec. 20.	Philippe Labombarde.	2½ months	Philippe Labombarde. Marguerite Briette.	Laurent Godet. C. Francheville.	"

Dec. 27..	Agathe Sousseran, (wife of Etienne Robidou)	36 years.	Louis Gaillard Amable Bigra.	"	"	"	"
Dec. 31..	Pierre Latour.	2½ months	François Latour. Marguerite Meloche.	"	"	"	"
1783							
Jan. 5..	Alexis Beaubien.	18 months	Jean Bapt. Beaubien Geneviève Parent.	"	"	"	"
Jan. 27..	Joseph Drouillard.	43 years	Louis Gaillard Amable Bigra. François and Pierre Drouillard.	"	"	"	"
Apr. 3..	Marie Geneviève Montmeni.	3 years	Louis Montmenie Agathe Prud'homme.	"	"	"	"
Apr. 4..	Pierre Chausseau.	1 month	Antoine Chausseau Catherine Perrier.	"	"	"	"
Apr. 4..	Joseph Le Duc	6 months	Jean Bapt. Le Duc Catherine Bourassa.	"	"	"	"
Apr. 9..	François Belaire.		Pierre Belaire.	"	"	"	"
July 29..	Cécile Paré.	11 days		"	"	"	"
Oct. 6..	Reine Trottier (wife of Joseph Cécire)			"	"	"	"
Oct. 21..	Antoine Dégaunes	3 months	Joseph Dégaunes Magdelène Prud'homme.	"	"	"	"
Nov. 20..	Marie Anne Lemieux.	14 years 9 months.	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 23..	Pierre Bertrand.	8 years	"	"	"	"	"
1784							
Jan. 3..	Jean Bapte. Pinparé. (Dit Tourangeau)	2 months	"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 3..	Child of Simon Drouillard.		"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 13..	Marie Louise Cousineau	2 days	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 21..	Hyacinthe Robidou. (died at Sandusky)	15 months	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 11..	Elizabeth Pratte	1 day	"	"	"	"	"

DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1784					
Mar. 12.	Josette Makons. (wife of Joseph Valcour)	36 years	.....	Amable Bigra	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
June 14.	Jean Baptiste Guet. (Dit Tourangeau)	60 years	.....	Jacques Gagner.	" " " "
June 21.	Josette Valcour.	3 months	Joseph Valcour. Late Josette Makons.	" " " "	" " " "
June 26.	Geneviève Rivard.	26 days	François Rivard Josette Godefroy.	" " " "	" " " "
July 2.	Charles Arconet.	8 months	Alexis Arconet Marguerite Laforet.	" " " "	" " " "
July 14.	Jean Baptiste Prud'homme.	9 months	Jean Bapt. Prud'homme. Marie Delard.	" " " "	" " " "
July 15.	Philippe Le Duc	55 years	.....	" " " "	" " " "
Aug. 2.	Pierre Deschênes	3 years	Joseph Deschênes. Charlotte Souigny.	" " " "	" " " "
Aug. 14.	Jérôme Delisle.	1 month	Jean Delisle. Angélique Boiscler.	" " " "	" " " "
Aug. 20.	Angélique Labombardo	2 months	Parish of St. Anne, Detroit. Philippe Labombarde Marguerite Briette.	" " " "	" " " "
Aug. 27.	Dominique Parent.	2 years	Laurent Parent. Marie Magdelène Janis.	" " " "	" " " "
Aug. 31.	François Parent.	2 years	Jacques Parent Catherine Cuillierier.	" " " "	" " " "
Sept. 4.	Josette Bernier.	4 months	Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.	" " " "	" " " "
Sept. 10.	Antoine Rousseau. (Dit Lafond)	68 years	.....	" " " "	" " " "
Sept. 13.	Suzanne Patelle. (wife of Jean Baptiste Oualet)	35 years.	.....	" " " "	" " " "

Oct. 4...	François Campau	2 months	François Campau Marie Cath. Ro.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 13..	Joseph Brugières	About 40 years	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1785									
Jan. 1...	Time, 8 a.m. Ménard, wife of Bélair, was drowned with Demers' little girl while crossing the river in a cutter. Demers' wife, who held her one-year-old child in her arms, was rescued, and also the child, by her husband. Were rescued also, Bélair and Duroseau, who hung on to Demers' cape. HUBERT, Pt., Vic-Gen.								
Jan. 16..	A child of Louis Suzor and Josette Le Beau	Born yesterday	Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 20..	Paul Drouillard	1½ years	Jean Baptiste Drouillard Marie Louise Drouin.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 9..	Valcour	3 years	Joseph Valcour Josette Makons.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 17..	Joseph Le Sueur Parish of De Boucherville, P.Q.	61 years	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr. 6..	Two twin children		Michel Aronet. Marie Anne Laforet.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr. 23..	Charlotte Oualette	3 years	Alexandre Oualette Angélique Bourassa.	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 24..	François Godet (Marantet) (husband of Jeanne Parent)		Monsieur Labrosse. Jacques Parent. Laurent Parent.	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 5..	Lisette Campau and child (wife of Antoine Meloche)	36 years	Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 10..	Michel Roy (husband of Jeanne Villers)	32 years	Thomas Pagot. Louis Villers.	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 12..	A child		François Sourdillet Josette Gendron.	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 14..	Josette Gendron (wife of François Sourdillet)	40 years	Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 14..	François	8½ months	Charles Fontaine Elizabeth Godfroi.	"	"	"	"	"	"

DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1785					
July 24..	Celeste.	1 month	Pierre Labombarde Marguerite Brouillet.	Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
Aug. 10..	A child		Pierre L'Etourneau Louise Bonvouloir.	" "	" " "
Sept. 4..	Charlotte Campau. (wife of Drouin)			Amable Bigra François Campau.	" " "
Sept. 19..	Pierre Reaume Of St. Anne's Parish.	77 years		Mr. Payet Monsieur Maisonneville. (Captain)	" " "
Sept. 24..	—— Bénéteau	5 years		Amable Bigra — Girardin.	" " "
Sept. 27..	Joseph Bénéteau.	13 months		Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	" " "
Oct. 4..	Archange Lejoie.	14 months		"	Rev. Father Payet, Ptre., Miss.
Oct. 17..	Louis Drouillard.	3 years		Amable Bigra — Girardin.	Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.
Oct. 21..	Vital Gaillard.	2½ years		"	" " "
Nov. 30..	Etienne Ripus.	104 years		— Gaillard. Amable Bigra. — Girardin. — Dechéne.	" " "
Dec. 14..	Pierre Meloche	18 months	Pierre Meloche.	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	" " "
Dec. 20..	Joseph Picotte	58 years		— Peltier. Amable Bigra. — Parent.	" " "
1786					
Jan. 7..	Magdelene Jacob	14 years		Amable Bigra — Dussault. — Girardin.	" " "

Jan. 12.. Marie Louise Valade.....	2 years 3 months.....	Jean Bapte. Valade. M. Louise Drouillard.	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	“	“	“
Jan. 13.. Jean Bapte. Semande.....	1 year	“	“	“	“	“
Jan. 14.. Catherine Meloche.	36 years	“	Badichon — Reaume. — Chapoton.	“	“	“
Jan. 19.. Jean Bapte. Gaudette	3 years	“	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	“	“	“
Jan. 19.. Catherine Valcour	6½ years	“	“	“	“	“
Jan. 21.. Chrysostome Pageot	4 years	“	“	“	“	“
Feb. 10.. Jacques Berthiaume	9 years	“	— Maisonneville — Pillet. — Deshêtres.	“	“	“
Feb. 17.. A child	1 year	Joseph Hivons Marguerite Sordillet.	Amable Bigra — Hivons.	“	“	“
Feb. 25.. Catherine Thérèse Langlois.....	11 years	“	Amable Bigra — Peltier. — Gaillard.	“	“	“
Apr. 9.. Jean Bapte. André	8 years	“	— Girardin Amable Bigra.	“	“	“
May 9.. Antoine Berthiaume	1 year	Joseph Berthiaume Catherine Pilet.	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	“	“	“
July 30.. A child	“	Pierre L'Etoileur. Louise Bonvouloir.	“	“	“	“
Aug. 18.. Charles Meloche.....	12 years	“	J. B. Bigras. — Cloutier. Etienne Meloche.	“	“	“
Aug. 26.. Pierre Desnoyers	66 years	“	— Lajoy Jacques Parent. — Marantet.	“	“	“
Sept. 26.. Alexis Paré	“	Baptiste Pilet Joseph Réaume. René Cloutier.	“	“	“	“

(killed by lightning in his father's house)

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS OF WATERLOO COUNTY, ONTARIO.

By REV. A. B. SHERK.

The historic sense of the people of Ontario has been slowly awakening, and is keener now than ever before. It is only when this sense becomes active that a people will begin to inquire for the facts on which the history of their country is based. It will prompt them to ask: Who were the fathers of the country? Whence did they come? Why did they come? When did they come? In what sections of the country did they first locate? What was the condition of the country at that time? What do we find as to their industrial, social and religious life? What traditions have been handed down from them? What material have they left in written records, letters, accounts, notes, contracts, pamphlets, books, newspapers, implements, etc.? To get a satisfactory answer to the questions proposed it will be necessary to make a special study of the separate settlements of the country. Each settlement has an individuality all its own, and the particular features of that individuality we need to know. The material we thus gather from the settlements will be the fibre out of which to weave a correct narrative of the whole country.

Our Province of Ontario is full of historic interest, and rich in historic material; and it is a pleasure to know that much is being done to gather and preserve this material. The future historian and archaeologist will need all we can treasure up and leave behind. Add to this the fact that we still have persons in our country whose fathers and mothers were brought here when the first settlements were being formed. These persons are living links between the original pioneers and the present generation, and are prepared to help us to correct data on many things that relate to the early past.

When the War of the American Revolution ended and the revolting colonies got their independence, the exodus of the U. E. Loyalists at once began. The beginning of this exodus is the beginning of the history of our Province. A little later in the closing years of the same century another class of refugees came to seek shelter and a home under the folds of the Union Jack. These refugees were the Pennsylvania Germans, commonly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

The Pennsylvania Germans who settled in Canada at an early day were mostly of the Mennonite faith. They were called Mennonites

because they adhered to the doctrinal teachings and discipline of Menno Simons, a Holland Reformer and cotemporary of Martin Luther. The sect spread rapidly through Holland, Germany, Switzerland and other districts of Europe. Many, on account of their unswerving fidelity to the principles they had espoused, suffered martyrdom. The Mennonites, like the Friends, refuse to bear arms, to take an oath at law, or to engage in litigation under any circumstances. Their ethical system is found in the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, called the "Sermon on the Mount."

These peace-loving people suffered persecution in all the countries of Europe to which they had gone; and were long sighing for a spot where they could live unmolested in the exercise of their peculiar opinions. In the course of years the way opened. William Penn, the eminent Quaker, and founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, invited them to join his colony. Many gladly accepted the invitation. The first company crossed the Atlantic in 1683, and settled near Philadelphia. The place, because of the nationality of the first settlers, was called Germantown, and is now a suburb of the city. The migration of this people from Germany to Pennsylvania continued till after the middle of the eighteenth century. Here they were under British rule, and enjoyed the freedom for which they had been sighing. They loved the soil, were quiet and industrious, and occupying the rich valleys of Southern Pennsylvania, many of them became wealthy. The Mennonite Church grew rapidly in numbers, and in time became a ruling element in the rural districts of the colony. But the War of the Revolution unsettled everything, and at its close there was universal unrest, and no one knew what next to expect. The thirteen colonies were so many disconnected states whose future was as yet in the balance. It seems to have been at this juncture of things that the Mennonites began to think of seeking a home in Upper Canada. Three causes have been suggested as influencing their decision.

First, the report that there was plenty of good land; secondly, the assurance that they would have religious freedom; and thirdly, the exodus of the U. E. Loyalists. It is not probable that they were greatly influenced by the first consideration, for Ohio was then in the market with plenty of good land, and could be more easily reached than Canada. Religious freedom, however, they prized very highly, and knew it would not be endangered under British rule; but they were not so sure what the new Republic might do. The settlement of the U. E.'s in the wilderness of the north opened the way for others, and the Mennonites, who had no sympathy with their expulsion, took advantage of

the opening and followed their steps. Some class them with U. E.'s, others speak of them as late U. E.'s, since they did not come to Canada till some years after the great U. E. exodus. These people were in full sympathy with British institutions, and came here to enjoy their benefit. We must also keep in mind that many of the Pennsylvanians who settled here were British by birth, being born before the revolt of the colonies. They and their families were Britons, and came here to claim their rights as Britons.

The beginning of the migration of the Pennsylvania Germans to Upper Canada dates from the closing years of the eighteenth century, some say as late as 1798. It is difficult to settle on the year when the first ones came, neither are we able to ascertain how many came; but the number was large enough to form three good-sized colonies or settlements.

First, the *Niagara colony*. The settlers of this colony were scattered along the Upper Niagara; along Black Creek, an affluent of the Niagara; along Lake Erie, and near "Sugar Loaf," in the vicinity of Port Colborne. There were also a few small groups of families in the "Short Hills," south of St. Catharines, and a large settlement on the Twenty-mile Creek, west of St. Catharines. The second was the *Markham colony*. This colony had its beginning about the time of the Niagara colony. It was called Markham after the township in which the first settlers located. As the settlers multiplied they spread into Whitechurch, Vaughan, etc., so that this became a large and influential colony. The third was the *Waterloo colony*. The township again suggested the name. Besides the families in these colonies there were others scattered in small groups throughout the country, but in the course of years they were absorbed by other nationalities, and are mostly forgotten. It is the larger groups that retained and developed distinct peculiarities, and call for attention as noticeable factors in the making of our country.

The Waterloo colony, to which we are now to give our thoughts, had its beginning in a small way. The colony took its start with the century. In the fall of 1799, Samuel Betzner and Joseph Sherk crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock and entered the new Province of Upper Canada. They were brothers-in-law, and came from Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. There was no Buffalo then, not even the sign of a village. J. Sherk and his family found winter quarters in the vacant house of another Pennsylvanian who had preceded them and taken up land on the Niagara River, a few miles from the International Bridge. S. Betzner pushed on to Ancaster and win-

tered there. The site of the city of Hamilton was at that time a dismal swamp, covered with heavy timber; Dundas had a small mill and one dwelling; Ancaster had a few houses, and was considered to be on the outermost limits of civilization. These two simple-minded Pennsylvanians came to this new country with their wives and little ones on a venture; apparently they had no definite idea where they would find a suitable spot to locate. But the report had gone abroad that there was a fine tract of land about thirty miles beyond Ancaster, in the valley of the Grand River. There was, however, an almost impenetrable wilderness to pass through to reach this land of promise. Early in the spring of 1800, Betzner and Sherk went in search of the far-off country. They found it, were greatly pleased with it, and selected lots for future homes. Betzner chose a lot on the west side of the Grand River, four miles from Galt, where the village of Blair is located. Sherk chose a lot on the east side of the river, directly opposite the village of Doon, and within two miles of Preston. The two pioneers then returned to Ancaster, settled for their lots, and got their papers. The land they bought was a part of what was known as the "Beasley Tract," but originally belonged to Joseph Brant, the great Mohawk chief, and was deeded by him to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B. Rosseau. The whole tract comprised 94,012 acres.

J. Sherk bought a yoke of oxen and a sled, and with this conveyance took the women and children, and a few household goods and other necessities, through thirty miles of forest to their new home in the "Bush." When these two families settled on their lots they were two miles apart, and shut out from the rest of the world. Waterloo was at that time further from the frontier than any other settlement; it was the first colony in the interior of the country. The Markham colony was only twelve or fifteen miles from the lake, with Yonge Street on the west as a way out. All the other colonies bordered on the great lakes and rivers and had ready access to the outside. It is true the Waterloo pioneers had the Grand River, along whose banks they planted their homes, but they were seventy-five miles from its mouth, and could not use it as a way to the front. Their natural and direct line to the front was Lake Ontario, and to it they had to make a way, at least as far as Dundas or Ancaster.

The two families who first took peaceful possession of Waterloo Township were just the vanguard of a great army of invasion; the main body soon followed, and kept up the march for half a century. Late in the season of 1800 three more families came from Pennsylvania, which brought the number up to five the first year. Let us follow the fortunes of this little settlement for the

First Twenty-five Years.

The later history of a people is often full of interest, but usually the greater interest centres in pioneer life and deeds. This applies to the Waterloo colony—we want to know something about its pioneer days. A few led the way, numbers soon followed. In 1801 seven new families were added, which brought the number up to twelve the second year of the colony's history. In this company was Jacob Bechtel, the first Mennonite preacher of Waterloo. The pioneers at this time had close living, and they well knew that there were no reserve resources on which to depend. In the winter of this year they saved even the potato peelings so as to have seed for spring planting. In 1802 there was a still larger accession of families. E. Eby, in his "Biographical History of Waterloo," says: "This year a little school was started near where the village of Blair is now situated, a person by the name of Rittenhouse being the first teacher in the county of Waterloo." The name Rittenhouse holds a high place in the annals of the Pennsylvania Germans. William Rittenhouse was the first Mennonite preacher in Pennsylvania, and built the first paper-mill in the United States; and David Rittenhouse was a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and his successor in the presidency of the American Philosophical Society. Waterloo was honored in having a Rittenhouse for its first school-teacher, and so helped to perpetuate the memory of the name. The opening of a school in the third year of the colony's history is quite significant; it shows that these plain country people did not wish their children to grow up in ignorance. Can any of the pioneer districts of our Province show a better record than this? Another much-needed boon came to them this year in the shape of a small grist mill. The mill was built at Galt by one John Miller, of Niagara. One by one the blessings of civilization were added.

But early in the year 1803 a dark cloud came over the young colony, and put a check to its growth and prosperity for a few years. The settlers learned that the land they had bought, and for which they held deeds, was encumbered by mortgage. The mortgage covered a large area of land, and amounted to \$20,000. To meet the difficulty a Joint Stock Company was suggested. The suggestion met with favor, and two of the settlers were appointed to visit the Mennonite churches of Pennsylvania and ask their help to lift them out of their difficulty. The effort met with success, \$20,000 was subscribed, and a company, called the German Company, was formed. The \$20,000,

all in one-dollar silver coin, was packed in boxes and placed on a light waggon furnished by the stockholders. The money was entrusted to two men, one from Waterloo, Canada, and the other from Pennsylvania. These two men carried this immense sum of money (for that day) five hundred miles, most of the way through "bush" roads, and made the journey unarmed. It was a big undertaking, full of risks, but it illustrates the pluck and determination so characteristic of these people. The Hon. Wm. Dickson, of Niagara, prepared the necessary papers, the money was paid over, the mortgage cancelled, and the German Company came into possession of 60,000 acres of land in the township of Waterloo.

The German Company soon made some needed changes. They called for a new survey of the land they had taken over and introduced a new order of things. As for the roads of the township, they seem to have been run to suit the wishes or whims of the settlers. Very likely the settlers brought their ideas of roads from Pennsylvania, for they certainly resemble the serpentine roads of the old Keystone State. The legal difficulties now being removed, immigration set in afresh, and the Company's lands found a ready market. Every year added new settlers in increasing numbers.

The War of 1812 greatly interfered with the growth of the Waterloo colony, as it did with every other section of the country. Many of the Waterloo young men were pressed into service. Those who were not church-members were called out with the militia; but those who were *bona fide* members of the Mennonite Church were asked to do duty as teamsters. To this they made no objection. As soon as matters were adjusted between the two countries the stream of immigration from Pennsylvania again commenced, and kept up for years; and when land in Waterloo became scarce, or too high in price, newcomers pushed into the border townships and extended the boundaries of the Pennsylvania German colony.

Up to 1816 all within the sphere of the influence of the Waterloo colony were Pennsylvania Germans except a few families of other nationalities who had settled among them. By this time they were a strong, vigorous and influential settlement, just beginning to reap the fruit of their toils and sacrifices. But in the year 1816 the Scotch formed a settlement in the township of Dumfries, the township that borders Waterloo on the south. The moving spirit in this settlement was Absalom Shade, also a Pennsylvania German. This brought a fresh element into close touch with the Waterloo Germans and German and Scotch have been the ruling elements in the county of Waterloo

ever since. The two have given a prominence and prosperity to Waterloo that is probably not excelled by any other section of Ontario.

Here we must make a pause and take a backward glance in the history of this colony, so as to get a clear view of all the phases in the life of this peculiar people. The pioneers of Waterloo had large families, and this suggests the question: What was done to meet the mental, moral and other needs of the youth of that day? The first school, as we have already learned, was formed in 1802, when the colony was but two years old. In 1808 another school was opened, a little south of Berlin. This school was taken to the very edge of Berlin a year or two later, and the Mennonite church, the best place available, was used for a schoolroom for some years. The schools were all voluntary, and new schools were formed as the people of the different localities saw they needed them. German and English were usually taught in the schools, the German at first taking the lead. This practice continued for half a century, although in time the English gained the first place. Defective as these schools were, they did much for the pioneer families of Waterloo, and kept the people from relapsing into absolute ignorance, as was feared by Governor Simcoe might be the case in the early settlements of Upper Canada. We are prepared to say for the people of Waterloo that there was scarcely any illiteracy in the generation that came up then. With few exceptions they could read and write, and some of them could do so in two languages.

The pioneers of Waterloo were men of thought as well as action, and were a good deal given to reading. This remark especially applies to the leaders among them. Their reading was mostly that of standard German books on the practical phases of the Christian life. Some had a large stock of books that they brought with them from Pennsylvania, and occasionally there was one that had come from the "Fatherland." These books were freely loaned, passed from one to another, so that large numbers got the benefit of a few books. The intelligence of these people was of a much higher order than has commonly been assumed. Their simple life, unpretentious appearance, industrious habits and close economy, has led many to suppose that their mental horizon had a very limited range. This is a misjudgment.

The language of the Waterloo pioneers is known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." We cannot find much fault with the use of the word "Dutch," for it comes from the German word "Deutsch," and applies to all branches of the great Teutonic family. The Pennsylvania Dutch is German, but it has dialectic peculiarities, just as the spoken language of the shires of England is English, but differs from

the language of the schools. The Pennsylvania Dutch was at first brought from Europe, but some new words were incorporated with it both in Pennsylvania and in Canada. (Properly speaking it is just as much Canadian Dutch as Pennsylvania Dutch). It is not the German of literature, but those who use it understand the proper German. The Pennsylvania Germans were proud of their distinctive dialect, just as the Scotch are proud of their broad Doric accent. Who will blame them? The thing is bred in the bones.

A noticeable characteristic of this people was their cheerfulness, we may say they were *eminently social*. Being full of life and energy they gave free expression to their social natures. Their meetings for worship were great social occasions. The families living in the vicinity of the churches always prepared royal entertainment for the throngs of friends that looked for refreshment after the morning service. This might not accord with our view of Sabbath propriety, but they thought otherwise. Indeed, there was a constant intermingling of the people, and social culture was promoted.

The Waterloo Germans excelled in the *domestic virtues*. Family life was free and easy, and characterized by what we might call patriarchal simplicity. Even domestics were treated, not as subordinates, but as members of the household, and were expected to join in its councils when found worthy of confidence.

Here we must emphasize the fact that the early history of Waterloo is essentially linked with the history of the Mennonites. The Mennonite Church was at first and for many years the supreme power in the colony. All were not members of the church, but as a rule those who were not members were adherents, and under the influence of the church. We might call the colony a moderate theocracy, but not like the theocracy of the Puritans in the early days of New England, when "the ministers were in reality the chief officials of State" (Art. Theocracy, in Standard Dict.). Parkman says this was "one of the most detestable theocracies on record." We have called the Mennonite Church of the early days of the Waterloo colony a moderate theocracy, for everything on which the people differed or needed advice was referred to the church for counsel, adjustment, or adjudication. And yet nothing was done to interfere with individual rights or private judgment. It was an admirably conducted community, and if we are right in calling it a theocracy, it was a theocracy to which there could be no reasonable objection.

The life and manners of such a community are deserving of study.

Their very dress was intended to distinguish them from the outside. The men dressed in uniform style, and so did the women; and both men and women appeared very much like the old-time Friends. This uniformity in dress was especially noticeable at church, where the men and women sat apart. Let us bear in mind that back of this plainness, this severe uniformity, there was conscience—they did all from a sense of Christian duty. This loyalty to conscience, in what most regard as a matter of indifference, characterized the whole life of this people, and did much to foster and develop those high moral qualities which they were known to possess. There was no section of the country where the morals ranked higher than in the Waterloo colony, but there were many places where the morals were much lower. Even petty offences were rare, magistrates had little to do, and lawyers would have starved in the community.

At this point we will introduce the most prominent personality in the early history of Waterloo, viz.:

Bishop Benjamin Eby.

The Bishop was identified with Waterloo nearly half a century. He came here in 1806, and settled on a farm on the south side of Berlin. In 1809 he was made a preacher of the Mennonite body, and three years later, in 1812, he became bishop of the Waterloo churches. When he became bishop there were no church buildings in the township, all the meetings were held in private houses. The shrewd bishop saw that the time had come when churches were necessary to the permanency of the cause. Through his influence and energy a log church was built on his farm in 1813. This was the first church in the township, and the third church, a fine brick building, is now standing on the same lot.

The Bishop was a great friend of the public school. For some years the school of the district was held in the church on his farm, and for a number of winters in succession he did the teaching. The Bishop was also greatly interested in the industrial prosperity of the place, and was always ready to help those who wished to open up new lines of activity.

Bishop Eby did much for the Mennonite denomination, not only in Waterloo, but in Canada. He compiled a hymn-book, which was universally adopted by the churches. The hymns of the Eby collection were selected from the best German composers. He also prepared a church directory. The Bishop exercised a wide influence, not alone in his own communion, but in others as well, and was highly esteemed for

his many noble qualities. He was so intimately associated with the Waterloo colony, almost from its beginning, that we might speak of him as the father of the colony. He was to the pioneers of Waterloo what Addison was to the pioneers of Niagara. I am sure it is not too much to claim Bishop Eby as one of the historic figures in the early history of our Province. We have now come to the

Transition Period

in the history of the Waterloo colony, and will not need to make any further reference to the Mennonite Church. About the close of the first quarter of the century there was a large influx of Pennsylvanians to Waterloo, but soon the tide ebbed, and after this now and then a family came. A new element, however, was introduced by the incoming of European Germans. These had their measure of influence even on the conservative Pennsylvanians, and no doubt helped them to a broader outlook, in some respects at least.

A new phase in the life of Waterloo at this period was

The Advent of the Press.

The first newspaper in Waterloo Township was issued at Berlin, August 27, 1835. It was printed in German, and called "*Der Canada Museum*." The editor was H. W. Peterson. Fortunately, a few years ago, in looking over a large collection of newspapers of an early date, at the house of a friend, I found a copy of the "*Museum*." It is No. 36 of the first year's issue, and the day of issue was Thursday, June 23. Peterson was a Pennsylvanian German, educated as a clergyman, and entered the ministry of the Lutheran Church. He drifted into politics, was elected to a seat in the Upper Canada Assembly, and took an active part in the debates of the House. Later he received the appointment of Registrar of the County of Wellington, and lived many years in Guelph.

The "*Museum*" was the pioneer newspaper of Waterloo, and the pioneer German newspaper of our Province. It had a short history, but had as its successor a German paper called "*Der Deutscher Canadier*." The proprietor and publisher of the "*Canadier*" was Henry Eby, a son of Bishop Eby. The paper was well patronized, had a large circulation, and did good pioneer service among the German-speaking population, and was for years the only paper that entered many homes. Eby was an enterprising publisher.* The historian

* Lately, through H. M. Bowman, of Berlin, I have learned of another early German paper called "*Der Morgenstern*." Its life covered a period of two years, from September, 1839, to September, 1841. It was published at Waterloo village. The proprietor and editor was Benjamin Burkholder.

Eby says, Henry Eby "published many books and all kinds of English and German literature." The writer can well remember when a German spelling-book, from the Eby press, Berlin, was used in the public schools of the township of Waterloo. Here we have one of the proofs that the Waterloo people had some enterprise at an early period in their history. This brings us to what I shall call the

Intellectual Awakening

of the Waterloo Germans. The press was, no doubt, one of the factors in this awakening, and so was the increased industrial activity, and the gradual opening and outlook for a larger life in the country, but to my mind the chief factor was improved schools and better qualified teachers. These teachers inspired the young with ambition for wider culture. The influence touched the parents, and soon young men began to push to the schools for advanced education. This awakening came in the closing period of the second quarter of the last century, and to-day no people in our Province take a deeper interest in educational matters than the people of Waterloo.

The Waterloo pioneers laid an enduring foundation. Many of the old peculiarities are passing away, a thing that was to be expected; but the lofty ideal they sought after and taught in regard to life and morals has left an influence that will be felt by generations to come. Rural Waterloo is still mostly in the hands of the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans. The villages and towns have a large foreign population, but the Germans continue to hold the chief place. Everywhere, whether in town or country, you can see the impress of the old Pennsylvania German characteristics. And these people have always been loyal to the country of their adoption; sedition has never had a breeding-place among them.

In studying the early history of this Province we need to take account of the German element. Let us not stop with the Pennsylvania Germans, but in our estimate take in the Germans of the other settlements. When the canvass is finished we will be surprised to find how large a proportion of the early settlers of Upper Canada were Germans. No nationality was more largely represented than they. In the wonderful social evolution of our Province many elements have been at work, and in making reckoning with these elements we must not forget that one of the most potent elements that entered into its life at the very start, was good, wholesome German blood.

One of the publishing firms of this city (Toronto) is issuing a series of volumes on the "Makers of Canada." Some numbers of this series

have already been given to the public. We cannot overestimate the work of the men whose history is reviewed in these volumes. They helped to solve the problems that agitated and vexed the country; in many cases they brought order out of confusion and put the affairs of the country on a secure basis. But the men who went into the forest and turned the wilderness into fruitful fields, and opened new avenues for trade, did just as great and important a work as the champions of political, social, educational and religious reform. They, too, were "makers of Canada," and in this category we include the Pennsylvania Germans of Waterloo.

BLACK LIST*

A list of those Tories
who took part with Great Britain

In the Revolutionary War
and were attainted of

—:HIGH TREASON:—

Commonly called the

—:BLACK LIST:—

to which is prefixed the legal
opinions of

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL McKEAN & DALLAS,
etc.

PHILADELPHIA,
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

1802.

Copyright secured according to Law.

* Contributed by Mrs. J. Rose Holden, of Hamilton.

The Legal Qualifications of Voters.

See Read's Digest, page 100, sect. I. See also the act of February 15th, 1799. (Vol. IV., page 332.)

First, that he is a natural-born citizen of this state, or was settled therein on the 28th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; or, having been a foreigner, who since that time came to settle therein, he had taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, agreeably to the then existing constitution and laws; or, secondly, that he is a natural-born citizen of some other of the United States, or had been lawfully admitted or recognized as a citizen of some one of the said states, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; or, thirdly, that having been a foreigner or alien he hath been naturalized conformably to the laws of the United States. That as evidence of his being naturalized agreeably to the laws of the United States, he shall produce a certificate thereof, under the seal of the court wherein such naturalization took place; that as evidence of his being a natural-born citizen of this state, or resident therein, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, or a natural-born citizen of some other of the United States, if required by any Inspector or Judge of the election, he shall be examined on his oath of affirmation; that as evidence of his having taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to this state, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; or, of having been lawfully admitted, or recognized as a citizen of some other of the United States, on or before the said day, if required by an Inspector or Judge of the election, he shall produce a certificate in due form, from some Judge, Prothonotary, or Clerk of a court, Mayor, Alderman, Recorder or Justice of the Peace; or shall be examined on his oath or affirmation; and if by such certificate or examination as aforesaid, it shall appear that he is a citizen of this state, qualified to elect, agreeably to the provisions of this act, his vote shall be received by the Inspector of the Township, Ward, or District in which he resides.

The Legal Opinion of Messrs. Dallas and McKean, on the Duty of Inspectors of Elections, and Qualifications of Voters.

We are of opinion, that the officers of the Election have a right, and are in duty bound, to ascertain by every legal test, the qualification of the Electors; and that the vote of an Elector, who refuses to depose, or affirm, to his qualifications, upon a question that does not tend to criminate himself, may be, and ought to be, rejected.

We are of opinion, any inhabitant of Pennsylvania (whether a native or not,) who made his choice to the British cause at the commencement of the Revolution, thereby became a British subject, and that such choice might be manifested by joining the British forces, or taking an oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain.

We are of opinion, that in order to ascertain, whether an Elector is a British subject, or an American citizen, upon the principle above stated, the officers of the Election may, and if they doubt, must ask him, whether, during the Revolution, he joined the British forces, or took the oath of allegiance, to the king of Great Britain, and at what period? Nor can such a question tend, in our opinion, to criminate him.

We are of opinion, that no man who has been attainted during the American Revolution can be entitled to vote at an election, unless the attainder has been reversed, or a pardon has been granted, by the proper authority of the government.

J. B. McKEAN.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, October, 12th, 1801.

Question.

Are those persons who took the Oath or Affirmation of allegiance, or joined or adhered to the King of Great Britain, after the 4th day of July, 1776, and now resident in Pennsylvania, to be considered as citizens of Pennsylvania, and entitled to elect or be elected members of Assembly, etc.?

Answer.

Upon every change of government by a majority of the citizens, either by the formation of a new system of government, or the resolution of the citizens, to submit to a foreign power, or no longer to be subject to a monarch, those who are averse to the change or disapprove the system adopted by the majority, have a right to leave the society and settle elsewhere. The election to expatriate must, however, be made within a reasonable time, and, once made, the party cannot regain the rights of a citizen, without complying with the forms prescribed for the naturalization of foreigners, by the society which he has deserted. The election may be evinced, by the declaration of the party, by an act of the party, or by a departure and joining another State, by taking an oath of allegiance to, or aiding, or assisting another State, at war with the State or society he has left; but those who continue to reside and exercise the rights and privileges of a citizen, after a reasonable time allowed for their departure, are considered as having made their

election to submit, and owe allegiance, to the government in which they reside, and cannot afterwards expatriate themselves, *flagrante bello*, by taking an oath of allegiance to or joining the enemy.

Previous to the Declaration of Independence, we were in a state of civil war, then each individual had a right to choose his side; after that Act we assumed the character of an independent nation, the majority of the people refusing longer to be subject to a monarchical government, till the formation and organization of the State governments, any individual was at liberty to make his election. The Government of Pennsylvania may be considered as completely organized on the 11th February, 1777, when an Act passed, declaring who should owe allegiance to Pennsylvania, and what should be treason. It may, therefore, be proper to subdivide the question and consider,

1. The situation of those who, previous to the 11th February, 1777, adhered to the King of Great Britain.

2. The situation of those who, after that time, took the oath of allegiance, or joined the British and have been attainted of high treason.

3. Of those who, after 11th February, 1777, took the oath of allegiance to, or joined the British armies, and were *not* attainted of treason.

1. With respect to those who, previous to Feb. 11th, 1777, made their election, and adhered to the British, I conceive there can be no doubt, they became British subjects, and could not afterwards become citizens of Pennsylvania, but by complying with the forms, etc., prescribed in the Acts for the naturalization of foreigners. This principle seems to be settled by the case of the Commonwealth against Chapman, determined in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in April, 1781.

2. With regard to those who, after February, 1777, joined the British, and were attainted of treason, where the attainder has not been reversed or a pardon procured, they cannot be considered as restored to the rights of citizenship. The treaty of peace did not operate as a reversal of the attainder nor as a pardon, but only protects the persons from further prosecution or punishment.

3. As to the third class, who, after the 11th February, 1777, took the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, or joined the British armies, and were not attainted, they cannot be considered as expatriated; though such acts might be deemed overt acts of treason, they must still be considered as citizens, and entitled to the rights of citizenship. Till attainder, their rights were not forfeited. The test

laws have now no operation on the question, unless to show the sense of the Legislature in support of the above principle. By the eleventh section of the Act of 5th December, 1778, it is enacted that those who had taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State, and afterwards to the King of Great Britain, should be incapable of election, etc., until they should take the oath therein prescribed by the Act of 13th March, 1789, all the test laws were repealed, and the oath of allegiance, etc., rendered unnecessary. So that those who took an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, joined his banner, or committed any other treasonable act, are not disfranchised unless attainted.

J. B. McKEAN.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

Of All Persons Attainted of HIGH TREASON,

IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Allen, John, died before the day limited for the surrender.	Anderson, William.
Allen, Andrew.	Biddle, John.
Allen, William, Junr.	Bartram, Alexander.
Austin, William.	Biles, Samuel.
Armstrong, Francis.	Bulla, Thomas.
Armstrong, William.	Braken, James.
Airey, John.	Brooks, Boyer, surrendered and discharged.
Allen, James, surrendered and died.	Badge, Thomas.
Allen, Isaac.	Bulla, John.
Adams, John.	Bray, John.
Arthur, Peter.	Bramhall, Thomas.
Apfden, Matthias.	Brown, John, surrendered and discharged.
Arnold, Benedict.	Buckingham, John.
Anderson, Stephen.	Bolton, Joseph, tried and acquitted.
Adams, Jonathan.	Barton, Thomas, do.
Ashbridge, Aaron, discharged by Sup. Court.	Bean, Jesse, do.
Andrews, William.	Butcher, John.
Adams, Susanna.	

- | | |
|---|---|
| Buffington, Jacob. | Coxe, Daniel. |
| Bullock, Isaac. | Chalmers, James. |
| Burnet, John, surrendered and discharged. | Couper, Robert. |
| Bell, Samuel, do. | Chevalier, John, surrendered and discharged. |
| Burk, Isaac. | Club, James. |
| Burns, Thomas. | Cunningham, John, surrendered and discharged. |
| Bell, William. | Curry, Ross. |
| Brown, James. | Craig, James, surrendered and discharged. |
| Burr, Hudson. | Connor, Michael. |
| Burd, John. | Coley, Robert, Junr. |
| Burkett, John. | Cable, John, surrendered and discharged. |
| Burk, John. | Canby, Joseph. |
| Burge, David. | Canby, Thomas. |
| Barrow, Samuel. | Campbell, Arthur. |
| Bryan, Joel, surrendered. | Chapman, Samuel, tried and acquitted. |
| Burns, George. | Chapman, Amos. |
| Balderstone, Mordecai. | Chapman, Abraham. |
| Bartlett, John. | Chapman, David. |
| Booth, Benjamin. | Clark, Abraham, surrendered and discharged. |
| Bond, Phineas. | Chapter, Jacob. |
| Brown, William. | Caldwell, William. |
| Burrows, Samuel. | Clark, William. |
| Boatman, George. | Crickley, Michael. |
| Brown, Benjamin, carpenter, surrendered and discharged. | Curlain, William. |
| Briggs, George, do. | Croghan, George, surrendered and discharged. |
| Brown, George. | Colston, John. |
| Boyer, Jacob. | Comely, Joseph. |
| Bare, Abraham. | Campbel, Jchn. |
| Buffington, Joshua, tried and acquitted. | Campbel, William. |
| Buffington, Richard. | Campbel, Peter. |
| Blackford, Martin. | Clark, John. |
| Carlisle, Abraham. | Crochson, Dennis. |
| Clifton, Alfred. | Corker, William. |
| Clifton, William, surrendered and discharged. | Corbet, Alexander. |
| Compton, William, do. | |
| Corry, Robert, do. | |
| Christy, William. | |
| Carver, Nathan. | Deshong, Peter, tried and acquitted. |
| Cunrad, Robert. | |

Dawson, David.	Eddy, Charles.
Deleplain, James, surrendered and discharged.	Eddy, Thomas.
De Normandie, William.	Erwin, Edward.
Davis, William, tried and acquitted.	Fouts, Christian.
Davis, George.	Ferguson, Hugh Henry.
Duche, Jacob, Junr.	Fisher, Coleman.
Dunn, William.	Fisher, James, surrendered and discharged.
Dunn, Malin.	Fegan, Lawrence.
Davis, James, do.	Fell, William.
Davis, Benjamin.	Featherly, Thomas.
Deve, Robert, surrendered and discharged.	Falkenstone, Abraham.
Doan, Joseph.	Fursuer, Andrew.
Dennis, Henry.	Fields, George.
Dennis, John.	Fields, Daniel.
Doble, Joseph.	Fields, Gilbert.
De Normandie, Andrew.	Furner, Morris.
Dunn, George, surrendered and discharged.	Furner, Edward.
Dennis, John.	Falkenstine, Jacob.
De Long, James.	Fleming, Law.
Dolston, Isaac.	Fox, John.
Dolston, Matthew.	Fairlamb, Samuel.
Dolston, Isaac, Junr.	Fincher, Benjamin.
Dunn, George.	Fox, Joseph.
Evans, Able.	Galloway, Joseph.
Eve, Oswald.	Garrigues, Samuel, the elder, tried and acquitted.
Evans, Israel.	Gregson, James, do.
Evans, William.	Gregory, David.
Evans, Joel.	Gelmore, James.
Easton, Dennis.	Goffing, John, surrendered and discharged.
Elwood, John, tried, convicted and pardoned.	Griffiths, Evan.
Edwards, Joseph, surrendered and discharged.	Green, Isaac, Junr.
Effinger, Henry, Junr.	Gibbs, Benjamin, surrendered and discharged.
Elliot, Matthew.	Gorman, Enoch, do.
Evans, William.	Girty, Simon.
Evans, John.	Green, Thomas.
Elliott, Andrew.	Gibson, Edward.
Ensor, George.	Good, George.
	Gill, Joseph.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Grissel, Edward, surrendered and discharged. | Hutchinson, Marmaduke. |
| Gordon, Henry. | Hare, Jacob. |
| Gorman, James, surrendered and discharged. | Hare, Michael. |
| Greswold, Joseph. | Hill, Patrick. |
| Gordon, Thomas. | Hutchinson, John. |
| Givin, Hugh. | Harvey, Samuel. |
| | Housecker, Nicholas. |
| | Hughes, Thomas. |
| | Humphries, James, Junr. |
| Hicks, Gilbert. | |
| Hook, Christian. | Iredale, Robert, Junr. |
| Hanlon, Edward. | Iredale, Thomas. |
| Hovendon, Richard. | Irwin, Dunning. |
| Holden, John, tried and acquitted. | Iredale, Abraham. |
| Holder, Jacob. | Irwin, Alexander. |
| Holder, George. | Inglis, James. |
| Holtzinger, Ingelholt. | Ink, John. |
| Humphreys, James, Senr., surrendered and discharged. | Irwin, Francis. |
| Hart, John, do. | |
| Hart, Chamless, do. | James, Jacob. |
| Howard, Peter, do. | James, Abel, surrendered and discharged. |
| Hathe, Andrew, tried and acquitted. | Johnston, John. |
| Huntsman, John. | Jefferies, Samuel, surrendered and discharged. |
| Hurst, Timothy. | Jounkin, Henry. |
| Hales, John. | James, Benjamin. |
| Henderson, John. | Jones, David, surrendered. |
| Hill, John, surrendered and discharged. | Jones, Edward. |
| Howell, John. | Jones, Joathan. |
| Hendrickson, Jeremiah. | Jones, Jesse. |
| Harvey, John. | Jones, Daniel. |
| Hill, Henry. | Jones, Holton. |
| Haines, Caleb. | Jones, Hugh. |
| Hart, Samuel. | |
| Harnet, James, tried and acquitted. | James, Daniel. |
| Henry, William. | Jackson, John. |
| Hardy, Peter. | |
| Hughes, Uriah, surrendered and discharged. | Keen, Reynold, pardoned by Act of Assembly. |
| Hutchinson, Isaac. | Kucker, Ludwick, surrendered and discharged. |
| Hutchinson, Thomas. | Knight, Joshua. |

- Knight, John.
 Knight, Isaac, surrendered and discharged.
 Koster, John.
 Koster, Samuel.
 Knight, Nicholas.
 Kennett, Levy.
 Kennedy, William.
 Kissack, Robert.
 Kilby, Lawrence.
 Kennard, Joseph.
 King, Joseph.
 Kesselmun, Frederick, surrendered and discharged.
 Knapper, George.
 Kearsly, John.
 Kennard, Joseph.

 Leveisly, Thomas, surrendered and discharged.
 Love, William.
 Lisle, Henry, surrendered and discharged.
 Lifle, John, do.
 Lisle, Robert, surrendered and discharged.
 Lewis, Curtis.
 Loosley, Robert.
 Linden, Hugh.
 Lindy, Uriah.
 Long, Abraham.
 Lawson, James.
 Loughborough, John.
 Little, James.
 Land, Robert.
 Land, John.
 Lightfoot, Thomas, surrendered and discharged.
 Lindsey, Samuel.

 Miller, Peter, tried and acquitted.
 Marchenton, Phillip.
 Moland, William, surrendered.
 McCollough, Kenneth.

 McHugh, Matthew, surrendered and discharged.
 Meng, Melchoir, surrendered and discharged.
 Meng, Jacob, tried and acquitted.
 McMutrie, William, surrendered and discharged.
 Morris, William.
 Millson, John.
 Madock, William.
 Malin, James, surrendered and acquitted.
 Miller, Benjamin, do.
 McClarin, James.
 Maris, David.
 Morgan, Moses.
 Marr, Lawrence.
 McMichael, Edward.
 McCart, John.
 McKee, Alexander.
 Marshall, William, surrendered and discharged.
 Myaer, Jacob, surrendered and discharged.
 Moran, Charles.
 Michenor, Isaac.
 McMullan, James.
 Martin, Thomas.
 Moulder, John.
 Malin, Joseph, surrendered and discharged.
 Malin, Elisha, pardoned.
 Musgrove, John.
 Morris, Enoch.
 Masee, Henry, surrendered and discharged by the name of Henry Maag.
 McNeal, Dominick.
 Mackinett, John.
 Mackness, Thomas.
 Meredith, John.
 McDonald, Alexander.
 McHensie, Kenneth.
 McPherson, William.

- Nixon, Robert.
 Oswalt, Henry.
 O'Kain, Hugh,
 O'Kain, Darby.
 Overholt, John.

 Potts, John.
 Pugh, James.
 Pugh, Hugh.
 Price, William.
 Parrock, John.
 Potts, David, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Pastorious, Abraham.
 Parker, John.
 Pyle, Caleb, surrendered and dis-
 charged.
 Pike, John, do.
 Palmer, John, do.
 Price, Peter.
 Poor, John, tried and acquitted.
 Park, Abijah.
 Proctor, Joshua.
 Palmer, Richard, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Perlie, Peter..
 Patterson, John, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Piles, William.
 Proctor, Joshua.

 Rankin, James.
 Roberts, John.
 Rankin, John.
 Roberts, Owen.
 Reine, George.
 Reine, John.
 Ross, Malcolm.
 Roker, Thomas.
 Riddle, James, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Robeson, Peter, do.

 Romigh, Jacob.
 Rodgers, John.
 Rickev, Alexander.
 Register, Daniel, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Rymel, John.
 Ross, William.
 Russel, Matthew.
 Rhoden, William.
 Roberts, Nathan.
 Robeson, John.
 Robeson, Jonathan, Junr.
 Roberts, John (Laborer).
 Roberts, John (Smith).
 Richardson, Jacob, surrendered
 and discharged.
 Rundle, Daniel, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Reid, John.
 Ross, Alexander.
 Rankin, William.

 Story, Enoch.
 Stephenson, James.
 Smith, John.
 Skyles, Henry.
 Swanwick, John.
 Sutton, Joseph.
 Sanderson, Francis, surrendered
 and discharged.
 Sproat, David.
 Story, Thomas, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Stephens, James, tried and ac-
 quitted.
 Stedman, Charles, Junr.
 Shepherd, John.
 Sutter, Peter, surrendered and
 discharged.
 Saur, Christopher, Junr.
 Saur, Christopher, Senr.
 Shoemaker, Joseph, surrendered
 and discharged.
 Supplee, Enoch.

Spangler, George.	Thomas, Joshua.
Saur, Peter.	Thomas, Joshua.
Styer, Stephen, surrendered and discharged.	Tittly, Benjamin.
Skelton, William.	Town, Benjamin.
Stackhouse, John.	Taylor, William.
Stackhouse, John.	Taylor, William.
Swift, Joseph.	Tolly, John.
Stroud, William, surrendered and discharged.	Thomson, David.
Supplee, John, do., ignoramus bill.	Taylor, John.
Smith, William, do.	Taylor, John.
Spering, John.	Thomas, Arthur.
Stackhouse, John.	Todd, Cortland.
Stackhouse, Robert.	Taylor, Isaac.
Snyder, Peter.	Talbert, James.
Smith, Alexander.	Thomas, Evans.
Smith, William Drewett.	Turner, John.
Stedman, Alexander.	Vernon, Nathaniel, Junr.
Silkod, Thomas.	Vernon, Nathaniel.
Shaw, Jonathan.	Verner, Frederick.
Styger, Stephen, surrendered and discharged.	Vernon, Gideon.
Stiles, Edward, do.	Vernor, Elias.
Swanwick, Richard.	Vaughan, John.
Skyles, Henry.	Voght, Christian.
Smither, James.	Walton, Allinson.
Stansbury, Joseph, surrendered and discharged.	Willet, Walter.
Smith, Andrew, surrendered and discharged.	Wilson, John.
Stillwell, John.	Welflang, Henry.
Staulks, Henry.	Whitman, Michael.
Strininger, Henry.	Wharton, Carpenter.
Sinclair, George.	Wharton, Isaac.
Simpson, William.	Williams, William.
Shoemaker, Samuel.	William, Ephraim.
Thomas, Arthur.	Wilson, Christopher.
Thomas, Joseph.	Worrall, Isaiah.
Thomas, William.	Wood, Moses.
Talbot, John.	Willis, William.
Trego, Jacob.	Willis, Richard.
	Wilson, John.
	White, Robert.
	Warrel, James.
	Wright, William.
	Weston, Richard.

Weitner, George.
Wertman, Philip George.
Williams, Daniel.
Walker, Isaac.
Warder, John.
Waln, James.
Worthington, Joseph.
West, William, Junr.

Wright, John.
Wright, Joathan.
Young, John.
Yeldall, Anthony.
York, Thomas.
Young, David.
Yeldall, Anthony.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LANCASTER.

September 18th, 1802.

I do certify to all whom it may concern, that the foregoing is a true copy of the Original, remaining on file, in the said Office. Witness my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

(Sgd.) T. M. THOMPSON, *Sec.*

AN OLD FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK.

(With an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, by Michael Gonder Sherk.)

The following accounts were taken from an old account book of Michael and Jacob Gander,* two of the pioneer settlers in Wilmoughby Township, Welland County (at that time part of Lincoln), Ontario. The account book was opened in 1802, and has an entry as late as 1837. Michael Gander, a U.E. Loyalist, came to Canada from Pennsylvania in 1789, when his son, Jacob, was a boy nearly thirteen years of age. He lived for a few years in the town of Niagara. In 1796 he settled on the Niagara River, six miles above Chippawa. The farm he settled on is still owned and occupied by some of his descendants. He died in 1813, and was buried in a family cemetery, on what is now known as the Stoner farm, in the suburbs of the town of Welland. His son, Jacob, was born in 1776, and lived from 1796 till 1846, the time of his death, on the farm first above mentioned, and is buried in the family cemetery. He served as ensign in the War of 1812, and was appointed captain in the 3rd Lincoln Militia

* In the German the name Gander is pronounced Gonder. For half a century or more the descendants of Michael Gander, sr., have been spelling the name that way.

in 1824. His son, Michael Dunn Gander, served in the Mackenzie Rebellion, and succeeded to the command of Captain Edgworth Ussher's company, after the latter's assassination, in 1840. He lived all his life (1804-1886) on the old homestead, and is buried in the family cemetery on the farm. He had a numerous family—eight sons and seven daughters—nine of whom are still living. The writer of this sketch is a son of his oldest daughter.

Michael and Jacob Gander, being Pennsylvania Germans, we commence the copy of the account book with one in that language (the only one in the book). With the exception of those from 1802-08 the accounts all belong to Jacob Gander. They show that he was very particular in business matters, as well as very exact in his dealings. The accounts were simple memoranda for private use, and were not intended for the public eye. We give them as nearly as possible in their original form, and have made no change in spelling and punctuation. To the student of Canadian history they should be valuable, as they will help to illustrate the character of the times, as well as of the currency, which at that period was varied. Halifax currency* was the "Provincial" currency, but the New York currency† (N.Y.C.) seems to have been the one in common use—particularly so before 1820. It was no doubt introduced into Canada by the settlers from the United States, who came largely from New York and Pennsylvania. It was a modified currency, however, dollars and cents being frequently made use of. The Halifax currency was employed in public and school accounts. In the accounts we have given, it may be taken for granted by the reader that the currency used is the New York currency, unless otherwise specified.

In conclusion, the writer would say that he has, from his knowledge of the locality in which his great-grandfather lived, and with the aid of his aged father and mother, endeavored to make the copy of the old account book as clear as possible, and he trusts that it may give assistance to future historians in studying the early history of our country.

* In Halifax currency the pound was equivalent to \$4.00, and the shilling to 20 cents.

† In New York currency the pound was equivalent to \$2.50, and the shilling to 12½ cents. Eight shillings (York) equalled a dollar.

£ s. d.

1802	Michael Gander schuldner zu David Preisz.			
Im Abrill	Hab David Preisz bezahlt for ein Died in Willobby			
	Thaunschieb: 18 Doller	7	4	
	Zu Peter Rossel.			
October 4th	Mer bezahlt for zwehn died zu Peter Rossel die			
1804	sum 41 doller 2 shilling und 6 Bensch	16	10	6
1804	bin ich noch schuldich blieben auf ein Halb berl			
	zucker.			
	10 doller	4	0	0
October 20th	empfangen von David Preisz in gelt 25 doller	10	0	0
1806				
October 15th	empfangen in gelt von Preisz	25	0	0
1808				

TRANSLATION.

1802	Michael Gander debtor to David Price.*			
In April	Paid David Price for a Deed in Willoughby Town-			
	ship 18 Dollars	7	4	
	To Peter Russel.†			
October 4th	paid for second Deed to Peter Russel the sum of			
	41 dollars 2 shillings and 6 pence	16	10	6
1804	I am still in his debt for half a barrel of sugar.			
	10 Dollars	4	0	0
October 20th	Received from David Price in cash 25 Dollars...	10	0	0
1806				
October 15	Received in cash from David Price	25	0	0
1808				
1806	John Wright account with Michael Gander.			
May the 1st	To 196 lb. flour 7 Dollars	2	16	
June the 1st	To 195 lb. flour 8 Do	3	4	
	To 12 lb. Pork at 1/3		15	
			6	15
1808				
April the 26th	To 5 Bushells oats 4/-	1	"	"
	To 4 Bushells Potatoes 4/-	—	16	—
	To ½ Bushell flax Seed 8/-		8	
			2	4

£ s. d.

Cr. By 3 pair Boot legs	1	10	—
by Chopping 3¼ Cords firewood 3/.....		10	6
	2	"	6

* David Price was an Indian captive for seven years. After his release he came to Niagara, and was for some years employed by the Indian Department. His knowledge of the language fitted him for this work. He married Michael Gander's daughter Margaret (Peggy).

† Peter Russell, Auditor-General of the Province of Upper Canada. His signature is to be found on many of the old Crown Land's deeds.

		£	s.	d.
1813				
May	Credit to David Price by $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Buckwheat...	—	4	—
	To 6 Bushell Potatoes 4/-	1	4	—
	To — to Street & Clark* for Glass & Pottie....	5	15	—
	To Do James Macklem† for Nails.....	3	2	6
	To paid 4/- in Bacon	—	4	—
	To paid — $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Tobacco	—	4	—
	To 1 Rule for Carpenters 8/-	—	8	—
1817				
	To 1 Mare 50 Dollars	20	—	—
	To Interest for 50 Dollars 5 years & 9 months....	6	18	—
1837	James Cummings Esqr Dr to John Byers‡ & Jacob Gander			
	To a pump auger & apparatus you Borrowed Several years ago and has not been returned. Said auger Cost when made twelve and a half Dollars Currency	3	2	6
	Willoughby April the 10th 1837			
1817	My account with B. Hardison.§ by 3900 Brick at 4 Dollars per thousand			
	To 11 fruit trees 4/-	2	4	0
	To 6 by your son	1	4	0
	To 4 Bushells Barley 16/-	3	4	0
		6	12	0
1814	Christian Shoup account			
October	To 9 head of Cattle turned in my meadow and kept in untill the grass was all destroyed Likewise horses was shut up in my fields			
1813	David Price account with Jacob Gander.	£	s.	d.
March	To Cash Lent 17 Dollars.....	6	16	0
	To paid Thomas & James Cummings ||.....	0	9	0
	To paid Clark & Street	0	3	0
	To Cash paid for Liquer 8/- to	0	8	0

* Street & Clark, merchants at Niagara Falls. The Streets were among the earliest settlers at the Falls. Street's mill at Bridgewater, about a mile above the Falls, was a first-class water power mill, and was patronized by settlers from long distances; people coming from the Long Point country, 75 or 80 miles away, and also from the American side. The islands in the vicinity, at one time called Street's islands, were bought from the Street family by the Provincial Government at the time of the setting apart of the Queen Victoria Park, and re-named Dufferin Islands.

† James Macklem was for many years one of the prominent men of Chippawa.

‡ Byers, one of the Crown Land settlers of Willoughby township.

§ Captain Benjamin Hardison came from the U. S. after the Revolutionary War, and settled on the Niagara. He was a member of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada—served in the War of 1812—died about 1823, and is buried on his farm at Fort Erie.—See "The Second Legislature of Upper Canada," by C. C. James.

|| James Cummings, a son of Thomas Cummings, one of the first settlers of Chippawa. He was for many years a prominent public man in the place.

		£	s.	d.
	To 1 Sheep of Phillip Dunn*	1	12	0
	To paid to the estate John Fanning†	0	13	0
July the 27	To 1 Box Glass.	5	0	0
	To 6lb Pottie 2/6	0	15	0
	To 30lb Bacon 1/6	2	5	0
	To 25lb nails 2/6	3	2	6
	To 1 sheep 32/- Phillip Dunn	1	12	0
	To 13 flour Barrells 5/-	3	5	0
1814				
January the 8	To Cash by Dunn for Coffin‡	2	8	0
	To Cash paid Doctor flint for medison	0	10	0
	To 2 Barrells flour 64/-	6	8	0
	To 2 Barrells flour 64/-	6	8	0
	To 1 Barrell Beef	6	8	0
	To paid Bitner§ for Shewing your horse	0	16	0
March the 9	To 2 Barrells flour 64/-	6	8	0
	To 2 pair Corse Shews	1	14	0
	To 6lb Tobacco 8/-	2	8	0
April the 13th	To 3 Barrells flour 64/-	9	12	0
	To 16 Barrells flour 96/-	76	16	0
	To 41lb Fry Bacon }	4	11	6
	To 30lb Beef }			
1814				
October the 16	To 3lb Tobacco 8/-	1	4	0
	To 1 Side Upper Leather	2	0	0
1815				
December	To 1 Side Soal Leather or 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 3/-	1	15	3
1819				
April 7th	Setled with David Price all the above account except 16 Barrells flour which belonged to the Estate of Michael Gander Deceased and was willed to Michael Gander Junr which is to be accounted for when the heir Come of age, the 16 Barrells of flour mentioned above were Delivered to David Price between the 1st May and 1st July in the year 1813.			

1813

Christian Shoup|| account Cr.

To 1 side uper Leather 32/-	1	12	0
To 10lb Soal Leather 3/- per lb 30/-	1	10	0
To $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel Buckwheat 4/-	0	4	0
To making 1 pair slippers and found Soal Leather			

* Phillip Dunn was a brother-in-law of Jacob Gander.

† John Fanning one of the first settlers in Willoughby township.

‡ In the early days, when anyone died, a carpenter or handy man in the neighborhood was employed to make the coffin.

§ Christian Bitner, a son of Mr. Bitner, the blacksmith, is still living in Bertie township, Welland county.

|| Mr. Shoup was one of the first settlers in Willoughby township. He was a farmer, but owned a small saw-mill, and did tanning for the community as well. A great deal of sawing of lumber and the tanning in the early days was done on shares.

		£	s.	d.
1814				
Octr the 16	To Side Upper Leather 1 pair Shoes taken out			
Febru the 2d	To 1 Side Upper Leather.....	2	8	0
	To 1 Calf Skinn.....	3	4	0
	To Cash Paid for weaving	0	16	0
	To more Cash for weaving	2	1	0
1815				
June	To received 2 Calf skins Tanned on Shares	1	12	0
November	To 14½lb Soal Leather in Lew of some in the Shares			
1817				
Apr 21	To 1437 feet weather Boards	} 1083 feet ...	7	11
	To 1327 feet ½ Inch Boards on Shares			
	To 839½ feet Inch Boards on Shares			
	To 2 Inch Plank			
	To 1 Inch Board			
1821				
May	To 8 Bushells Potatoes 2/6.....	1	0	0
June	To for Diging a ditch and the Priviledge which Mr. Shoup was to saw 12 hundred feet of Boards for			
1813				
April	Account* against David Price for 16 Barrells flour at 12 Dollars.....	48	0	0
1813	Christian Shoup account			
March	To 1 Calf Skin to tan on, shares paid			
	To 1 yearling skin paid			
	To 1 Calf Skin paid			
	To 1 Cow hide.....	2	—	—
	To 1 Calf Skin paid			
July 14	To 1 Sheep Skin paid			
	To Cash to Palmer for Rum 8/-	0	8	0
	To Cash to Elisabeth Blair for weaving 16/-	0	16	0
	To 1 ox hide 75 lb 1 Steer Hide 55 lb	4	10	6
	To 1 Sheep Skin paid			
	To Paid Betsy for weaving.....	2	1	0
	To Brass nob lock† 32/- paid.....	1	12	0
	To 11 lights Glass 2/6.....	1	7	6
	To 3½ Barrells lime 16/-	2	16	0
	To 1 hog Skin‡ to Tann			
1815	To 1 Cord Tann Bark.....	1	12	0
November	To 1 horse hide and 3 Sheep Skins			
December 7th	To 1 three year old Steer hide to Tan on Shares 55	1	12	—
1816				
April the 25	To 1 Calf Skin & Sheep Skin Do paid			
May the 1st	To 1 ox hide 80 lb Do	2	12	10
	To 4 Bushells oats at 30 per —			
the 30	To mare to horse			

* The amount of this account is carried out in Halifax Currency.

† Brass knob locks are to be seen yet in some of the old houses. They are considered valuable as relics.

‡ Hog skins, being thick, were tanned and made into leather for saddles.

August	To 1 Side Soal Leather in Lew of ox hides above 75 & 55			
	To 1 Cow hide to tan of the Black Cow 60 lb October the 28th Recd 1 Side upper			
October the 25th 29	To 1 Lam Skin for Elias paid To 2 Sheep Skins the wolfe killed paid To the large Bull hide 80 lb To had of you 1 Side upper Leather of share	2	8	0
1817				
Jan 1st	To Sheep Skins all paid previous to this Date			
1818	To paid your Tax for the year 1818 1.16. 9 Can Cy	2	18	10
March				
1820	To 1 Steer hide that Broke his neck			
May				
1821	To 18 Large pine trees 16/.....	14	—	—
March	To 1 Day's work making coffin 6/-	—	6	—
1824	To 1 Day going to Fort George for witness	—	8	—
	Phillip Dunn account with Jacob Gander Dr			
1812	To by 10 Bushell Wheat 10/-.....	5	0	0
1814	To for Mr Askins	0	10	0
Oct the 10th	To 7½ lb Tallow 2/-.....	0	16	0
	To 1 hankerchief 14/-	0	14	0
	To 1 pair Corse Shoes 18/-	0	18	0
	To 1 lb Tobacco 8	0	8	0
December the 6th	To cash ten Dollars	4	0	0
1815				
Jan the 15	To 20 lb Salt	0	16	0
	To 2½ lb Tallow 2/6 per	0	6	3
	To by Cash	6	18	0
1813	Phillip Dunn account Cr			
	To by 1 sheep 32/-	1	12	0
1814	To had Share of Pasture 6¼\$.....	2	10	0
December the 3rd	To 20 Bushells Wheat 20/-.....	20	0	0
	To Cash 10/-.....	0	10	0
	To for Spinning 16 Run 1/- per run	0	16	0
1820	John Hardy account			
July	To 1 Cow hide to Tan of Spoted Cow paid December the 10th			
December	To 1 Calf Skin to Tann of Black Calf			
	To 1 ox hide	2	1	0
	To 21¼ lb Beef 6d	—	10	5
1821	by 1 Side upper Leather 40/			
1822	To 1 Sheep Skin by John Mocklehoon			
June	To 1 hog skin			

£ s. d.

July the 12th	To 1 Cow hide that died in the Sugar Bush	paid			
	Decem 13, 1822				
15	To 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb veal 4d		5	5	
1823					
Novem	To 1 ox hide 81 lb 6d.....		2	0	6
1821					
Sept	By 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Soal Leather	3/			
1825					
Jan the 4th	Settlement with Mr Hardy and Balance due me..		2	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Abraham Hershey* account.

	To 1 green ox hide 70 to Tan	paid			
	To 1 Dry ox hide weight not known	paid			
Nov the 13th	To 1 Calf Skin—paid and Due Mr. Hershey 7/	paid			
1822	To 2 Sheep Skins				
July 13	To 2 Calf Skins to tann	paid Decemr 29th			
1823					
Sept 3d	To hide of Price heffer 43 lb to tann	paid			
	To 1 Sheep Skin	paid			
Nov	By 1 Side of Upper Leather 28/	paid			
1824	To 1 Cow hide 57 lb 6d 28/6	paid			
May 7th	To 1 Cow hide & Calf skin to tann	paid			
July 28th	To 1 Calf skin to Tan on shares & 1 sheep skin	paid			
Oct the 20th	To 1 yearling & — — all — 1 side	October the 12th 1826			
Dec the 18	To 2 Cow hides to tann	paid			
1825					
April 9th	To Steer hide & 1 Cow hide & Colt skin to Tann				
June 22d	To paid Cash for Dressing 3 Calf skins 15/- N.Y.C.				
	by 1 Side Bridle Leather £1—6—0 N.Y.C.				
August 1st	To 1 Calf skin & Sheep skin to Tann				
	To 1 Calf skin to tann				
the 12th	received by 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Soal Leather	2/6	2	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	To paid you Cash 1 Dollar 8/				
the 5th	To 1 Cow-hide that died	Red cow			
1826					
April 27th	To 1 Calf skin to tan				
August the 12th	To 2 sheep skins & 1 Calf skin to tann				
	To paid you five Dollars Cash	.....	2	"	"
December the 8	To 1 hide of spotted steer	Beef			
1827					
June 27	To 6 small hides Different siezes to tan				
Novem the 28th	To 1 side upper Leather.				
Novem 28th	To 1 Beef & 1 Cow hide 110 lb	6d.....	2	15	—
1828					
April 29th	To 1 Cow hide to tann on Shares	.....		
October	To Ballance on Pears	.....	"	6	"
Decemr	by small Skins tanned 4 in number	.....		

* Mr. Hershey, farmer and tanner. His farm was situated on the river road about three miles above Chippawa.

1827		Abraham Hershey account for Tanning	£	s.	d.
Novemr 28th		received 1 Side Upper Leather for Share			
Decemr 12th		received 1 Side Upper Leather & 1 Calf Skin by J. Byers			
1828		by Kip Skins & 3 Calf Skins & Ballance			
October 5		Due Mr. Hershey on the same N. Y. C.	12		
1820		David Demute	Credit		
July the 1st		by 6½ Days work 8/- }	4	8	"
Sept the 6th		by 4½ Days work 8/- }			
1821					
July 4		by 3¾ Days work 8/- }	3	10	"
the 14		by 5 Days work 8/- }			
July the 3		by making — Smoothing Plains	"	16	"
		by 5 days work you and John			
Dr					
Septer the 6		To 3 Bushells wheat 6/-	"	18	"
Octobr the 19th		To 8 Gallons Cider 1/-	"	8	"
Decembr		To 1 Bushell apples & Pears	—	6	"
the 11th		To 1 Barrell cider 32/-	1	12	"
1821					
Jan the 2d		To 1 Barrell cider Racked 32/-	1	12	"
March		To 1 Barrel cider 32/-	1	13	"
		To 12¾ lb ham 10d & Small pice veal	"	12	9
November		To ¾ lb nails for Mr House's Coffin		1	6
		To 19¾ lb ham 10d	"	16	"
		To 2½ Gallons vinegar 4/-	"	10	"
1813		John Hurst account	Dr		
Septr the 2d		To 3 Bushels wheat 16/-	2	8	0
1821					
April the 6th		Sold John Hurst 1 mare at twenty Dollars	8	"	"
		and providing she shold bring a colt he is to allow ten Dollars more			
July the 27		To 8 Plugs Tobacco with Samuel Hoover 6d	"	4	"
August 27		To 2 orders on McMicking* to the amount of	3	6	6
1822		To 1 Smoothing Plaine	"	16	"
		To 2 Dozen Buttens 4/-	"	8	"
July		To 1 lb Tobacco by Mr Hoover 1/6			
1821		Archabald Thompson account			
July the 1st		To for three months use of house Settled up to the 31st September	3	12	"
		by order on Mr. Mickmicking 14/-			
Decemr the 31st		To three months use of house 24/-	3	12	"

* Mr. McMicking, a storekeeper of Chippawa.

AN OLD FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK.

129

		£	s.	d.
1822				
March 14th	To two & half months use of house 20/-.....	2	10	—
	by order on Mr. McMicking £2-12-6			
June the 4th	by Cash 10/6			
	Settlement with A. Thompson and Ballance Due me 30 Dollars & 3s.			

1829	Account of hides to Silas Cortin			
March	1 Calf & 2 Sheep Skins. Sheep Skins returned			
Sept 17	To 1 ox hide—received side Soal Leather in place of same all returned			

1815	Joel Skinner,	Dr.		
Jan	To by Cash 12 Dollars		4	16 0
April the 2d	To by more Cash 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollars.....		6	18 0
	Settlement Joel Skinner and all accounts Paid.			

1815	Joel Skinner account	Cr		
October 21	To 189 feet inch Boards 16/-.....		1	10 0
	To 464 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/-	} 15 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		
	To 657 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/-			
23d	To 552 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/-			
	To 203 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/-			
	To 373 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Boards Rufedge 12/-			
	To 1 fourth of the above Boards is to be Delivered as my own share.			
	Settlement this 24th April 1820 in full of all Book accounts.			

JACOB GANDER
JOEL SKINNER

1816	Cr. Jacob Horn.			
June	by 820 feet refuse Boards			
Decem	by 332 feet Do Do			
the 2d	by 888 Do Do Do			

2040

1810	Jacob Haun* account.	Dr.		
March the 24th	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 4/-		"	8 "
April	To 8 lb. flax 2/6.....		1	" "
the 20	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell flaxseed 16/-.....		"	8 "
May the 5	To 4 Bushells Potatoes 4/-		"	16 "
	To 1 quart Tarr.....		"	3 "
				2 15
1819 May the 7	To 6 years and 2 months Interest on £2.15 "...		1	" "
1822	To 5 Bushells wheat at 10/-.....		2	10 "
May	To paid your ordr to Mr. Sage 43/-.....		2	3 "

* Members of the Haun family still reside in Welland county.

		£	s.	d.
1825	Mr. Howley account on account of J. Warren*	Pro Curr†		
April 28th	To 4 Bushells Spring Wheat 5/6 N. Y. C.	"	13	9
1817	John Atwood‡ account with	Province C.		
April 7	To 1 Penknife§ 1/10½		1	10
	To Quills		1	3
	To 1 quire Paper 2/6		2	6
	To 1 pair Corse Shoes 10/-	"	10	"
	To 1 lb Tobacco 3/1½	"	3	1½
July the 11	To Paid William Brizzy 4 Dollars 4 Shillings		1	9
29	To by Cash 2/6	"	2	6
August 2d	To order on Millmyne Store		1	10
3	To Cash		11	11½
			4	12 2½
	To board 2 weeks at 10/-		1	0
	To 1 quire paper 2/-	"	2	3
Sept the 1st	To Leather & thread	"	3	"
	To 1lb Tobacco 3/½	"	3	0½
the 8th	To by Cash 6/3d	"	6	3
26	To board 3 weeks to the first Sept @ 10/-		1	10
	To ½ Tobacco 2/9¾	"	2	9¾
Dec 1st	To Goods from Mr. Cumming's store	"	18	9½
	To board from first Sept to last Dec,		4	0
13th	To 1 pair pantaloons		1	12
	To 2 twists of tobacco		1	3
1818			14	12 2
January the 4th	To 1½ yards Cambric 3/9 Skeine Silk		6	3
	To Sundries from Mr. Maciam		12	9¼
	to cash 5/-	"	5	"
	To 1 Murrey's Spelling book		2	9¾
	To 1 lock & 1 pair of H hinges		3	9
March the 1st	To 13 week Board 10/-		6	10
	To order on Mrs. Bergar Six Dollars		1	10
12	To 1 pair of Corse Shoes		7	6
30	To by Sundries pr. Kirkpatrick.		4	"
	To Seven week Board 10/-		3	10
	To 17¼ yards Cotton		1	10
	To 1 hatt Case 5/-	"	5	"
	To 1 ham 9½ & 8lb 1/-		17	6
			35	3 4

* J. Warren, a prominent resident of Fort Erie, and at one time Colonel of the 3d Regiment Lincoln Militia.

† Pro. Curr. means Provincial (Halifax) Currency.

‡ Mr. Atwood, on coming to the country, taught schools in the locality. The account is a teacher's account. He married Polly Miller, daughter of John Miller, who lived on the river road two miles above Black Creek. Descendants of Atwood still live in the County.

§ Penknives were very necessary for teachers, they using them specially for making and sharpening quill pens, the only pen then in use.

		Province Cur.		
		£	s.	d.
1817	Credit John Atwood			
July the 11	To for teaching my children 1 qr.	2	5	9
12	By a power for receiving of the District Treasurer	3	12	8
		<hr/>		
			5	18 5
August 8	By School bill		10	
Dec 1st	By instructing 4 scholars one quarter	2	0	0
		<hr/>		
			8	8 5
				5 "
17	By Cash 5/-	"	5	"
	By Cash 5/-	"	5	"
	by Cash 5/-	"	5	"
	by Cash 3½ Dollars	"	17	6
	by Walsworth order	"	12	6
			2	10 "
			"	10 "
			"	5 "
March 9	by Cash 8 Dollars	2	"	"
14	by Cash 4 Dollars	1	"	"
April	By tuition 4 pupils 7 weeks	1	3	3½
May	by Cash of G. Yong	8	6	8
		<hr/>		
			26	8 4½
August the 3d	by 1 watch 24 Dollars	6	"	"
	by Instructing Jacob* 3 months & Board	2	16	6
		<hr/>		
1821	James Noist account	N. Y. C.		
May the 9	To 4½lb Soap 1/6	"	6	9
	To 15 Gallons Soap 1/6	1	2	6
	To Tub with Soap to be returned			
	To 33¼ yards flannel to full			
1822	by fulling 24 yards 3/6 £4. 4—			
March the 13	To 6lb Tallow 1/- & 6lb Soap 1/-	"	12	"
	To 6 lb hard Soap 1/-		6	
Octr	To 27½ gallons Soft Soap 36/- per Barrell	1	16	—
		<hr/>		
			4	3 3
				18
			2	" "
		<hr/>		
			7	1 3
			—	6 —
May 6	by Dying 31 yards Cloth			
14	To 2 Press Board 3/-			
	by 16¾ yards Cloth Dress'd 10d			
	by your rent to Adam Beam £1. 16. "			
	Settlement with James Nois			

* Jacob was the original Jacob's son.

† We judge that Mr. Nois must have kept a fulling mill, and the soap he bought was probably used in the fulling process.

		N. Y. C.	
1819		William Smith account	
		£ s. d.	
June	by 1 lb Tobacco 4/-		
the 28th	To took house at Waterloo* at three dollars p month		
October	To 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Beef Borroghed		
the 29th	To took the upper house at Waterloo at 3 Dollars a month		
November	Settlement with Mr W. Smith and Ballance due him	1	10 "
the 27th	To rent for two houses at Waterloo at 3 Dollars per month from the 1st January 1820		
June the 16th	the upper house Surrendered 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months 24/-	6	12 6
November	Lower house Surrendered	13	14 "
the 1st	Deduction of 1 month rent 24/-		
	To 1 Cow & Calf omitted	8	" "
1821			
May the 4th	took the upper house again at 3 Dollars per month		
Sept 11	To by 6 Gallons whiskey 2/6		
	To 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb ham 8d		
	To George, 7 fresh Pork	2	6
	by one Barrell Salt		
October the 3d	Left the upper house		
1822			
April 15	Settlement with William Smith and Ballance due me according to Settlement	2	17 1
	Interest omitted in the Settlement for 1 year on £34-1-5 which would amount to 2 1	2	1 "
	and likewise the use of the upper house from May the 4th 1821 till about the last of September or after about five months 24/	6	" "
the 20th	To 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushells spring wheat 4/-	"	18 "
May the 4th	by your order to Mr. Warren for 18/ by the old Scow for Seven Dollars 2 16 "		
	To Bo — Mr. — 2 Dollars	—	16 —
November	To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Potatoes 2/6	—	3 9
the 2d	To 2 Bushells apples 4/-		
1820		Levin Levington account	
Octor	To 5 Bushells Buckwheat 2/6	—	12 6
1821	To 29 lb Pork 8d per lb	19	4
Aprill	To 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell wheat 4/6	15	3
	To 1 fanning mill	10	8 —
Decemr	Richard Pendergast Came here to teach School		
the 1st	keep 1 month on trial and then Continued till 26 March		Prov. Cur.
	To had 1 Cotton Shirt 8/	"	8 "
	To 4 months Board 8/ per week	6	8 —
	by teaching 3 pupills 20/ £3 " "		

* Fort Erie village was at one time called Waterloo.

	Balance account	£	s.	d.
1823 May				
June	To 1 lb Tobacco $1/3$ & $1/2$ quire Paper $1/6\frac{3}{4}$	"	2	"
the 24	To Cash half a Dollar		2	6
2	To yards Rusia Sheeting $2/6$		5	"
	To 1 yard Cotton	"	2	"
July	To $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards Cotton $2/-$		5	
	2 skanes thread & 2 Sticks twist			
Sept the 20	To Stick twist			6
	Settlement in full of all accounts up to this Date		17	0
			N. Y. C.	
1823	Settlement Elisabeth Lee and Ballance Due her			
Feb the 21	£0.8.9			
March	To weed for fulling $6/-$	—	6	—
	To 1 flannel gown for three weeks work			
the 26	To 1 day to Buffalo			
	To 1 day to Mr Millers			
	To 1 pair fine Shoes $16/-$			
April 28	To Leather for 1 pair Shoes & making	—	6	—
	To 1 Bible $12/6$	—	12	6
	& 1 Dollar lost	—	8	—
June 6	Settlement with Elisabeth Lee and paid her in full for all her work			
1826	Robert Treffry* account			
Sept 20th	To order for two Dollars on Martin Lewis Buchner			
1821	Adam Beam† account			
June the 12	Settled up accounts to this date and Ballance Due me & likewise 31lb Salt Lent to be returned paid & uper and Soal Leather for 2 pair shoes	1	19	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	To 185lb Peas weighed			
	To Cash four Dollars	1	12	"
June the 12	by Cash $16/-$			
Novem 12th	by 14lb Beef Bouroughed			
1822				
Aprill 10	by $6\frac{3}{4}$ lb Iron at Bitners			
June the 4th	by Cash $7/-$			
Decem 9	by upper Leather for 1 Pair Shoes			
	by 23lb Salt with a small bag			
May the 10	Settlement with Adam Beam and Ballance Due me	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
	by Cash	£1	12	"
the 22	by 7 Bushells Oats $2/6$	"	17	6
	by $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell hemp seed $24/-$	"	12	"
	by Cash	—	1	6
			3	3 "

* Treffry was another school teacher.

† Adam Beam, a son-in-law of Jacob Gander. Descendants of his still own and occupy the Beam homestead on Black Creek.

	Settlement and Ballanced all accounts accepting some Borroughed articles of Adam Beam			
	by 23lb Salt Paid			
1823	& 33 Skanes yarn 10 not each 7lb Lent Sole leather for 2 pair shoes and upper Leather for 1 pair			
June 28	To 2 quarts Port Wine	"	16	"
	by 5 Dollars Cash 40/ To 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Pork Lent			
	To 3 Dollars Cash	1	4	—
	To making Tub } 8/-	—	8	—
October the 19th	To Rimming 1 Riddle } To 2 Gallons whisky returned to him			
	Settlement in full of all accounnts up to the 19th October 1824			
the 19th	To 105lb flour lent To 100 feet Inch Board & 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 Inch Plank			
1821	John Brown account			
July 14th	To 1 Bushell Potatoes 3/- & some onions & Latiss.		4	
	To 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb veal 6d	1	3	8
	To 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb ham 10d		17	6
	To 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb ham 10d		15	5
	To 11 fowls 1/-	—	11	—
the 17	To Some Cherries & onions			
	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 3/-	"	6	"
the 26	To 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb ham 10d		8	6
	To 4 Doz onions	"	3	"
August the 10	To 20lb ham 10d & 1 Bushell apples 8/-	1	4	8
the 27	To a quantity of Plums 8/- Some apples & Pears..	"	14	"
	To Some Beats 4/-	"	4	"
29	To 2 Bushells Plums 16/-	1	12	"
	To 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Bacon 1/- ..	"	12	3
Sept 15	To apples and Peaches	"	8	"
	To Beates & onions	"	6	"
17	To 2 Bushells Peaches & necterine by Mr. Brooks.	"	12	"
	To 1 Bushell Pears 8/- and $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Apples	"	10	"
the 26	To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell apples & 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bushell Pears	"	16	"
	To 10 Gallons Perries Cordial 1/6	"	15	"
	To Pears & apples by Mrs. Gander	"	12	"
October the 6	To onions & Beats 4/- Some Peaches 4/-	"	8	"
the 13	To 3 Bushells wheat or 162 4/-	"	12	"
16	To 3 quarters Beef weighing 141-145-144, 430....			
	To 3 Bushells Potatoes 2/-	"	6	"
Novemb the 3d	To 53lb Pig 4d & 2 B Potatoes 2/-	"	19	9
	To 2 Bushells Indian in the Ear 1/6	"	3	"
the 30th	To 4 Bushells Potatoes 2/-	"	8	"
	To 8 Do Indian Corn in the ear 1/6	"	12	"
	To 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb venison & 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Lard 1/-	"	7	6

		£	s.	d.
Decem the 19th	To 406lb Pork 4d	6	2	"
	To 12 Bushells oats 1/6	"	18	"
26	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 2/- and 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Sausages ...	1	13	9
29	To Sundries as by your receipt	5	"	7
1822				
January the 2d	To 734lb Pork 5d as by your receipt £9. 3. 6 P. C. .	14	17	1
the 14	Settlement with John Brown of all the above account up to this date January 14th 1822			
Februr 14	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 2/-	"	4	"
the 4	To Indian Corn & Some Peas	1	17	"
the 6	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 2/-	"	4	"
March 12	To 5 Bushells apples 3/-	"	15	"
April 12	To 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushells apples 3/-	"	16	6
June the 13	To 2 Bushells oats 1/6	"	3	"
July the 8th	To 6 Bushells oats 1/6	"	9	"
12	To 5 Bushells oats 1/6	"	7	6
15	To 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb veal 5d	"	8	6
	To 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushells oats to your Driver	"	2	6
13	To 2 Bushells oats to your Self	"	3	"
20	To 3 Bushells oats to Thomas	"	4	6
August 17	To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Plums 12/- & 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Potatoes ...	"	8	"
	To Plums & Pears	"	8	"
30	To Early Peaches	"	4	"
1823				
May 21st	To 6 Bushells Potatoes 4/-	1	4	"
	To 5 Cwt & 10 lb hay 5/-	1	5	6
August 9	To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell early apples 16/-		8	
Sept 9	To 1 quarter of veal 16 lb		8	
	the above account is all Settled			
1824				
June 29th	Left a note against Archabold Thompson with Mr. S. Street amount £7-11-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Currency Dated 27 January 1823			
July the 5th	C. R. note Payable six months after Date			
the 10th	S. C. note Payable 12 D after Date			
1832				
March 27	Clover Seed left with Mr. Duff To 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushells at 7 Dollars per Bushell by Cash from Mr. Duff 8 Dollars Balance due 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars To left 55 lb Clover Seed with Mr. Duff to Sell paid			
1832				
Decemr 4	Settlement with Henry Shalline and Ballance			
	Due Jacob Gander by settlement 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollars			
1833				
Janr	by Cash of him 10/- by making 1 Sleigh 5 by making ox sled by 72 lb Iron per Simson 2-16			

£ s. d.

	by 1 lb Tea 75	
the 31	To 8 weeks Board from the 4th December.....	4 " "
February 27th	By 1 lb Tea 6/- per Simson	
March the 4th	To 6 weeks Board	3 " "
	by Spoking and rimming wheel 10/-	
the 29th	by Cash 4 Dollars and Due me yet 14 Dollars	

1822

David Berger account

Novem the 6	To 86lb Beef 5d.....	1 15 10
	To Tallow Supposed to be 8½lb 1/-	" 8 6
	by 1 furr Bonnett 28/-	1 8
	by 1 D D 28/-	1 8
		<hr/>
		2 16
	To 8lb Butter 1/-	8 "
	To 1lb Butter 1/-	1 "
March the 19	To 5½lb Butter 1/-	5 3
	To 3½lb Butter 1/-	3 6
	Ballance Due me	6 1
June the 28	by Cash Six Shillings 6/-.....	6
		<hr/>
	which closes all accounts up to this Date	0 0 0

1828

Silas Cortin account

August 20	To 1 Calf Skin & 2 Sheep Skins to tan	
	2 Tame Deer Skins & other Small hides	
	received 1 Calf Skin of Mr. Cortin	
1828		
Sept 17	To 1 ox hide received 1 Side Soal Leather in place	
	of the same	
	To 1 Bull hide omitted above	

1830

Silas Cortin account

October the 2d	To in Cash 2 Dollars.....	16
1832		
April the 7th	To Paid Mrs. White 1 Do	8
	To 2 Bushells Spring wheat 8/-	16
May 22nd	To Ballance on my note paid in full of all accounts	
	up to this Date.....	3 3 "

1830

account of hides to Reuben Wait's* to tann

May	To 1 large ox hide 88lb paid by 1 Side Soal	
	Leather	

* Reuben Wait came from Vermont early in the century. He married a daughter of Benjamin Baker, a Pennsylvania German settler, and settled on a farm in Markham township, York County. He shortly afterwards exchanged farms with his father-in-law, and came to live on the Niagara, at the mouth of Black Creek, where he also carried on the business of tanning. He, as well as his father Jonathan Wait, was buried in a family cemetery on this farm; his oldest daughter married Jacob Gander's son Michael; his son Benjamin espoused the cause of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, was taken prisoner and sentenced to be hanged at Niagara, but, through the efforts of his wife, his sentence was commuted to banishment to Van Diemen's Land, from which place he escaped several years later. A book called "Wait's Narratives" was published by him on his return to America, and is extremely interesting.

£ s. d.

June the 12	To 1 Cow hide & 2 Calf Skins to tann had paid Febru the 25th 1831
Sept 15	To 4 Sheep Skins & 1 small Calf Skin Paid August the 10th 1831
Novr 6	To 3 Damaged Sheep Skins To 1 Steer hide which died with murren 1 side upper
1831	
Jan 27	To 2 Calf Skins that Died to Tan on Share
August	To 1 Sheep Skin & Colt Skin to Tan
Sept 1	To 1 Cow hide Murren to tann To 1 Calf Skin to tann
October the 15	To 1 Heiffer Skin to tann
the 22	To 1 Hide of white heiffer to tann
June the 9th	1 Side of heiffer

to Ruben Wait himself

1 Cow hide 51lb at 5d	} Amounting to 4 Dollars 95 Cents
1 Heiffer 33lb	
2 Calf Skins	
by one side of upper Leather 2 & 25	

2 — 70 paid 1 Dollar

May the 15	To 1 heiffer & 1 Calf Skin 16/- Ballance due me \$3.70 to pay in 2 months
------------	--

1831

Barnard Roper account

March the 24th	To let you a house at Waterloo at 15 Dollars for one year said Roper to Do all repairs During Summer
----------------	--

1832

Octr	by Cash of Mr. Roper 3 Dollars.....	Prov. Cur.	— 15 —
Janu 3d	by Cash four Dollars		1 — —
the 13	by Seven Dollars Ballance of rent for 1 year.....		1 15 —
Feb	by 12 flour Barrels 2/6 York		18 9

September 15	by agreement made between Barnard Roper & Harris, Said Harris agrees to pay 3 quarters rent beginning from the 24th June last		
June the 24	Harris has paid 1 quarter rent by Shingling house To 9 months rent from 24 June to 24 March.....	4	13 9
1832			
March 24	To rent from the 14 May to the 14th August 3 months	1	11 7½
1833			
	To from the 14 August to the 14 November 3 months rendered	1	11 7½
	To from the 14 November to the 14 December 3 months	1	11 7½

		£	s.	d.
1831				
May the 14th	Mintor took house at the Ferry 25 Dollars per year			
1832				
May the 14	To 1 years rent.....	6	5	0
1833				
March 14	To 9 months rent.....	4	13	3
	rendered account for £10—19—3			
May the 14th	To 2 months house rent	1	1	3
August 14	To 3 months house rent	1	11	7½
	To from the 14 August to the 14 November 3 months	1	11	7½

	Richard Gositch account	Prov.	Cur.
1833			
August 24	To 1 Calf Skin and 1 Sheep Skin to tann		
Janry	To 1 Cow hide valued three Dollars 15.....	15	"
	To 2 French Crowns 10	11	"
April the 16	To 1 Cow hide to tann to be done next fall		
	To two poor Sheep Skins		
June the 18th	To 1 ox hide 60lb to tan on shares		
1834			
May 27	To Cow hide of Black Cow & 2 Sheep Skins to tan		
June 26	To 1 ox hide 84lb to tan		
Nov or Dec	To 1 Calf Skin & 1 Sheep Skin to tann on Shares		

	Erastus Parsons account	Dr	N. Y. C.
1826			
August the 5	To Some Pears	—	6
	by 1 Plough 11 Dollars Payable in Trade		
	To Some Pears.....	"	1 6
Nov. the 17	To 65 lb Pork 3 per lb	0	16 "
1827			1 3 6
June the 18th	Settlement with E. Parsons and Ballance Due him two Pounds and 3½		
	Paid by note		
	To 1st Load of Plough handles	—	10 —
	To 2d Load 30 Beam handles & 27 Moled handles	}	redeemed my note of hand and paid the same
	To 3d Load 54 Beam & 31 Mold handles		

	Richard Gossitch account of Tanning	Prov.	Cur.
1835			
December 26	To 1 Large Cow hide by George to tann		
1836			
January the 9	To 1 Calf Skin by George		
	by 1 Side harness Leather paid by George		
July 9th	To 1 large Calf Skinn	}	to tan.
	To 1 veal Skin & Small Colt Skin		
Sept'r	by 1 Calf Skin two and half Dollars 12/6		
	by Calf Skin tand on Shares his part 3/9		
the 13	To 2 Sheep Skins to tann with wool on		

1837	
Febr the 14	To 1 heiffer hide 4 Sheep Skins by George by 1 Side of upper Leather tanned on Shares
Aug. the 13th	To 1 large ox hide & good Calf Skin to tann Settlement this day 13 August and due of the old account 2 Calf Skins paid Cash for Dressing Skins 3/- N. Y. C. Ballance Due on same 7/- N. Y. C.
1827	Christian Shoup agreed to Saw twelve yearly for Benefit of Cannals Cut through my land to let the water off freely from his Sawmill, for which he done some Sawing while he owned the mill or until he sold it to his Brother Martin Shoup who in 1835 Sawed eleven logs on account of Said Privildge
1835 March	
1837 March	Martin Shoup Sawed 24 logs for 1836 & 1837

THE ORIGIN OF THE MAPLE LEAF AS THE EMBLEM OF CANADA.

BY JANET CARNOCHAN.

How many things we take for granted without inquiry, accept without question, never asking the reason. The subject of this short paper is an example in point. Why was the maple leaf taken as the emblem of Canada? When was it so accepted? I confess I had never thought seriously of this till after reading the article by David Boyle, and the newspaper extracts in the fifth volume of the Ontario Historical publications, 1904. This gives extracts from the *Globe* and *Empire*, the first giving an account of the meeting in Toronto, August 21st, 1860, to arrange the manner of processions, when some demanded that native Canadians should take part with distinctive badges, on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, now our King, and it was proposed by Mr. Richardson that they should wear the maple leaf. This was carried out, the native Canadians wore maple leaves on their breasts and carried branches of the tree in their hands, and took the place in the procession allotted to them, while the societies of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick carried their distinctive badges and banners. As showing how opposition often arises against the most reasonable proposal, it was

feared by some that the formation of a society of native Canadians might be found disloyal to Britain. An article in the *Empire* in 1875 again relates the event of 1860, and another in 1890 also refers to the subject. All this set me thinking and wondering if there had been no mention of the maple leaf emblem previous to 1860, and at the Council meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in April, 1905, I asked for information, and to my dismay was appointed to write a paper on the subject. I had always previously selected as the subject of a paper something of which I had at least some knowledge, but here my material was scanty. However, from various sources I have culled information, a little here and a little there, and this slight paper is written hoping that still further light may be thrown on the subject, and that the inquiry may elicit clear and definite statements.

One beam of light had come from an unexpected source. In an old newspaper I had learned of the existence of a Loyal Canadian Society in Grimsby in 1846. I took some trouble to obtain the secretary's book. Meanwhile a banner belonging to the society was discovered having on one side the British coat of arms and on the other the words "Loyal Canadian Society," and painted on the banner were large maple autumn leaves. The next question was, When was the banner made? Calling on a gentleman who had belonged to the Society he pointed to a mantel drape, "There is my silver maple-leaf, which we all wore," but he could not tell me the date. Next the secretary's book arrived, and there I found that in 1853 the president and vice-president were appointed to make a design for a banner to be carried in the procession at the inauguration of the present Brock's Monument, October 13th, 1853, and that fifty badges were to be procured. Whether the silver maple-leaf was such badge, or whether it was a ribbon, I know not. It might, at a future time, be a matter of interest to trace the history of this organization in Grimsby, its aims and object, what it accomplished, but this is an aside.

Many ladies still possess the silver maple-leaf worn by them or their mothers at the balls given in different places in honor of the present King in 1860 when as Prince of Wales he visited Canada.

An earlier date is given me by Mr. H. H. Robertson, of Hamilton, in a letter just received: "I have in my possession a large quarto volume entitled 'The Maple Leaf or Canadian Annual: A Literary Souvenir for 1848, with a view of London, C.W. Published by Henry Rowsell, King St. W., Toronto.' The opening words are: 'When we launched our tiny bark last year and called it by the name of the chosen emblem of Canada.'"

I next visited our own *litterateur*, who we are all sorry to know is now ill. When in doubt on any disputed point of Canadian history, Mr. Kirby is a never-failing source of information. Answering the question, "Can you tell me when the maple leaf was first used as the emblem of Canada?" "Yes, it was used in Lower Canada long before it was used here. On the Festival of St. John the habitants cut down branches of the maple tree and decorate their houses and carry the leaves. When it was proposed to use it in this Province, I wrote an article in the *Niagara Mail*, opposing this as being a purely Lower Canadian emblem, urging that we should have something distinctive of Canada West." Curiously enough Mr. Kirby has himself used the maple leaf as the emblem of Canada. I had a recollection that long ago the *Niagara Mail* had an ornamental heading with maple leaves in profusion; and this morning I examined a *Mail* of 1853 and found that with Mr. Kirby's well-known loyalty, that besides the maple leaves there are emblems *galore*, St. George's Cross, St. Andrew's Cross, the beaver, the rose, thistle and shamrock.

I next wrote to Sir James Le Moine, who has given us his "Maple Leaves," written in such easy, graceful, flowing style, certain that he must be an authority, having made the name so famous. Unfortunately, he was too ill to hunt up his notes, but said the maple leaf was adopted in Quebec at the Festival of St. John in 1835 or 1842, and referred me for further information to Benjamin Sulte, the President of the Royal Society at Ottawa, who has very courteously and kindly given me a number of interesting facts bearing on the subject, taking us back two centuries, both as regards the beaver and the maple leaf. He says: "The beaver is the mark of the staple trade of New France, and in 1673 Frontenac suggested to Colbert the advisability of placing a beaver on the coat-of-arms of Quebec. The medal of 1690, *Quebec liberated*, has a beaver, and after this the precious animal was often represented as the emblem of Canada. Previous to 1690 writers who visited Canada mention with admiration the maple leaf, and I could venture to think that the maple leaf was looked upon as a fit emblem for the Canadians as early as 1700, if not before. The celebration of the 24th June, St. Jean Baptiste, was brought from France, and in 1636 we have the first mention of it in Canada as a popular festival. In 1834 the emblems of St. Jean Baptiste Day were the beaver and the maple leaf. The discovery of the value of the sap of the maple was a great advantage. Dr. Michael Sarrazin showed the people how to make sugar and syrup. *Le Canadien*, 26th Nov., 1806, has five lines

of verse showing that the maple leaf was considered as the mark of the Canadians (French) and the thistle of the Canadians (Scottish). In 1831 *Le Canadien*, enlarged, shows a heading of maple leaves."

Dr. Johnson, the statistician of Canada, who is an authority safe to follow, says, in a memorandum to my friend, Mr. D. Matheson, Ottawa: "*Le Canadien* in 1806 referred to the maple leaf as a suitable emblem for Canada, and in 1834 the St. Jean Baptiste Society adopted it as their chief decoration. In 1826 Hon. D. B. Viger proposes it as the emblem of the Society. It was first formally adopted as the emblem of Canada on the 21st Aug., 1860, at a meeting called in Toronto to arrange for a procession of national societies in honor of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. Dr. Jas. H. Richardson moved a resolution which was carried."

It has been brought to my notice that the china used by the Prince of Wales and his suite on his visit to Canada in 1860 had a mark consisting of a wreath of maple leaves surmounted by a crown and the Prince of Wales' feathers. The china was from the Royal Worcester factory. When this design was made is yet to be learned, and whether it was selected as appropriate to his visit to Canada. Many articles of this set are to be found in Ontario in possession of Mrs. Calderwood, daughter of Chief Justice Harrison, and also Senator Vidal, Sarnia. It is remarkable how almost all these statements from so many different sources agree.

The maple is found in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that it may well occupy the position it does. On the coinage of Prince Edward Island is seen not the leaf alone, but a whole maple tree, and this before Confederation. The maple tree is remarkable for its beauty, whether the tender green of its leaves in spring, its graceful shape and grateful shade in summer, or the glory of its autumn tints of gold and pink and crimson, then in spring the delicious maple syrup and sugar, in early times so useful to the pioneers. Thus the tree was endeared to the people by the sweets drawn from it at a time when their poverty prevented the purchase of sugar. Travellers have described in glowing colors the trees in autumn; artists have placed on their canvas its varied beauties; poets have paid their tribute; so that it is no wonder that the maple leaf has been adopted as the emblem of Canada. Alexander Muir has written a song, which has been sung across the continent, accompanying the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall no doubt in tiresome iteration and reiteration, so that their ears must have wearied of the sound of "The

Maple Leaf Forever"; and our brave Canadian youths, no doubt, when far from the land of the maple leaf made the arid African veldt ring with the sound.

Of the many varieties of the maple order, *Aceraceæ*, the sugar maple, perhaps is the most beautiful. *Acer Saccharinum*, with its long, hairy, thread-like filaments, giving a peculiar graceful appearance; another, *Acer Rubrum*, with its short, red blossoms appearing before the leaves in spring.

In "The Story of the Union Jack," by Barlow Cumberland, may be found some interesting information as to the use of the maple leaf on flags and on military buttons. It is placed on the Governor-General's flag and on that of the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province, on the colors of the 100th Regiment, on the uniforms of the North-West Mounted Police and Canadian Militia, North-West medals and Canada Service, on the helmets of our South African volunteers also. The author relates a pathetic circumstance. A wounded Canadian at Paardeburg said as he touched the maple leaf on his helmet, "If I die, it may help *this* to live."

Instead of the heterogeneous mixture of emblems on the Canadian coat-of-arms placed on the flag, a single large maple leaf would be much preferable.

The early poets of Canada, as well as those of a later period, have referred to the maple. Mrs. Moodie, in "Roughing It In the Bush," in 1832, has a poem called "The Maple Tree, a Canadian Song":

"Hail to the pride of the forest, hail
 To the maple tall and green,
 It yields a treasure which never shall fail
 While leaves on its boughs are seen.
 When the snows of winter are melting fast,
 And the sap begins to rise,
 And the biting breath of the frozen blast
 Yields to the spring's soft sighs.

Then away to the wood, for the maple good
 Shall unlock its honied store;
 And boys and girls,
 With their sunny curls,
 Bring their vessels brimming o'er
 With the luscious flood
 Of the brave tree's blood
 Into caldrons deep to pour."

And our own Roberts speaks of

“Maple forests all aflame,”

and again

“But the tree I love, all the green wood above,
Is the maple of sunny branches ;
But the maple it glows with the tint of the rose,
When pale are the spring time regions ;
And its towers of flame afar proclaim
The advance of winter's legions,
And a greener shade there never was made
Than its summer canopy sifted ;
And many a day, as beneath it I lay,
Has my memory backward drifted
To a pleasant lane, I may walk not again,
Leading over a fresh green hill
Where a maple stood just clear of the wood,
And, oh ! to be near it still.”

And yet again in his “Canadian Streams”:

“Oh, rivers rolling to the sea
From lands that bear the maple tree.”

Isodore Ascher thus speaks of the maple:

“And grand old maples upward gaze
Like sentinels upon the road,
As if they mused of nature's God
Who crowned them with a myriad rays.”

Miss Machar, from her island in the St. Lawrence:

“The maple glows with dyes,
Of scarlet, rose and amber.”

William Wilfrid Campbell, who describes the varied aspects of nature in Canadian lakes and streams so sympathetically:

“Along the line of smoky hills
The crimson forest stands ;
And all the day the blue-jay calls
Throughout the autumn lands.
Now by the brook the maple leans
With all its glory spread ;
And all the sumachs on the hills
Have turned their green to red.”

Evan McColl, the bard, sings thus:

“Of all the fair lands you can name
There's one we may all rank the chief—
This, that we our own proudly claim,
The land of the green maple leaf.”

Mr. Kirby, in his national song, "Canadians Forever":

"And jovial fill the barley mow;
With sturdy toil
They till the soil,
And rest beneath the maple bough,
Canadians forever.
Then deck Victoria's regal throne
With May flowers and the maple tree."

Sangster no doubt refers to the maple tree:

"As Autumn, the rich fancy dyer, comes,
Puts on his motley Joseph coat of leaves
And steeps them all in hues of gold and brown
And glowing scarlet, yellow, green and dun."

Lowell says:

"The maple crimsons to a coral reef."

and Emerson:

"The scarlet maple keys betray
What potent blood hath modest May."

And in poetical prose two writers thus discourse, Thoreau first:

"Runs up its scarlet flag on that hillside, flashes out conspicuous with all the beauty of a maple."

And Mrs. Keeler, in "Our Native Trees":

"Its first blossom flushes red in the April sunlight, its keys ripen scarlet in early May, all summer long its leaves swing on crimson stems, and later amid all the brilliancy of the autumnal forest it stands pre-eminent and unapproachable."

G. W. Johnson, a poet little known, says:

"And when its leaves, all crimson,
Droop silently and fall,
Like drops of life blood welling
From a warrior brave and tall,
It tells how fast and freely
Would her children's blood be shed
Ere the soil of our faith and freedom
Should echo a foeman's tread."

"The Khan" in his "Canticles":

"Brown is the hill where the maple grows."

Lampman's sonnet must be quoted more fully in speaking of maple leaves:

"Some have fired the hills with beaconing clouds of flame,
Some all their cheeks have turned to tremulous rose,
Others for wrath have turned a rusty red;
Some have gathered down the sun's last smiles a cold
Deep, deep into their luminous hearts of gold."

And a humbler versifier in a sonnet:

"Our beautiful Canadian maple tree,
In varying pomp of rich and rare attire,
Autumnal tints in turn the forest fire,
Or summer's glow of quivering leaves we see,
Or tender vernal green. Thou art to me
A constant joy. In spring who may aspire
To paint thy fairy feathery bloom, or hire
Carmine to give thy hidden tracery?
As from thy wounds ambrosial sweetness drew
Our sires, or hewed thee down, we plant once more
And twine a wreath, beyond Olympian bay
Prized far, and emulate each day anew
In our northland, of grace and strength thy store,
Light, sweetness, help to give like thee we pray."

TESTIMONIAL OF MR. ROGER BATES, OF TOWNSHIP
OF HAMILTON, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, NOW
LIVING ON HIS FARM NEAR COBOURG.*

Our family came originally from Yorkshire, in England. They were of the old-fashioned Tory or Conservative school, who looked upon no form of government equal to the British Constitution, founded on the principles laid down by the English barons at Runnymede, when they compelled King John to sign the great charter of liberty.

To the present day all the Bates family follow in the footsteps of their ancestors. As encouragement was held out for loyal British settlers to locate in America, my grandfather turned his attention to the Western hemisphere, and having satisfied his mind that his posterity might become considerable land-owners, he sailed for the New World, and arrived in Boston between the years 1760 and 1770, when he commenced farming, lands at that period being obtained at a very low price to actual settlers.

The troubles commenced in 1774, when all who were loyal to the House of Hanover took up arms in defence of their sovereign. In this conflict my grandfather took a conspicuous part. My grandmother was an active, intelligent woman, wonderfully industrious,

* The three papers, "Testimonial of Mr. Roger Bates," "Reminiscence of Mrs. White," and "Memoirs of Colonel John Clark," are contained in a collection known as "The Coventry Papers." This collection is in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa. These three papers are from copies obtained some years ago by the undersigned through the kindness of Mr. L. P. Sylvain.—C. C. JAMES.

who attended to the farming affairs till they were compelled to quit the United States territory, being determined never to side with the Republicans.

Liberal offers were made to the U. E. Loyalists, so the family removed their effects to Upper Canada, where, for their services, the Governor granted them 1,200 acres of land, and 200 acres for each of the children. To the best of my knowledge it was about the year 1780 when they came into the country. My father was then a boy of about thirteen years of age. Before they finally settled down they looked about to ascertain the most favorable location. A vast number went to Prince Edward district, in the Bay of Quinte, and there my grandfather and grandmother, with their young family, went also.

At first they all had to experience great privations, but being possessed of indomitable courage and love for the British Constitution, they soon set to work with the materials they brought with them, and erected a log house, after clearing a few trees, and thus got a shelter from the storms and winds of heaven.

From over-exertion and exposure my grandfather had a very severe attack of ague. It is a most trying complaint, and at that period there seemed to be no cure. It was with great reluctance that he made up his mind to leave this fine locality.

The waters teemed with fish, the air with birds, no end to ducks, the woods filled with deer, beaver, wolves, martens, squirrels and rabbits.

Implements were very scarce, so that at first they adopted many ingenious contrivances of the Indians for procuring food. Not the least simple and handy was a crotched pole, with which they secured salmon in any quantity, the creeks and rivers being full of them.

Skins of animals they obtained from the Indians, who at that period were very numerous throughout the country. With those skins my grandmother made all sorts of useful and *last* dresses, which were most comfortable for a country life and for going through the bush; made leather petticoats for herself and girls, as they could not be torn by the brambles; they made capital dresses; made some for the boys, and at night were extremely comfortable bed-covers.

There were no tanners in those days. Shoes and boots were made of the same useful material.

Finding the ague still troublesome, a batteau was built, with the assistance of the Indians, and one general moving, the whole family departed with their effects, coasting along the shores of Ontario until they reached the present township of Clarke, in Durham County.

The change of air and locality operated favorably, and there they drew their lands and settled.

My grandfather often remarked that for six months he never saw a white person. Their only visitors were Indians, with whom they got along well, and in process of time learned a smattering of their language. Those real owners of the soil being then under British protection were well treated and became firm and loyal to the British cause. In exchange for little presents given to them, they reciprocated by bringing skins of animals, and frequently a deer, so that they got along capitably. Could they rise from their ashes they would be astonished at the flourishing condition of Clarke now.

In process of time other settlers came along. Not the least conspicuous in aftertimes were the Baldwins and the Beards. Robert Baldwin, who was my grandfather's intimate friend afterwards, was a gentleman of good family, the owner of a small property called Knockmore, in the County of Cork, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada at the early period of 1798, in all probability in consequence of the rebellion in that distracted country. From the liberality of Governor Simcoe's proclamation, inviting settlers into the country, he drew lands near my grandfather's and located—calling his clearing Annarva—in the township of Clarke. A stream ran through the property which to this day is called Baldwin's Creek.

A grandfather of the Beards, of Toronto, was also one of my father's neighbors.

As the girls grew up they married. I had five aunts, Betsy, Sally, Huldah, Polly, and Theodosia. The three first married Thomas Barrett, Amos Gills and Joseph Selden, from the United States, where they joined their husbands, who were well-to-do, having good property there, and, though adherents to the new republic, were highly respectable. Sally and Huldah married Stephen Conger, of Prince Edward, and Richard Lovekin, of Newcastle, both staunch Government men, and have remained so, with their families. My grandmother remained on the farm until her death, which took place in 1838, at the advanced age of 96.

My grandfather's death was caused by fright in consequence of a fire, which took place in 1819. He was then a hearty old man, but the above calamity hastened his death, at the premature age of 84. Had it not been for this dire event in all probability he would have reached 100, possessing a wonderful athletic constitution. He was a terrible aristocrat—a regular John Bull to the backbone.

As our family grew up in the Clarke settlement, my grandfather

wished to see them well settled before he died, and an opportunity offered by the purchase of a military grant from George Shaw of six hundred acres of land, which they drew in 1804, in the vicinity of Cobourg. Whilst the lands were being cleared and a log-house erected, they opened a small store close to the property, now possessed by the White family. Here my father, Stoddard Bates, and my uncle, Levi Bates, planted an orchard, and we had a snug temporary residence. This store was supplied with goods by Enoch Wood, who brought the first assortment to Toronto. Everything at that time was very dear, but a system of barter was carried on that was of advantage to all parties. My father made a great quantity of potash, which fetched at that time a good price. This in part paid for his goods.

On referring to the old books, now in possession of my mother, I find some entries that give an idea of the general price of goods which people had then to pay:

1804. Gimblet, \$1½; padlock, \$1½; jack-knife, \$1; calico, \$1½ per yard; board of pigs, \$1 per week; needles, 1d. each; ball of cotton, 7½d.; old axe, \$2½ (had to send them to Kingston to be ground); tea, 8s. lb. to 10s., Halifax currency; barrel of pork, \$27 to \$30 per barrel; flannel, 6s. 3d. per yard; salt, 6d. per lb.; mill saw, \$14.

The first saw-mill erected in the neighborhood was where the present Ontario Mills and Factory stand, and was put up by the father of Colonel McDonald, of Peterboro', in 1803. This was a great boon to the people, who were always in want of a few boards to finish off their shanties.

My father and uncle were partners in this store, which turned out very profitable, as the settlers round were always in want of something or other.

The woods at that time were alive with deer and bears. Many were killed by the Indians, who traded off the skins, dressed by the squaws, which made useful garments.

I find by memorandum in my father's old books, that he was married on Oct. 20th, 1806.

An old family of the name of Hare had located a few miles from our residence, and it was one of that old farmer's buxom daughters that he fell desperately in love with. The mode of courting in those days was a good deal of the Indian fashion. She would run through the trees and bushes, and pretend to get away from him, but somehow or other he managed to catch her, gave her a kiss, and they soon got married, I rather think by a magistrate, clergymen being rare in those

parts. Time was too valuable to make a fuss about such matters; they depended upon their own industry, and got along wonderfully well.

John McCarty was also married by a magistrate; he was an old settler.

For a long time my grandfather had to go, with some of the neighbors, all the way from Clarke to Kingston, 125 miles, with their wheat to be ground there. They had no other conveyance than batteaux, which were commodious, as the journey would sometimes occupy five or six weeks.

Of an evening, putting up some creek, they obtained their salmon with ease, using a forked stick, that passed over the fishes' backs and held them tight as with a spring.

I have often heard my grandfather say that after a few trees were felled they burnt the brushwood and planted the seed between the stumps, which, being planted on virgin soil, turned out most prolific.

Sometimes they were so long gone for grist, in consequence of bad weather setting in, that the women would collect together and have a good cry, thinking the batteaux had foundered. They, however, always turned up in time, taking the precaution to make tents of poles and brush to keep out the bad weather and wolves, which were wonderfully plentiful. When they were gone on these provision journeys the dogs were very useful in finding game. One old dog, in particular, was very smart, evidently having an eye to his own bill of fare. You had nothing to do but tell him you had nothing to eat, and off he would go, driving the deer into the lake, where the youngsters could easily shoot them with an old Queen Anne's musket, the principal fire-arms in use.

The privations they underwent at times will scarce bear mentioning when compared with the early settlers at Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, after the taking of Quebec. From the best authority we have accounts of the privations which the early colonists endured were severe to a degree, of which those who afterwards, and now, plant themselves in a Canadian woods have scarcely a conception. They had not only to suffer the miseries of hunger and the want of almost every convenience of life to which they had been accustomed, but they could scarcely enjoy that relief from toil which sleep usually affords from the dread of being burnt in their habitations by the Indians, or of becoming victims to the tomahawk, so that it required more than ordinary resolution and fortitude to establish themselves in defiance of immense difficulties.

My father said that some of the U. E. Loyalists brought their spinning-wheels and looms with them. All the youngsters learned to weave and to do a bit of sewing. In the back country, out at Keene, there is

an old loom now extant which was in use by my mother fifty years ago, which I have often worked.

Every settlement for years was a sort of Robinson Crusoe life, very healthy. None seemed to suffer from accidents. If they met with any they had many simple remedies that performed many wonderful cures, far more efficacious than the art and mystery of quack doctors, located through the country.

People lived in those days to a good old age. There was no fuss about religion in those days. The families would assemble together on the Sunday, or any evening, to read the Scriptures and sing a psalm or hymn—often found more solid consolation than in our crowded churches now-a-days, fully verifying the truth of the Scriptures, “that when two or three are gathered together.” Preachers were rare, and very thinly scattered. The Rev. Mr. Stuart was, I believe, the first Church missionary. He was driven out of the United States after the Declaration of Independence, most cruelly treated, but found a hospitable asylum under British supremacy, which he originally enjoyed. He was recommended to the Mission Society by Sir William Johnson, and arrived at the Mohawk Village in 1770, but had to leave in 1780, and became chaplain to the Royal Yorkers, from which date his field of labor in Canada commences.

The Rev. John Doty, four years before, in 1777, escaped with his family into Canada, and was appointed by Sir John Johnson to a military chaplaincy; but the earliest, I believe, of all was the Rev. John Ogilvie, who attended the Royal Regiment upon the expedition to Fort Niagara in 1759.

The principal settlers being French, of course those rev. gentlemen were not patronized, nor did their labors really commence until the first settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists.

My mother remembers a Mr. Langhorne, an eccentric, good old man, who never would marry any one after 11 o'clock a.m., much to the disappointment of lovers who travelled through the woods on horseback or boat expeditions.

As such occasions were generally holidays, they furnished themselves with tomahawks and implements in case of emergency, so as to camp out if required.

The ladies had no white dresses to spoil, or fancy bonnets. With deer-skin petticoats, home-spun gowns, and perhaps a squirrel-skin bonnet, they looked charming in the eyes of their lovers, who were rigged out in similar materials.

How they managed for rings I know not, but presume the mission-

ary or magistrate was furnished with them as part of their labors of love. Now I think of it, I have heard my mother say that Uncle Ferguson, a magistrate, rather than disappoint a happy couple who had walked twenty miles, made search throughout the house and luckily found an old pair of skates to which a ring was attached. Seizing the glorious prize he went on with the ceremony and fixed the ring on the young woman's finger, reminding her that though a homely substitute, she must continue to wear it, otherwise the ceremony would be dissolved. That curious token was greatly cherished and is still among the family relics.

Before the country was properly settled the marriage ceremony was performed sometimes by magistrates or a stray missionary, an adjutant or surgeon of the regiment, who officiated as chaplain. There were no registry offices, and as the documents were often lost by fires or other contingencies, and as families grew up and increased, there was some demur as to the legality of those marriages. In 1793, therefore, while the Parliament was held at Niagara, in Governor Simcoe's time, an Act was passed legalizing all those marriages, that no demur should hereafter arise to posterity, as to validity of titles to lands and the occupants thereof.

The war with the United States broke out in 1812, which was a source of great consternation to the country at first, a great hindrance to those engaged in clearing their lands. The determined loyalty of the settlers, however, soon changed the gloomy aspect of affairs.

My father at that time had a good team and horses, and as such appendages to a farm were rare, he was employed by the Government in teaming ammunition and provisions to the scene of action, for which he was afterwards liberally remunerated by the Government.

There was but one regular road through the country, called the Danford Road, which led from Kingston to Toronto, and continued thence to Hamilton and Niagara. It was, on a rough scale, similar to the Watling Street road, constructed by the Romans through England. In this vicinity it is still known by the original name.

When we look back and contemplate the last fifty years, it is wonderful to notice the extraordinary change that has taken place in the general aspect of the country. We have now good roads through every part of the Province, comfortable farm-houses, first-rate implements of agriculture, orchards in full bearing, the finest wheat in the world, with the exception of Australia, improved breeds of cattle, fine teams, good oxen, superior sheep, excellent wool, esculants of every description, cider presses, in short, everything that would do credit to the

Mother-country, whose bosom our ancestors left for the wilds of Upper Canada, and with indomitable courage, persevering industry and great labor have now the unbounded pleasure of viewing farms that are a credit to the present generation, who, I trust, will pursue the old beaten path of their forefathers, and forever remain faithful and loyal in defence of those institutions that stand pre-eminent in the annals of nations.

Witness:

GEO. COVENTRY.

(Signed) ROGER BATES.

REMINISCENCE OF MRS. WHITE, OF WHITE'S MILLS,
NEAR COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, FORMERLY
MISS CATHERINE CHRYSLER, OF SYDNEY,
NEAR BELLEVILLE, AGED 79.*

My father and mother came from England, settled in the United States, in St. Lawrence Co., upon a farm which they purchased there, planted some trees, and were beginning to prosper when the Revolutionary War broke out in 1774.

Hearing that sugar was made from trees in Canada, and being thorough Loyalists, and not wishing to be mixed up with the contest about to be carried on, they packed up their effects and came over to Canada. Arrived at Sorel, they stayed some time, but a fire happening at the house they occupied, in which the deed of our land in the United States was destroyed, Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, granted them eight hundred acres of land, with some implements to clear away the trees and settle on lands called Sidney, near Belleville.

The country at that time was a complete wilderness, but by energy and perseverance, for a long time, we got on very happily. Many years afterwards my father tried to regain our farm (Chrysler's) in St. Lawrence Co., but the deeds being burned at Sorel he could not do anything, although the American Government would have put him in possession if the deeds had been forthcoming.

In those secluded wilds their trust was in Providence, who blessed their endeavors. They had two sons and five daughters; one of the boys was drowned.

* See foot note, page 146.

Mother used to help to chop down the trees, attended the household duties, and, as the children grew up, they were trained to industrious habits. We were very useful to her, attended the cattle, churned the butter, making cheese, dressing the flax, spinning—in those days the spinning-wheel looked cheerful—made our own cloth and stockings. I have a gown now in my possession that I made of homespun sixty years ago.

We had no neighbors but an old Englishman, who lived at some distance off, who was an occasional visitor.

Before our crops came around, having brought seed with us, supplied by Government, we had rations from the military posts; also, when these were nearly exhausted, father collected our butter, cheese and spinning, taking them in a batteau to Kingston, which he traded off for salt, tea, and flour.

We had no grist-mill at that time nearer than Kingston. The first mill at Napanee was put up afterwards.

The Bay of Quinte was covered with ducks, of which we could obtain any quantity from the Indians. As to fish, they could be had by fishing with a scoop. I have often speared large salmon with a pitchfork. Now and then provisions ran very scant, but there being plenty of bull-frogs, we fared sumptuously. This was the time of the famine. I think in 1788 we were obliged to dig up our potatoes, after planting them, to eat.

We never thought of these privations, but we were always happy and cheerful; no unsettled minds, no political strife about church, government, or squabbling municipal councils. We left everything to our faithful Governor. I have often heard my father and mother say that they had no cause of complaint in any shape, and were always thankful to the Government for their kind assistance in hour of need. Of an evening my father would make shoes of deerskins for the children, and mother homespun dresses.

We had no doctors, no lawyers, no stated clergy; we had prayers at home, and put our trust in Providence.

An old woman in the next clearing was the chief physician to the surrounding country, as it gradually settled. A tree fell one day and hurt mother's back very much. We sent for the old woman, who came, steeped some wheat, made lye, applied it very hot, in a flannel, and in a very short time she was well as ever.

Flax was cultivated in those halcyon days. One year we grew 700 cwt. We spun and wove it into table linen, wearing apparel; it

lasted a long time. A handy fellow came along and made us our chamber looms, so that we could work away and have no occasion for imported finery, nor, if we had, we could not have procured any.

As the girls grew up, and settlers came round, a wedding occasionally took place. There was but one minister, a Presbyterian, named Robert McDowall, a kind, warm-hearted man, who came on horseback through the woods from Kingston, and where he saw smoke from a house he always made up to the residence, where he was always welcome. He had a most powerful voice; when he became excited he could be heard a mile off. All who were inclined to marry he spliced, with many a kind word to the young folks to be sure to be prosperous by industry and perseverance. He married Mr. White and myself. I have the certificate yet. When the other girls would smirk and look pleasant at him, think he was a great benefactor to the race, he would chuck them under the chin and say, "It will soon be your turn. I am going to Clarke, a long way off, through the woods, with very few settlements on the way, and when I come back, mind and be ready." There was not much trouble in that, for the girls had no dresses but what they spun and made for themselves.

We got along first-rate, so that when any of the girls married afterwards, they each had a portion of one hundred acres, one colt, four cows, a yoke of steers, twenty sheep, and linen which they had spun and wove, some furniture which they made, suited to their log-house. Carpets were not known then, nor were they wanted, as the floors of a farm-house were always scoured by their own industry.

My mother died in 1834. She was blind for several years previous to her death. She was in the 104th year of her age. My father was killed by the raising of a barn.

I was married to Mr. White in 1812, and came to Cobourg in 1813. It was quite a wilderness, but a few small clearings, and only three houses in the place, a rough corduroy road that led to the lake.

We took a clearing made by Mark Burnham, brother to Zaccheus Burnham. We did very well, and as my husband used to go to Montreal in a batteau, which took him three weeks, to buy goods for Burnham's store, which he had opened near the Courthouse, he had many ways, independent of the farm, which he left me to manage.

Mr. Mark Burnham soon became rich, for, as settlers came in, they had plenty of money, which they had earned of the Government, they never cared what they gave for anything so long as they got what they wanted.

During our residence upon the farm the quantity of game was astonishing, rabbits, squirrels, ducks, partridges, woodcocks without end. The brooks were full of fish; if we wanted a salmon for breakfast we had only to go to the brook, and in a minute caught all you wanted. Sometimes we caught a large quantity to dry and smoke. Old Fisher one afternoon speared seventy in the mill stream at Burnham's Mill.

After a time my husband got up a small distillery which proved, at last, to be a curse to the neighborhood. It drew a vast number of Indians, who became very troublesome, who would throw logs of wood at our door to obtain more firewater. It was very profitable, so we managed to put up with this Indian annoyance. Mr. Mark Burnham used to help at the distillery in those days, when my husband went to Montreal. He would be gone some five or six weeks. It was a hard, fatiguing journey. My husband being a thorough Government man, one of the old school, he was well protected and cared for, and was much respected by the Indians, whom he managed very well. The country was full of Indians.

My husband used to bring seeds from Montreal. Here the soil was very rich, and soon we had a very fine garden, which in those days was quite a curiosity. In May we had fine lettuce, and as to onions, they were as big as turnips.

After staying at Burnham's clearing for four or five years, by that time Mr. White had saved enough to buy a farm we have lived upon ever since. I do not know who made the first clearing, but some of the fruit trees were planted when we came to it.

Here we succeeded well, had to work early and late, cared not how the work went. We continued to thrive, and brought up our children industriously.

Land at that time about Cobourg was of very little value. A good-sized block, leading from Smith's building to the English church, could have been bought for a saddle. By degrees others came in, so as to make a snug little community.

My husband, in hopes to benefit himself and family, bought land at Rice Lake, some twenty miles in the back country. Here he built a mill, so that all we gained by farming was lost in this speculation. I did not approve of this speculation, and would not go there to live. The old minister used to say, "Attend diligently to what you once undertake, and do not run from post to pillar."

About fifteen or twenty years ago the country began to be better

known; a great many settlers came with money, which greatly improved the state of things. I never expected to see steamboats to run to and fro to the States, nor railroads to run through our farm. A great many improvements have taken place, both in roads and implements. Yet, I do not think all these tend to make people contented and happy, for the rising generation are not so much so as their forefathers; they have ideas that can never be realized. Give me the social spinning wheel days, when girls were proud to wear a homespun dress of their own spinning and weaving, not thinking of high-heeled boots and thin shoes, nor rigged out in hoops and crinoline; salt-cellar bonnets, which have occasioned a great demand for doctors, which were almost unknown in my young days.

Witness:

J. COVENTRY,

J. C. WHITE.

(Signed) CATHERINE WHITE,
Aged 79 years.

MEMOIRS OF COLONEL JOHN CLARK, OF PORT DALHOUSIE, C.W.*

I like to look back on the past; it refreshes the mind, and recalls scenes that once gave me great pleasure, and which formed an interesting epoch in the annals of existence.

To trace the gradual change of the wilderness into a comparative cultivated garden, to contrast the native hunters of the forest with the result of the plough and industry, is a pleasing feature in the rise and progress of a new country. When our family first came to the New World they found an immense forest, with a few Indian trails through the bush, here and there a log hut, an endless number of canoes, and around Quebec and Montreal a few small vessels and batteaux to carry merchandise.

From Quebec to Niagara was a fearful journey, almost impossible by land. No towns, no villages, here and there a fort, with a few fur traders around. No steamers, no railroads, no nothing. The only

* These Memoirs were written in 1860 when the writer was in his seventy-eighth year. They are the Memoirs of an old man and in places appear to be somewhat indefinite and disconnected. (See foot note, page 146-)

accommodation for travellers was confined to the old French settlements around Quebec.

Those who wished to penetrate the country to the Upper Province had to supply themselves with a month's provisions, a tent, a camp kettle, fishing apparatus and a gun, and either hire an Indian with his canoe, or have recourse to rough-built batteaux.

The more commodious and comfortable for a family.

The noble River St. Lawrence, 'tis true, was the great highway, along the margin of which the hardy settler coasted during the day, and at night sought shelter in the woods.

It was a sort of Robinson Crusoe life, providing daily for their sustenance from the woods and waters, which furnished an abundant supply.

There were several old French forts on the route—but no Upper Canada—then all was comprised under one military province, the Province of Quebec. This was the state of things in which my father found it.

My father was born in Somersetshire, England, in the year 1737, of respectable parentage.

At the years of maturity, on leaving England, he married Jemima Mason. They had three children—Peter, Mary and Eliza.

He joined the British Army and came to Quebec, attached to the 8th, or King's Own, Regiment, 1768.

From a non-commissioned officer he was appointed sergeant-major. On their arrival at the station at Three Rivers my mother had another daughter, and, in due time, three other sons, of whom I was the youngest.

All but myself were educated at a French and English Seminary at Quebec, and became good scholars for that period.

In 1776, my father was released from the army movements, and appointed clerk and naval storekeeper at Carleton Island, on the River St. Lawrence, where Government vessels were built for the navigation of Lake Ontario. My sister Sarah and my brother William were born here, and occasionally the other children from Quebec Seminary came home on a visit.

My elder brothers, Peter and James, through my father's interest, turned merchants, having been supplied with an assortment of goods from Montreal, then a rising place.

In 1790, they went into the Indian trade at Kingston, which had a great communication with the back lakes. Soon after this my father removed to the same locality.

I was born at Frontenac, now Kingston, in 1783, and was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, the earliest church missionary in Upper Canada. He was originally missionary to the Six Nation Indians in the time of Sir William Johnston, Bart.

In 1785, a new settlement sprung up at Fredericksburg, in the Bay of Quinte, where the Government erected a mill for the use of the settlers.

My father removed there, having been appointed to take charge of it in addition to his other appointments.

This mill was erected on the Napanee River, which was a great boon to the people, as vast many U.E. Loyalists drew their lands in this vicinity.

Here my brother, George, was born at Fredericksburg in 1787; at which period I was in the fourth year of my age. Soon after this my affectionate mother breathed her last, and was buried here.

I recollect that event well. The family sleigh was painted black and drawn by our two favorite horses, Jolly and Bonny; the negro, Joe, driving.

She was a great loss to us all, particularly my father.

Our eldest sister, Mary, who was born in England, became to us a mother and housekeeper.

In after years she married Mr. Davidson, of Quebec, but is now dead.

Government Mill at Napanee.

I think it was in the year 1785 that this Government mill was erected for the accommodation of the Indians and settlers.

At that period there was no mill nearer than Cataraqua Creek, Kingston, which, as the settlers increased, was very inconvenient.

This accommodation, therefore, by the Government was hailed as a great boon, for the location was about three miles from my father's residence at Fredericksburg, and having charge of the same, it gave him a good opportunity of noticing the industry of the settlers, who were constantly going and bringing their grist, chiefly Indian corn, and as the clearances increased, wheat became more plentiful.

Previously the settlers were supplied from the neighboring States with flour, tea and other articles of household necessity.

A small toll was exacted to pay for the daily expenses of the mill; but this was a mere trifle considering the advantages the settlers derived from loss of time in proceeding to Kingston.

When my father was ordered to Niagara, the mill was delivered up to Surveyor Collins, under whose directions it was continued in operation for many years; and then the mill-site became the property of the Hon. R. Cartwright, of Kingston.

This place, Fredericksburg, appeared to my father very lonely after my mother's death, and on representation to headquarters he gained the appointment from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Dorchester, of Barrack-master at Fort Niagara, then a British possession, contiguous to the United States.

This we all found a more lively situation, as the officers stationed here drew around them all the best society of the neighborhood.

Here my sister Eliza married Francis Crooks, a highly respectable merchant of the firm of Hamilton-Crooks.

No clergymen were stationed in that vicinity at this early period, so the ceremony was performed by the Hon. Robt. Hamilton, a magistrate of the county, at my father's house, authorized by an ordinance of the then Province of Quebec.

In 1796, the frontier adjacent to the present town of Niagara contained a fort, which was occupied by our troops previous to that period.

There were forts also at Oswegatchie, Oswego, Detroit, all the way to Michillimackinac; these, by treaty carried out at that period, were given up, and all our forces removed to the Canadian side.

The town of Newark had gradually increased, it having become the seat of the Upper Canadian Government, so that when my father removed his family over, it had become a considerable place of note.

My father continued at his new post as Barrack-master of the 24th Regiment, under Colonel Peter Hunter, until his death, which took place in 1810, in the 73rd year of his age.

The locality was pleasantly situated and the principal place of intercourse with the United States, and being but a few miles from the whirlpool and falls, rendering the rides and rivers extremely delightful.

When we would occasionally stroll over to Queenston Heights, and look around at the magnificent prospect, little did I contemplate that a battle would ever be fought on that pleasant spot, or that a magnificent monument to a British hero would ever crown those heights.

When we would go on the opposite direction to see the mighty Falls of Water that force their way from the back lakes, we could never contemplate that the two countries would ever be bound together by the tie of the now grand Suspension Bridge that soars above the stupendous chasm beneath.

But time works wonders, and through the short period of one human being's existence what wonderful events have taken place.

Newark, now Niagara, having become a place of British residence, a great change was soon apparent in its general aspect, which is always the case when a place is selected for the seat of Government.

Previous to my father's death, my sister married Surgeon Davidson, of the Canadian Volunteers, stationed at Fort George garrison, Niagara. She died at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, leaving a large family—Henry, the eldest, and two sisters, now residing at Point Levi, Quebec.

On the Constitutional Charter, 31st of the King, granted to Upper Canada, and administered by Governor Simcoe, in 1792, my brother was appointed Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council. He was killed in a duel with Capt. Sutherland, of the 24th Regiment, in the winter of 1795, at Kingston.

My brother, James Clark, was appointed to succeed him by Governor Simcoe. This situation he held for several years, which he afterwards had to relinquish, from habits of indulgence, to the great regret of his family. His son, James W. O. Clark, and two daughters, are still living on a good homestead a few miles from my residence.

He has lately made a tour to Europe and highly delighted with his trip.

In addition to the Barrack-mastership, 1803, my father also held the Sheriffalty of Niagara district for some years, and was succeeded therein by Thomas Merrit, Esq., father of my friend, the Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merrit, in 1803.

My sister Eliza, by her first husband, Francis Crooks, had two daughters—Jane and Mary.

Jane married Lieut.-Col. Short, of the 41st, by whom she had a son, who went to India.

Mary married Thomas Arnold, Esq., of the Commissariat Department. Their son, Charles Arnold, is cashier of the Niagara District Bank.

My brothers, William and George, are dead, leaving me the only survivor of my father's family, now in the 78th year of my age, soon expecting to be called hence.

I frequently recur to my early days with wonder and astonishment, when we were located at the old mill at Napanee.

Those unacquainted with the first settlements in the bush would naturally imagine that the settlers would be extremely dull, particularly of an evening. Far from it.

There were always large open-fire places, built up with stones,

found about the fields, where good blazing fires were always kept, to make the inmates cheerful.

Logs two feet thick, and from four to five feet long, piled up with branches of smaller dimensions, lasted till morning. Here the little party would congregate and chat over the various romantic events incident on leaving the Old Country, not even envying the more refined homes, there being an air of Robinson Crusoe independence that at times was truly delightful.

Here all the little plans of future settlement for the children were discussed, whilst various domestic affairs were going on, as there were no tradesmen at hand to mend a shoe or coat, or even needle-woman. Everything was performed by a division of labor, so that all performed their parts, and imbibed a spirit of industry that, in after time, proved extremely useful, where money was extremely scarce.

It was wonderful to see how fast the work rose into Niagara when our troops shifted their quarters. Under the Fort, along the river, were buildings for the accommodation of those belonging to the several Government departments.

My father, the Barrack-master, occupied one of these houses.

The Commissary, McNabb; the Superintendent of the Indian Department, Walter Butler Sheehan and Clerk; Johnson Chew, the Indian blacksmith; Barnabus Cain, boat builder; Crooks & Hamilton, John McFarlane, George Forsyth & Co., Street & Butler were merchants and traders.

On certain days the Indians in the vicinity, I presume of the Six Nations, would flock to the Fort for presents from the Indian store.

Then mothers kept the little children in-doors, lest they should be carried off by the squaws.

On the lake adjacent to the Fort was a fine fishing ground for black bass, and innumerable were the whitefish in the Niagara River; flocks of wild pigeons flying to and fro, besides great abundance of wild fowl in the woods and creeks around.

I recollect that my father employed an Indian hunter to supply his table with wild fowl, which was a great addition to the rations of bread, pease, butter and pork from the King's store.

The chief society for the ladies in those days were the officers in garrison, and I recollect there were dinner parties, tea parties, balls and weddings long gone by never to return.

When the settlers used to assemble at each other's houses to enjoy their social evenings, the greatest hospitality and good humor prevailed.

Before parting a circle was formed of the young men, and the girls were furnished with knee cushions, which they laid down before the young men they wished for partners at the dance, thus betokening their choice.

If agreeable to both parties they would clasp their arms around each other's necks and give a kiss. It was then considered a match.

In the general way they remained together for that evening as a preliminary to future acquaintance, which commonly ended in a marriage when the young man was old enough to have land of his own.

The marriages thus formed generally turned out happy, as all parties were trained and brought up to habits of industry.

Another great meeting used to take place early in the spring, when the sap ascended the trees, with which large quantities of sugar was manufactured.

In a community where it was next to impossible to obtain sugar, being a very bulky luxury and very difficult of access, nature had provided a substitute in the rich sap of the maple tree, generally found on each farm.

The trees were tapped by the young men, and troughs made with the axe to hold the sap.

Fires were then kindled in the bush, over which hung the camp kettles ready to receive the sap.

This was a busy time and required constant watching and attention during the day.

On these occasions they would assist one another, so that a large quantity of sugar was laid up in store sufficient for use until next season. Many had a surplus, which the young people could convey to a store in exchange for some domestic requirement.

At first these wants were few, but if the merchant brought along some dandy bonnets the young girls were not slow in obtaining them, and as fashion is catching almost all the farms obtained surplus supplies, which soon cleared off the enterprising merchant's stock.

In process of time these good old days of Adam and Eve vanished, so that nowadays farmers' daughters are scarcely known from the fashionable ladies of large towns or cities.

Their parents nevertheless refer back to former days with pleasure, and speak of them with delight as the happiest hours of existence, there being no anxiety of mind to obtain money for the new notions of society, which formerly had no existence.

The growth of flax was much attended to, as soon as lands were cleared and put in order.

Then spinning wheels were all the go, and home-made linen, the pride of all families, manufactured substantial articles that would last almost a lifetime.

The young men would know that wherever the spinning-wheel and loom were at work, that family was industrious and prosperous.

A young farmer would often be astonished to find, on his marriage, that his fair partner had got a good supply of linen for her marriage portion.

I have known as much as 60 yards spun and manufactured at one bee, or gathering, without any pay but a simple supper and dance.

The young men would bring the musicians, and then—hurrah for the bush.

The lakes were at that time navigated by Government vessels, which carried troops, supplies and passengers, and merchandise for the posts.

One vessel, the *Ontario*, Captain Andrews master, carrying troops from Fort Niagara to Oswego, was lost on Lake Ontario. Every soul perished. Colonel Burton, of the 8th, or King's Own, commanded the troops.

Captain Andrews, the master, was the grandfather of Walter B. Sheehan, Collector of Dunnville, who married into the family.

My father used frequently to relate to us the particulars of this melancholy event.

It was commanded by Commodore Andrews, of the Royal Navy.

The vessel was going from Fort Niagara to Oswego with a detachment of the 8th Regiment, to which my father belonged. A storm arose which disabled the vessel, and all were lost, from some untoward circumstance that was never ascertained.

Colonel Burton, of the 8th Regiment, was on board with other officers and men, who were never heard of.

I think it was in 1780 or 1781.

There were no newspapers in Upper Canada at that period; it was then a military colony, consequently there is no document extant of this unfortunate circumstance.

Commodore Andrews left a nice family—a widow, one son, Colin Andrews, who returned to Scotland, and three daughters, who all married and settled in Canada.

Eliza married Walter Butler Sheehan, of the Indian Department.

Ellen married Lieut. and Adjutant Hill, of the 5th Regiment of the line, garrisoned at Fort Niagara.

Angelique, the youngest, married Ensign James Givins, of the Queen's Rangers, whose descendants are still living in Canada.

Walter Butler Sheehan, now Collector of Dunnville, is the surviving son of Eliza.

To the present hour no one knows how the disastrous affair happened, as not a soul survived the calamity.

Colonel Burton was a fine, noble character, much regretted by his brother officers and the regiment.

The Warrens, of Fort Erie, are descended from John Warren, of the 8th Regiment, or King's Own, who was one of the unfortunates then on board.

Captain John Turney, who was transferred from the 8th Regiment to Butler's Rangers, settled on the 12-mile creek, Grantham. At the close of the Revolutionary War the remainder of this once splendid regiment returned to Great Britain, leaving a number behind as early settlers in the country.

Captain Coote, from whom Coote's Paradise in Burlington Bay took its name, being a favorite resort for sportsmen, formerly belonged to the 8th Regiment.

Barrack-master Clark, my father, also of the 8th, kept an Indian hunter to supply himself and friends with game.

At that day butchers were unknown. By way of compliment my father sent over a pair of very large, fine wild geese, addressed on cards:

Chief Justice Osgoode, Newark;

Mr. Secretary Littlehales, Newark;

to no small astonishment of those who read the addresses, and even the Chief Justice himself laughed immoderately.

I recollect the loss of the schooner *Speedy*, which happened in 1805.

To the best of my recollection there were on board Judge Cochrane, who was sent out from England the year before; Solicitor-General Gray, a noble character, noted for his sympathy on behalf of abolishing slavery.

A number were brought over and allowed to be kept in this country, but by a law brought in by Governor Simcoe slavery was abolished, and my father, who, with others, had negro servants, emancipated them.

Angus MacDonald, Superintendent of the Salt Works in Louth, was one of the ill-fated passengers.

Jacob Herkimer, a merchant of Toronto, then York, was on board. His family were early settlers.

Thomas Paxton was the Captain.

There were upwards of twenty others, whose names I do not recollect. They were all going to attend the court in the Midland District, and not one of the unfortunate crew or passengers were saved, being lost off Presqu' Isle.

Our nearest settlement in the United States at this time was the Genesee River, from whence drovers used to bring in cattle and horses for the use of the settlers, as well as fat cattle for the use of the troops in garrison. Among those drovers was the father of the late Samuel Street, and another in company. When they had sold their cattle and received the gold for the same they returned homeward. Alighting from their horses at the cold springs to drink, some distance from the Fort, Mr. Street was robbed and murdered by his partner, whose name I do not now recollect.

The first settlement made on the Niagara west side was along the River Road to Queenston. The names of the first settlers there were: Martin McClelland, John Wilson, John McFarland, father to Duncan McFarland, of Port Robertson; Isaac Sweazy, Walter Butler Sheehan, George Adams, John Johnson, Gilbert Field, Joseph Brown, Archibald Cunningham, Isaac Vrooman, Adam Vrooman, James Durham, John Scott (nurseryman), Robert Hamilton, Esq., Elijah Phelps (farmer), William Wynn (ferryman), John Woolman.

The settlers around Niagara and the Four-mile Creek were: Streets, Butlers, Balls, Servos, Pickards, Markles, Lawrences, Youngs, Frys, Thomas, Coxes, Bellinger, de Cows, Clements, Stephens, Smith, Secords.

The Province of Quebec having been divided into Upper and Lower Canada in the year 1791, under the charter 31st, George the 3rd, General Sir John Graves Simcoe was appointed Governor of Upper Canada to administer its government.

His Military Secretary was Major Littlehales.

Provincial Aide-de-Camp—Thomas Tabbot (sic).

Chief Justice—William Osgood.

Attorney-General—John White.

Solicitor-General—Mr. Gray.

Clerk of Executive Council—Mr. Small.

Civil Secretary—William Jarvis, Esq.

Receiver-General—Peter Russell.

Surveyor-General—D. W. Smith.

Asst. Surveyor-General—Thomas Ridout.

William Chewett, Esquires.

The Governor's residence was at Navy Hall, below old Fort

George, where there was a dock at which the shipping was moored when in port. The Council Chamber was a building near to Butler's Barracks, on the hill by the cherry trees, where the Episcopal and Catholic Churches assembled occasionally and alternately. Those were the days of the lion and the lamb associating together.

At this time we had but four Episcopal clergymen in the Province of Upper Canada:

1st. The Rev. Mr. Bethune, father of the Archdeacon Bethune, of Cobourg, for the Eastern District, Cornwall.

2nd. The Rev. John Stuart, Kingston, Midland District.

3rd. The Rev. Richard Pollard, Sandwich, Western District.

4th. The Rev. Mr. Addison, Niagara.

Our first lawyers were authorized by statute of Provincial Legislature. I recollect William Dickson, Esq., Niagara.

Angus McDonell, Esq., Cornwall.

James Clark, Junr., Esq., Niagara.

Allan McLean, Esq., Kingston.

Our first Parliament assembled at Niagara in marquee tents.

Chief Justice Osgoode, Speaker.

Hon. Robt. Hamilton, Home.

Hon. Archibald Grant, Western.

Hon. Richard Cartwright, Midland.

Hon. Richard Duncan, Eastern.

Peter Clark, Esq., C.E.C.

Usher of the Black Rod—George Law.

Speaker of the House of Assembly—John McDonnell, Esq., of Cornwall, father of the late Yates McDonnell, Esq., a Director of the Welland Canal Co.

First Sheriff of Niagara District: Alexander McDonnell, Esq. Second, James Clark, my brother. Third, Thomas Merritt, Esq. Then a division of the Province into blocks, townships, lots and concessions was provided for, and judiciously so, was done and settlement united thereto.

The present town of Niagara was then named Newark by Governor Simcoe. Toronto, altered to York, in compliment to the Duke of York.

The Honorable Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, was *ex-officio* on all occasions at this time, Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; Lieutenant of the County. He died in 1811, leaving an estate said to be worth £200,000. I believe there is only one survivor of that family at this time—the Hon. John Hamilton.

It was in 1796 that all the frontier posts on the South Side of the lakes were given up to the United States, and occupied by their troops.

Governor Simcoe not desiring his seat of government to be immediately under the guns of the Americans, removed to Toronto, which, I understand to be an Indian name for trees growing out of the water, it being nearly on a level with the lake.

The Governor had explored the western country; set his troops to work to cut a road to the Thames; called Dundas Street after the Home Minister, intending to make the capital at London on the Thames, but it was overruled, although since it has been deemed a highly judicious measure.

After the Governor left Navy Hall for Toronto, my father and family occupied the late residence of the Governor until he provided himself with a new residence in Niagara.

The first rudiments of my humble education I acquired at the Garrison School at Old Fort Niagara.

When we came to the British side of the river in 1796 I went to various schools. The best among them was that of Rich'd Cockerell, an Englishman, from the United States, who left the country during the Rebellion.

I was off and on at these schools until 1800, when a school was established at Kingston by the Honorable Richard Cartwright and Honorable Robert Hamilton, for the education of their sons, with authority to the teacher to take ten additional scholars at £10 each per annum. I happened to be one of those lucky boys, and have since been sorry that I did not stay longer to have completed my studies.

The present Lord Bishop of Toronto was sent from Scotland by a brother of the late Honorable R. Hamilton as the teacher of the school at Kingston. It was the principal seminary of learning in Upper Canada.

The present Chief Justice Robinson was one of my school-fellows, with many others, who have since filled offices of distinction in the Province, some of whom have been gathered to their fathers.

The school was removed from Kingston to Cornwall when I left, and was patronized by other sections of the Province. The Lord Bishop having visited this neighborhood in 1860 kindly called to see me, and before leaving said: "You did not remain long enough at my school." I replied: "I have experienced that, my Lord, to my sorrow."

In the year 1802 I was placed with George Forsyth & Co., of

Niagara, merchants, to learn the art and mystery of commerce. I was then in the nineteenth year of my age. I continued in that capacity for seven years, nothing to complain of, but too indulgent a master for my ultimate benefit.

At this early period all the young men in stores were crazy to become merchants. I, with the late William Johnson, then obtained a letter of credit, furnished with which I proceeded to Montreal, was successfully furnished with goods to open a store; and on my return commenced housekeeping in Niagara, from which I did not get extricated without a considerable sacrifice.

The War of 1812 broke out, when I fortunately was placed on active service, and remained so until the peace of 1815. I was with General Brock when he was killed, and being an eye-witness of the remarkable events of that period shall have occasion to note down my experience hereafter.

After the war I deemed it time to settle down in the world by taking a wife. Most fortunately for myself I was accepted by my present wife, then Miss Sarah Adams, who was a charming girl, and has since proved to me a most excellent wife. We were married in December, 1815, for better or worse.

We have had nine children, all living but one son, William, who died at St. Catharines in the eighth year of his age.

On referring to the past, in our social evening chats, we often recurred to events in the early progress of the country. I am aware that our mails were for many years carried by footmen from post to post, and in winter by small sleighs.

The settlers had only communication with England twice a year, and those periods were hailed with great delight.

I was six years of age when the scarce year of famine, 1789 or '90, took place in Canada, when the inhabitants resorted to the woods for roots and greens for their subsistence. They made their tea from sheerwood, sassafras and hemlock.

I have been informed by old people that this disastrous year was 1789, which has since been corroborated by many. I was then very young, and was doubtless cared for by my kind parents. Since then, in my own experience, I have never known want in my native land—Canada—which I would not exchange for another, except one.

I recollect, before mills were much in vogue, that the settlers pounded their corn and wild-rice in the stump of hardwood trees in order to obtain bread, and the Indians brought us cranberries and maple sugar in barter for other commodities.

Just before the War of 1812 was proclaimed a singular circumstance occurred at Queenston, as if in anticipation of that event. Mr. Phelps, a large farmer at Queenston, sold a cow to Mr. Fairbanks over the river at Lewiston, on the American side, which was sent over in the ferry-boat. The next day cowey, as if not liking her quarters, or preferring the loyalty of the British Government for her headquarters, strolled down to the waterside, and although the current is very swift there, she plunged into the stream and swam over to her old quarters, where she remained until the war was over, being well taken care of by her old master.

It was often a source of great merriment to both parties—bulletins passing to and fro occasionally that her ladyship was in excellent health, and enjoying herself, notwithstanding the roar of cannon and musket balls that kept flying at times over her head. Here she remained until the war was over, then was honorably restored to her owner.

But what was equally singular and curious—an immense emigration of squirrels took place, and so numerous were they that the people stood with sticks to destroy them as they landed on the British shore, which, by many, was considered a breach of good faith on the part of John Bull, who is always ready to grant an asylum to fugitives of whatever nation they may belong to.

Having omitted some memoranda relative to the early settlers, I now with pleasure recur to them.

The first settlers of Niagara District previous to Governor Simcoe's arrival were along the banks of the lake and rivers, those of Niagara and 4-Mile Creek, I have already mentioned.

Next is 12-Mile Creek, from Lake Ontario upwards—Benjamin Pauling, William May, Geo. Read, Jessie Pauling, Peter May, Peter Ten Brock, Nicholas Smith, Jacob Ten Brock, John Hainer, Jacob Dittrick, Robert Campbell, Adam Brown, John De Cow.

Fifteen-Mile Creek—Frederick Schram, Joseph Smith, James Gregory, Phillip Smith, I. Beamer.

Twenty-Mile Creek—Andrew Butler, Peter Hare, William Hare.

Thirty-Mile Creek—The Simmermans, the Petitts, the Conkles, the Henrys.

Forty-Mile Creek—The Nelles, the Andrews, the Wolvertons, the Greens, the Beamers.

Fifty-Mile Creek—The Willsons, the Petitts, and many others, after the division of Upper and Lower Canada in 1791.

Governor Simcoe's enlightened administration of the Government

drew many Loyalists from the United States and British Isles, so that Upper Canada rapidly prospered.

Capt. Peter Hare was one of those who settled near my present residence of Port Dalhousie.

On the 16th of March, 1849, I attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Brown, relict of Mr. Robert Brown, and daughter of Colonel Peter Hare, who formerly was a Captain in Butler's Rangers, on the half-pay list of Great Britain.

Capt. Hare was in the Provincial service at the time of the Revolutionary War in the British-American colonies, now the United States of America.

Capt. Peter Hare stands favorably reputed as an excellent man and officer, fully entitled to the badge of the unity of the Empire Loyalists. Of modest demeanor, of honorable character, and of true and ardent devotion to his King and country. Had we amongst us more that we can boast of of the real stamp and character of Capt. Peter Hare, Canada might not at this day be engaged in party strife and the passing of rebellion losses bills.

I was among others present at Mrs. Brown's interment to-day. She was buried in the Episcopal Churchyard, Louth, near the residence of Mr. George Reid, U.E.L., on land at one time owned by her husband, Robert Brown, a U.E. Loyalist. They raised a large family between them.

Born to use their energies for their support, their father appears at this time devoid of much worldly property; so it with us poor mortals of this world.

Rich to-day and poor to-morrow, such is the uncertainty of human life. My thoughts recurring to our old settlers, what numerous privations were endured among them, with scanty subsistence, in addition to that torment, fever and ague.

Nevertheless, their determined praiseworthy exertions in subduing the boundless forests of themselves, few are left to witness the benefits derived from their exertions to our common country. Some of their descendants are here yet, among them the present writer. To emulate the sterling character of their fathers in devotion and faithful allegiance to Britain's Crown, and to behold a country owing so much to the industry of their fathers and the unity of the Empire Loyalists.

The breadstuff of the early settlers was chiefly maize, or Indian corn, until they produced other from their clearings. In some instances they obtained a supply from the settlements in the

United States, and without mills to grind their wheat or corn they crushed it by a mortar and lever made in the stump of a tree.

Then there was the scarce summer of 1789, when all were put to their shifts for want of food. They had to resort to the woods in search of roots to sustain nature, although there were plenty of fish in our waters; pigeons and wild fowl in abundance, but these seemed to keep away when most wanted.

When the first settlers began to harvest the wheat crop a paternal and beneficial Government furnished the mill-stones and all necessary machinery, the inhabitants erecting the mill-house of round logs or squared timber. Some of these mills were first occupied by the Secords, 4-Mile Creek; Burch's at the Falls, since belonging to the Streets; the Indian mill at the Mohawk village, Grand River; the Kingston mill on the River Cataragui; the Fort Erie mill; the Napanee mill, now owned by the estate of the Hon. Richard Cartwright; also the Hamilton mill on the 12-Mile Creek, now owned by the Thomases, Quakers, of Philadelphia from an early period. As the settlement progressed there were many other mills, as the country possessed a good soil and air salubrious. Wheat became our staple commodity.

The Six Nation Indians may be found safely ranked among the United Empire Loyalists. On the separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain in 1775 they left their lands on the Mohawk Valley and followed the British to their new settlement in Upper Canada, where they were amply provided for by a grant of lands on the Grand River, by promise of General Haldimand, afterwards by Lord Dorchester confirmed. Had they preferred it those loyal and faithful red men of the forest could have remained in their possession under the United States Government in the enjoyment of their first homes; but their choice was the Government of their good father, King George the 3rd, of glorious memory, and so it was they followed Britain's standard to the wilds of Canada, and ever manifested themselves faithful and devout subjects.

They well earned the protection of a parental Government, though it is said they occasionally were neglected. They helped us to fight our battles, although not a stone marks the spot where Tecumseh was slain in our cause.

The late Colonel Joseph Brant was their principal chief or sachem. The Mohawks have been a noble race. Sir William Johnson's second family was by a sister of Joseph Brant's, named Miss Molly, who followed the Six Nations into Canada, the family being endowed with

some patrimony from their father's estate, Johnson Castle, on the Mohawk River, in the United States, in addition to large grants of lands from the Government of Canada.

The ladies soon obtained respectable husbands: Captain Farley, of the 60th Regiment; Lieut. Lemoine, of the 24th Regiment; John Ferguson, Esq., Indian Stores; Capt. Earle, of the Provincial Navy; Dr. Kerr, an eminent surgeon. These five daughters all dressed in the costume of the white ladies, and were tolerably well educated.

Miss Molly died at her daughter's, Mrs. Ferguson, of Kingston, 1805.

I recollect my brother, Peter Clark, then in the Naval Department at Kingston in 1793, accompanied Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and father to our present Queen Victoria, across Lake Ontario on his way to the Falls. They sailed in his boat, fitted up a little extra for the purpose, from the Government stores. They arrived safe at Niagara and were welcomed by Governor Simcoe, who paid the Prince every attention his limited accommodation would allow.

From thence the party proceeded on horseback by the River Road, then partly opened by the troops. I understood it was the intention of His Royal Highness to visit Brant and the Six Nations on the Grand River, which I think he did, accompanied by Governor Simcoe and suite.

After the Prince had completed his visit my brother Peter accompanied him on his return to his regiment at Quebec. On referring to my memorandum I find a further account of the Duke of Kent's visit to Upper Canada.

A Royal Visit to Falls of Niagara.

Our beloved Queen Victoria's father, and grandfather to the Prince of Wales, who paid us a visit in 1860, arrived from England at Quebec in the year 1791, a short time before the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. The Prince was received in due form by the civil and military authorities. In those early days the land carriage between Quebec and Montreal was by Canadian calashe, drawn by a compact French pony, with Jean Baptiste on the box, whip and reins in hand and pipe in his mouth.

His Royal Highness gladly accepted such humble conveyance for himself and suite in preference to going by the more tedious river route; arriving in due time at Montreal—a journey at that period of no small moment; thence to Lachine, 12 miles, where the junction of the Ottawa and Saint Lawrence takes place.

At Lachine he took a Canadian batteaux, manned by hardy voyageurs, to stem the rapids of the mighty Saint Lawrence.

After a strong pull and a pull altogether, they reached still water at Oswegatchie, now Ogdensburg, opposite Prescott, named after General Prescott.

Leaving the delightful scenery of Saint Ann's, commemorated by Moore, the poet, who wrote his Canadian boat song on that lovely spot.

At Oswegatchie the Royal party was met by a pleasure barge from Kingston, manned by seamen and military, accompanied by my brother, Peter Clark, then Clerk of the Legislative Council. From thence they were speedily rowed to Kingston, where the King's schooner, the *Mohawk*, Commodore Bouchette, was in waiting to receive him.

The Commodore was grandfather to the present Commissioner of Customs at Quebec.

The Prince went on board, and after a tedious passage, safely reached Navy Hall, the headquarters of Governor Simcoe. The civil and military authorities, then few in number, courteously received him under fire from the guns at the Fort. As soon as horses, with saddles and bridles, could be mustered, the Royal party wended their way, by narrow river road, on the high banks of the Niagara to the Falls.

The only tavern, or place of accommodation, was a log-hut for travellers of that day to refresh themselves. There the Royal party alighted, and partaking of such refreshments as the house afforded, followed an Indian path through the woods to the Table Rock overlooking the Falls.

There was a rude Indian ladder to descend to the rocks below—160 feet—which our traveller availed himself of, and after having satisfied his curiosity, the party again remounted their steeds and pursued their course back to Niagara.

They stopped at Queenston on their way back, at the Hon. Robert Hamilton's, our greatest man in those days, except Governor Simcoe.

After lunch proceeded to Navy Hall, to be entertained by His Excellency Governor Simcoe; had game and all the dainties of the season that the wilderness could furnish, such as whitefish, trout, game, roast beef, ale, old port and Maderia, of which none can be obtained of so good a quality, in the year 1860.

In the evening the Royal party were wonderfully amused by the young warriors and chiefs of the Six Nations, headed by Brant himself in the war dance. Next day the most youthful Indians enter-

tained His Royal Highness and suite with a game of bandy ball and foot races, on the common of Niagara, after which the Prince crossed the Niagara to the Fort, then occupied by our troops; after which His Royal Highness embarked on board the vessel for his return to Quebec, descended the Saint Lawrence more quickly than when ascending. He was soon after in command at Halifax and Quebec.

The late visit of his grandson, the Prince of Wales, contrasts strangely with the simple, unostentatious way in which his grandfather visited Upper Canada in 1793; showing the wonderful progress the country has made in that short period of 70 years. At this period there were no churches or chapels in Upper Canada. Governor Simcoe was most anxious to extend religious knowledge among the people, but this was a work of time.

In the interim the people performed their devotion in their own quiet way. Each family possessed a Bible, which they read and explained to the best of their ability to their children. They had then more faith in an Omnipotent and Omnipresent power than in the present day. Located in such isolated places they never saw a clergyman, and scarcely knew that such people were in existence.

The prophet Isaiah censured a waste of money on priests and formalities, calling the people's attention to the fountain of living waters, and here in the wilderness his injunctions were strictly carried out. There were then no squabbles about church-wardens or decorations, formalities, divisions of seats, fasts, holidays or particular days. Those residing within a short distance of each other would meet once a week to hold social converse, read the Scriptures, and instil into the minds of the children the principle of dependence upon God.

When a wedding took place they formed a little party and would travel to the nearest Justice of the Peace, who quietly performed the ceremony according to law. Before justices were appointed the Chaplain of the garrison was authorized to tie the nuptial knot. All was primitive simplicity, and in the aggregate such marriages were happy.

When any member of the family died a corner of the farm was selected for interment; a few remarks from the parents completed the ceremony, and many a tear was dropped in silence upon traversing the farm over the remains of one who was once held dear to them all. An ejaculation of "There lies poor Bobby," and the labors of the farm went on again as usual. There were no headstones, no inscriptions; the memory of the deceased was engraven upon the heart.

Such were the movements of our ancestors, but as society increased it was found suitable and proper to erect places of worship

where those of different denominations might worship God in their own peculiar way.

At first a room in the barracks was appropriated for this purpose, but by degrees buildings were erected in locations that had become considerable towns. The Rev. Mr. Addison was the first clergy (sic) in our district who officiated in a room in the barracks.

It was not until the year 1802 that there was a church in the whole extensive district of Niagara.

In 1802, a few years after the removal of the Government to Toronto, a liberal subscription was entered into and a church erected.

This was the first English Church built in the Province, except at Kingston, 1793. Society has since so wonderfully increased and riches so abundant that the original building has terminated in a cathedral without a spire.

I have lived to see one very important change in our church arrangements—burying grounds around the churches have given place to cemeteries situated at some little distance out of town, which adds much to the health of the congregation.

The first settlement in and around Niagara commenced about 1783, by discharged soldiers and pensioned officers, after the Revolutionary War, and was continued by the United Empire Loyalists when the war was over.

The following list shows the origin of many of the families now provided with commodious and comfortable homesteads in the Niagara District:

Wm. May, U.E., Grantham.	A. Stull, U.E., Grantham.
Adam Bowman, U.E., Grantham.	I. Clement, U.E., Grantham.
N. Smith, U.E., Grantham.	I. Dettricksen, U.E., Grantham.
B. Smith, U.E., Grantham.	R. Campbell, U.E., Grantham.
Wm. Read, U.E., Grantham.	I. Hainer, U.E., Grantham.
Geo. Read, U.E., Grantham.	Grapes, U.E., Grantham.
I. Valantine, U.E., Grantham.	Badts, U.E., Grantham.
Jas. Secord, Sen., U.E., Grantham.	A. Stevens, U.E., Niagara.
D. Secord, U.E., Grantham.	I. Clement, U.E., Niagara.
S. Secord, U.E., Grantham.	Jas. Clement, U.E., Niagara.
Jas. Secord, Jr., U.E., Grantham.	D. Hainer, U.E., Niagara.
E. Smith, U.E., Grantham.	Balls, Niagara.
E. Phelps, U.E., Grantham.	Edwards, U.E., Niagara.
W. Osterhout, U.E., Grantham.	Clause, U.E., Niagara.
John Bessy, U.E., Grantham.	Streets, U.E., Niagara.
R. Bessy, U.E., Grantham.	Hitchcocks, U.E., Niagara.
	McMichaels, U.E., Niagara.

Herons, U.E., Niagara.
 Keefers, U.E., Niagara.
 Jealers, U.E., Niagara.
 I. Muirhead, U.E., Niagara.
 Rev. Addison, U.E., Niagara.
 Rev. I. Danel, U.E., Niagara.
 Cassadys, U.E., Niagara.
 Pickards, U.E., Niagara.
 Stevens, U.E., Niagara.
 Woodruff, U.E., Niagara.
 Ienelds, U.E., Niagara.
 Sweazys, U.E., Niagara.
 Clenches, U.E., Niagara.
 Vanevery, U.E., Niagara.
 Terney, U.E., Niagara.
 Sheehans, U.E., Niagara.
 Burns, U.E., Niagara.
 McKays, U.E., Niagara.
 Kerrs, U.E., Niagara.
 Stewarts, U.E., Niagara.
 Thompsons, U.E., Niagara.
 Lamberts, U.E., Niagara.
 Steadmans, U.E., Falls.
 Thos. Clark, U.E., Falls.
 R. Meads, U.E., Falls.
 I. Burtch, U.E., Falls.
 H. Wenham, U.E., Falls.
 Cummings, Chippawa.
 Muirhead, Chippawa.
 Macklems, Chippawa.
 McIntees, U.E., South.
 Crumbes, U.E., South.
 Pierce, U.E., South.
 Coles, U.E., South.
 Pierce, U.E., South.
 Coats, U.E., South.
 Haines, U.E., South.
 Pattersons, U.E., South.
 Pauldings, U.E., South.
 Iabecus, U.E., South.
 Gregorys, U.E., South.
 Pirews, U.E., South.
 Haiers, U.E., South.
 Butlers, U.E., South.

John Clement, U.E., Niagara.
 Clarks, U.E., Niagara.
 Lamberts, U.E., Niagara.
 Woodmans, U.E., Niagara.
 Vroomans, U.E., Niagara.
 Johnsons, U.E., Niagara.
 Browns, U.E., Niagara.
 McFarlans, U.E., Niagara.
 Coons, U.E., Niagara.
 Carns, U.E., Niagara.
 Forsyths, U.E., Niagara.
 Hamiltons, U.E., Queenston.
 Wynes, U.E., Queenston.
 Clendenings, U.E., Queenston.
 Nelles, U.E., Queenston.
 Hicksons, U.E., Queenston.
 Nixons, U.E., Queenston.
 Carpenters, U.E., Queenston.
 Ieromds, U.E., Queenston.
 Crooks, U.E., Queenston.
 Wainens, U.E., Bertie.
 Powells, U.E., Bertie.
 Palmers, U.E., Bertie.
 Heidersons, U.E., Bertie.
 Thomsons, U.E., Bertie.
 Forsyth, U.E., Bertie.
 Wintermatt, U.E., Bertie.
 Mabees, U.E., Bertie.
 Petits, U.E., Grimsby.
 Williams, U.E., Grimsby.
 Carpenters, U.E., Grimsby.
 Greens, U.E., Grimsby.
 Gildersleeve, U.E., Grimsby.
 Showens, U.E., Grimsby.
 Westacooks, U.E., Grimsby.
 Spencers, U.E., Grimsby.
 Frys, U.E., Grimsby.
 Sweethorns, U.E., Grimsby.
 Havens, U.E., Thorold.
 Rows, U.E., Stamford.
 McMickings, U.E., Stamford.
 Bastedos, U.E., Stamford.
 Rowbacks, U.E., Stamford.

JOHN CLARK,

Col. L. Militia.

Having given a general outline of the state of my country since my birth in 1783, containing many remarkable events of its rise and progress, I now enter a wide field of the War of 1812, which aroused the energies of the people, and terminated in the overthrow of an invasion from the United States, which was a source of great annoyance at the time.

The address of the Canadian Legislature on that memorable occasion, and the celebrated letter of the Rev. Dr. Strachan, now the venerable Bishop of Toronto, should be reprinted and widely circulated for the general information of the rising generation. They are documents worthy of the most renowned British statesman.

I have also received a very interesting letter from my friend, James Cummings, Esq., of Chippawa, a native-born Canadian like myself. It is so full of interest and so graphically written that I am desirous it should be handed down to posterity, as it contains some minutiae of the war at Stoney Creek and elsewhere that belongs to the records of the country. My friend is a true blue in every sense of the word, as the letter itself proves on perusal.

I regret he has not time, with his talent, to give us a longer journal of his experience, but even this I consider valuable:

CHIPPEWA, 11TH MAY, 1860.

My Dear Colonel—

Your esteemed favor of the 7th inst. (as the Montreal merchants used to say when they received a remittance from their Upper Canada pack-horses for peddling out their goods for them.) It gives me pleasure to see you write so good a hand, particularly when you say that you use no glasses. I can neither read nor write without them. You mention the death of your friend, John Kirkpatrick, Esq., as one of the veterans of 1812. It was his brother Robert, now in Scotland, that was the man who had a ball put through his lungs at the Battle of Chippawa. He, however, survived, and was much healthier afterwards than before; at last accounts he was alive and well.

John did not come out until the close of the war. He has now run his race, and carried to his long home, to which you and I are fast approaching to our journey's end, and many soon be borne to our last resting-place, numbered with those veterans who have preceded us.

There are very few left to tell what transpired during that eventful period. The old cock'd hat and feathers are still in good preservation. It now hangs up in the office I am now writing in. You are a native-born as well as myself, only four years difference.

You nor me have never aspired to any Order of Knighthood, but have often been benighted, lying on the cold ground, or on the safest plank that we could find, while others reposed on beds of down. What did we ever get for defending our native soil, when I reflect and think of the hardships we had to undergo, and see people come to this once happy country, and immediately placed in some situation of profit and emolument, and the veterans of 1812 looked over and neglected.

Nevertheless, our allegiance and devotedness to our country has in no way shaken our faith, and we stand as firm and true to our sovereign until we draw the last breath of life.

You mention the names of some of the persons of that period. I knew them all well; they have long since finished their course, and rest from the troubles and vexations of this world.

I remember Hegg's well on the mountain, back of Hamilton, the night of the Stony Creek battle; I was with a party of dragoons at Secord's Mills to keep a lookout in case the enemy took that road from Stony Creek to gain the position we held at the cross-roads. When the firing commenced my little party were on the watch, and so soon as light appeared we went to the scene of action, where many of our gallant and noble red-coats lay sleeping in death.

I never boasted (as many have done) of the valiant deeds performed at that time. I shall merely mention a few of the scenes I witnessed, and was personally engaged in:

The Beaver Dam, where Col. Chapin gave me his sword.

The Battle of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane.

The taking of Fort Schlosser, a daring and bold adventure, with the 24th Militia, and six of the 49th, where we took 14 regulars and two officers, with four civilians, one brass six-pounder and three boat loads of stores.

Afterwards, the taking of Black Rock, where Col. Bishop received his wounds, close by where I was.

The only one I now recollect of being there was William Kerby, of Brantford.

I could sit down and give a long and true history of what transpired in those days.

Had Col. Bishop listened to me, as he did when I managed to get the boats for crossing all safely moored on Frenchman's Creek, he would not have lost his life on that occasion.

Had I the time I would relate many circumstances which took place which might amuse you.

The leaves are coming out, and as you remark, we may live to see them wither and fall, and return to Mother Earth, for but "Dust we are, and to dust we must return."

The Prince of Wales, and heir to that great and glorious throne to which we form a link, is to pay Canada a visit. He, no doubt, will visit that wonder of the world, our famous Falls of Niagara, where you may have a chance of seeing the future King of Great Britain. Should he prove as popular in the hearts of his subjects as his mother does, what a blessing it will be to those who may live under his reign.

The County Council in Welland, in session last week, passed an address to His Royal Highness, to be presented by me as Warden, accompanied by the Council, should he visit the Falls of Niagara.

You go too far back for me in 1791, referring to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, when he visited the Falls of Niagara.

I, however, remember the Indian Ladder (so-called), having often gone down on it, being only a long pine-tree, with the branches cut off, leaving only enough to place your foot on, to hold to, when ascending or descending.

Afterwards, a lady from Boston, visiting the Falls, gave the guide money to get a long ladder made to take the place of the Indian ladder, which lasted for many years.

Look now at the convenience of getting to the Falls, or to the water's edge, not only a tolerable carriage road, but several spiral or winding stairs, with many other attractions for visitors.

Many and many a time I went down the old ladder fly fishing, and fine sport it was. Had I the time I would go on and recount many an occurrence which took place in those primitive days, but I find my sheet is about filled, and must wind up by wishing you may still live to see many happy days.

With kind regards to Mrs. Clark,

Believe me,

My dear Colonel,

Yours most truly,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

I have previously given a statement of the loss of the *Ontario*, commanded by Commodore Andrews, and the date given as mentioned by my father, 1780.

Rev. Mr. Givins, of Yorkville, whose father married a daughter of the Commodore, thinks it was 1780 or 1781.

Mr. Sheehan says in his note, 1783: There were no newspapers then, so they date from family tradition. I subjoin the note, as it fully corroborates the melancholy event:

DUNNVILLE, Apl. 30th, 1860.

Col. Clark—

DEAR SIR,—

My grandfather, the late Commodore James Andrews, of the Royal Navy, was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

He went to Portsmouth, in England, and entered the Royal Navy. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He was soon after sent out to Canada, at first Commissioner of the dockyard at Kingston.

A large vessel for him was built, called the *Ontario*. She carried 22 guns. He was appointed Commodore of Lakes Erie and Ontario. On the 23rd day of November, 1783, he took on board Colonel Burton, and a portion of the 8th Regiment, at Navy Hall; also Lieut. Douglas and a company of the Royal Artillery. That night there arose a violent snowstorm, attended with a dreadful hurricane, and that ill-fated vessel was lost, never having been heard of since. A drum and gold-laced hat of the Commodore was washed ashore.

I remain,

Dr. Colonel,

Yours very truly,

W. B. SHEEHAN,

Collector.

I certify to the correctness of this narrative.

JNO. CLARKE.

I have been thinking this morning of old times and the many odd occurrences that took place in my early days, so have noted them down for the benefit of the curious.

Some account of our present worthy member, Thomas Street, Esq.'s, grandfather, and the melancholy end that he came to after receiving a large sum of money from the Commissariat for cattle brought over from the United States.

Previous to the division of Upper and Lower Canada the father of the late Samuel Street, of Niagara Falls, came to Niagara with a drove of cattle from the old colonies, now the United States, for the use of the troops or settlers on the frontier. Having obtained their

value in cash, and returning for another drove for the new settlement of Canada between Fort Niagara and what is, at this time, called Batavia, U.S.A., Mr. Street was murdered and robbed by another drover, who had accompanied him to Canada.

Indian Canoes.

Fleets of Indian birch-bark canoes appeared on our waters emerging from the interior creeks emptying into the broad Ontario, propelled by the Indian paddle and blanket sail, making for Niagara River with game and fish for the settlers and troops.

As also clouds of the wild pigeons passing from east to west in the warm spring months could be knocked down in abundance with clubs in the hands of the boys. And when powder and shot could be expended, there were regular field days with our shooting irons in the hands of the shooting or sporting gentry. In those days we had also the amusement of horse racing, got up by the military gentlemen, and when arrived, a King or Queen's birthday night. The ladies' head-dresses used to exhibit the motto in silver or gold thread, "God Save the 'Queen or King,'" as the occasion might call for.

Those days were in the reign of George the 3rd, and of the illustrious Queen Charlotte, of glorious memory.

Those were the days of firm loyalty. No George Brown or William Lyon Mackenzie from Scotland to sever us from our allegiance, to suit their own ends; no division of parties hostile to Britain's rule.

In those days the officers and governors had fishing and hunting excursions about Lake Ontario.

There was Johnson's Landing on the east, and Coote's Paradise on the west; the first of which took its name from Sir William's first landing to capture Fort Niagara in 1759, and the second, Coote's Paradise, acquired its name from Capt. Coote, of the 8th Regiment, as his shooting rendezvous, which original name is retained to this day.

In the marsh, near the now Desjardins Canal, between Hamilton and Dundas, fine fishing and shooting in those early days, also on the bay and marsh of Toronto.

Another of our amusements in those bygone days was a match of bandy ball by the Indian tribes (resembling cricket), one against the other—that is, Mohawk *vs.* Tuscarora. At these games there was a deal of animation and dexterity displayed on both sides.

Our garrison offered ample scope to contend with each other.

The war dance was wonderfully enjoyed by the natives, at which assembled many spectators. Although the gestures hideous in appearance to a civilized community.

All these amusements are now singularly exploded from our land.

The Indian foot-races were a wonderful matter with the youthful Indians.

On the removal of the seat of government from Niagara to Toronto (then York), the Governor caused to be built on the Don River, about three miles up on a fine eminence, a frame building, which was named Castle Frank, after his son.

When I last visited that castle, in 1829, it was through a delightful road, and was in a most desirable spot for the humming mosquito; and, no doubt, it is at this time within the boundary of the City of Toronto. I recollect a cherrying excursion that all the youngsters from my father's house went to in 1793 or 1794, at Fort Schlosser, about fourteen miles from Niagara, to an old French fortress, then in the hands of an Englishman, named Philip Steadman, on the American side, above the Falls. We went in a waggon, driven by our black man.

On the journey we perceived an immense rattlesnake crossing the road. He looked as if to dispute our right of progress. We all made for the tail of the waggon, and cleared out, leaving Joe to battle with his snakeship the right-of-way. He crossed the road, and we pursued our journey with no further molestation.

Our first clergyman was the Rev. Robt. Addison. He was sent out by the Society in England for the Propagating Christian Knowledge in unknown parts.

He arrived in Niagara 1791, with a sister and two daughters, who married officers in the army in Canada, and died in this country leaving descendants. My father being a Churchman, the Addison family frequently visited at our house.

I recollect dining with Mr. Addison and family at my father's upon wild goose and rice pudding.

The rice was procured from the King's store, the relish of the goose I have not yet forgotten.

The Rev. Mr. Addison visited the Grand River Indians once a year, for the purpose of baptizing them and their children, and solemnizing matrimony by an interpreter.

It was said of the Rev. Mr. Addison that he would make one of a whist table. But this I do not believe. He was a speculator in wild lands.

Our first courthouse and jail was built at Newark, Niagara, in the year 1794 or 1795.

Our first Chairman of the Session was the Hon. Robt. Hamilton; and our first Sheriff, Alexander McDonell, from Cornwall, succeeded by Clark and Merritt.

Our barristers were appointed by statute.

First Clerk of the Peace for Lincoln was Ralph Clench, who remained in this place until his death, 1820.

Some of his children are still living in their native place, Niagara. His youngest son is presiding Mayor of Niagara.

Our first courthouse in Lincoln served for several purposes—a church, etc. Then it might be said of Niagara: "That it was a town without a steeple, boxing magistrates and quiet people," for in reality one of our squires, Dr. Kerr, was a boxing magistrate.

Besides the family of Sir William Johnson, who followed the Six Nation Indians into Upper Canada, there was a family of the Cognac Johnson (an Indian who espoused a white woman) came in at the same time with the Mohawks, and obtained possession of lands on the Grand River, were soon well married (there being a scarcity of ladies in those days), to

Ralph Clench, Dr. Lafferty, Alex. Stewart, an attorney, and Mr. Ruggles, a farmer.

Some of their descendants are still living.

Colonel Brant, the renowned Indian chieftain, had a wicked and dissipated son, Isaac, who made an attempt on his father's life, and in defence the old man shot the son dead. It was considered so well-merited that no notice was taken of it by the authorities.

Our society in early days was much enlivened by the military in garrison mixing with the civilians.

And after the stations on the American U.S. side of the line came in, their sociality was extended to the American officers by British frequenting each other's mess-table and amusements in general, particularly the ball on the King's or Queen's birth-night; that was as it ought to be.

Once a member of the Provincial Legislature, I luckily had the temerity to vote with those wise ones who obtained the first charter for the Welland Canal, which was unpopular at the outset: "Said to be bringing a heavy taxation on the country," by which at the ensuing election, I lost my seat in Parliament, but its effects were so predominant, before another election, by money being then in the country from the canal, that I was again installed in my seat; but for that of the

Welland Canal at that day, few among us having one dollar to rub against another, a ready cash market was found for every article the farm could produce, and it gave to labor its real value.

The farmer redoubled his exertions, and the artisan was not without work or money.

I never did fail in my support of that work, as far as my own humble votes went, and I have no cause to look back with regret with the course I was instigated to pursue in my behalf of my native land.

From 1791 to 1800 our schools were but few and far between; what few were in existence they were confined to the village or town location.

My recollections of the schoolmaster are D'Anovan, of Kingston; Myers and Cockerel, Englishmen; Blany and McMichael, Irish, and Arthur, a Scotchman. Those that were of the town of Newark are included.

In the year, 1799, Mr. Strachan, the present Lord Bishop of Toronto, arrived at Kingston, from Scotland, as teacher for the Hon. Richard Cartwright's family, and he was allowed to take 10 boys besides. I had the good fortune to be one of these boys, and among them was the present Chief Justice Robinson, Chief Justice Macaulay, the Hon. Geo. Markland, late Inspector-General; Archdeacon Bethune, Cobourg; Rev. W. Macaulay, Picton; Capt. England, Royal Engineer, Woolwich, England; James and Samuel Hamilton, sons of the late Robt. Hamilton; Mr. Justice McLean, and the writer, John Clark.

Hon. Robt. Hamilton had previously sent some of his elder sons to Scotland for their education, and other parents who could afford it sent their children to schools in Lower Canada, where they acquired the French language and manners.

Mr. Strachan soon after removed from Kingston to take a more extended school at Cornwall. The Kingston boys followed him, excepting myself, which accounts for my present deficiency.

Many of the scholars from Mr. Strachan's have filled some of the most prominent places in the Province, and some are still living.

Mr. Strachan married a lady at Cornwall—Miss Woods—who is still alive, and had a numerous family.

From this time forward the benefits of education began to dawn in Canada, and for which we are mainly indebted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for whom I shall ever entertain respect.

When we meet the Bishop does not forget the days gone by.

Our present enlarged system of education is owing, in a great measure, to the Lord Bishop and Dr. Ryerson.

Education was beyond the reach of our early settlers, but their descendants are now making up for it with very great facilities to acquire knowledge.

The magistrates were allowed to perform the marriage ceremony in early days.

One of them, a wag, being about to marry a couple, assembled some of his young friends, for the fun of the thing; when after getting through the ceremony the groom was told to salute his bride, he said he did not like to do that in the presence of so many. "But you must," the squire says. "But I can't," the groom says. "Only kiss her this time, John, that will do."

I think we wanted schoolmasters in those days.

We were not entirely deficient of politeness in those days.

There were two worthies amongst us equal, if not superior, to beau Nash in olden times.

These were Capt. Cowan, of the Navy, and Staff-Surgeon Fleming, of the Army. They, in every particular, were the essence of politeness.

The Chippawa Bridge in that day was nearer the mouth of the Chippawa River than the present bridge, consequently was of greater span.

One fine morning these two gents, being at Chippawa, were crossing the bridge at opposite ends, and both being somewhat halt in their legs, when they stepped on the bridge, commenced to bow to each other, and did not stop bowing till they met each other in the centre, when they took a most cordial grip and passed on. So much for Capt. Cowan and Doctor Fleming, of bygone days' politeness.

Vessels being scarce for carrying on trade on Lake Ontario, they were more plentiful on Lake Erie. A schooner of about 75 or 100 tons was brought to Chippawa in the fall of 1800, and during the winter of 1801 crossed the portage road on immense runners to Queenston, where she again found her native element in the Niagara River. This vessel was unfortunate in bringing up a cargo of merchandise to Niagara in the autumn of 1804. She was lost on the lake and all on board perished.

In 1824 an old vessel, the *Michigan*, from Buffalo, came down the Niagara River in full sail, with the intention of passing the Falls, with an immense North-west bear on board for pilot; the vessel struck a rock above the Falls, and bruin, being lonely, leaped in the rapids, and struggled for the Canadian shore, which he at length attained, amid the shouts of the numerous spectators that lined the banks.

Early Shipbuilding in Canada.

I recollect a Capt. Murney building a schooner in the County of Prince Edward, of red cedar, in the year 1800 or 1801, which vessel was named the *Prince Edward*.

I was on board the following year, and crossed from Kingston to Niagara. He was a noble captain of a staunch, good ship.

I believe Captain Murney married a Miss Smith, of Kingston.

The captain was father of the late Hon. Mr. Murney, of Belleville, showing the rise and progress of the families by industry and perseverance.

In the year 1812, this schooner was in good condition, and was employed as a Government armed vessel on Lake Ontario.

Slavery.

My father's wench, Sue, I have a perfect recollection of, and of her leaving us. After the declaration of the United States' independence, drovers used to come in with droves of horses, cattle, sheep and negroes, for the use of the troops, forts and settlers in Canada, and my father, with others, purchased 4 negroes—3 males and 1 female, Sue, who in the American War of 1812 gladly returned to our family, having become old and indigent.

She died in our house at 15-Mile Creek in 1814, and was buried in the church-yard, near my brother George's residence.

Under the first Constitutional Charter in Canada in 1791, slaves were not tolerated, and those who had payed their golden guineas with the impression of George the 3rd thereon, lost their slaves as well as their money, there being no law to retain them in slavery in the British Province of Upper Canada.

Robert Gray, Esq., then Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, was a great friend of the African race, and was the primary cause of a bill being brought into Parliament and passed into law, to prevent any further importation.

That lamented gentleman was one of those who, with Judge Cockrane, and 20 or 30 others, in the *Speedy*, Capt. Paxton, perished in a storm off Presqu' Isle in 1802. Not a soul was saved.*

Sheriff of Niagara District.

My father was appointed to the sheriffalty of the Niagara District, under the Administration of Governor Hunter, in 1800.

* See article on *Speedy* in Papers and Records, Vol. V.

In 1803, he resigned in favor of Thomas Merritt, Esq., father of the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt.

My father continued in the post of Barrack-master to the forces at Niagara, Queenston, Chippawa and Fort Erie, and until his decease in 1808.

In those days barristers were appointed by statute, amongst whom was my brother James, who succeeded my brother Peter in the Clerkship of the Legislative Council.

The business and litigation of the county has so wonderfully increased since those halcyon days, that lawyers are as thick as inkleweavers, and some are now emigrating for want of employment.

In Peter the Great's time the whole business of Russia was managed by two lawyers, which the great Monarch considered one too many, wishing his subjects to confine themselves to industry and the progress of the Province.

The Six Nation Indians.

Among the sufferers by the American Revolution, we must never forget the Indians, who proved their loyalty to George by following the fortunes of the exiled U. E.'s into Canada, where a wise and beneficent government provided them with a large tract of land on the Grand River.

The Mohawks, Delawares, Senecas, Onondagas, might not be properly called savages, as they had fixed habitations, cultivated fields, planted with beans, corn, etc. They conducted their wars, treaties and alliances, with deep and sound policy. They had wise, though unwritten laws. In council they were nervous, animated, sonorous, musical and expressive, who possessed generous and elevated sentiments, heroism and unstained probity.

May they never be neglected!

Niagara Assemblies and Amusements in the Olden Time.

Those were the days of enjoyment to my young mind, springing up into manhood. The officers of the garrison at Niagara gave a tone to society.

The amusements in winter were, assemblies, billiards, dinner parties, sleighing parties—all were wrapped up in furs.

In the more genial season, fishing, fowling, horse and foot races, bandy ball on the common—Indian dances, pic-nics, boating, etc., etc.

On the King's Birthday night, at the assembly in the evening, the mammas would appear with a gorgeous head-dress, encircled with the words in gold leaf, "God Save the King." And when Lord Nelson's victory was celebrated, the motto in gold leaf was, "England expects every man to do his duty."

This was highly prized by the young belles in search of husbands. Such was the loyalty of those days in the County of Lincoln.

The belles of that day were: 2 Miss Kerrs, 3 Miss Clenches, 2 Miss Claus, 2 Miss Merritts, 1 Miss Prendergast, 3 Miss McNabbs, 2 Miss Balls, 2 Miss Tenbrooks, 1 Miss Clement, 3 Miss Symingtons, 3 Miss Secords, 1 Miss Wright, 3 Miss Crooks, 1 Miss Butler, 2 Miss Addisons, 1 Miss Fry, 1 Miss Cummings, 1 Miss Adams, 1 Miss Murray, 1 Miss Ingersoll, 1 Miss Homer, 1 Miss Street, 1 Miss Holt, 1 Miss Tompson.

The above-mentioned young ladies, with their ma's and pa's, brothers, cousins, aided by the garrison, made a pretty large assemblage at their friendly balls.

Schools.

The recollection of early days are as vivid as ever in my memory, the scenes of which are always pleasing to me.

The proud development of my native country at this day are far beyond my humble conception in earlier life, and the most prominent of her sciences, to my view, is that of her educational system, from which the early settlers and their descendants were doomed to forego for want of time, from their settlement avocations, and competent teachers amongst them.

My father being in a Government situation at Carleton Island, in the River St. Lawrence (then belonging to Great Britain), my senior brothers and sisters say Mary Eliza, Peter, James and William were sent to the seminaries at Quebec and Montreal, and there acquired their education, both French and English. Sarah, George, and the writer had the benefit of the schools then existing in the town of Newark, now Niagara. My recollections best serve me from the year 1791, when we derived from Great Britain our constitutional charter, under the administration of Sir John Graves Simcoe, the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. The first school of any character that I received any instruction at was Kingston, under the supervision of Mr. Strachan (now the present Bishop of Toronto). He came from Scotland in the year 1799, by authority of the Hon. Richard Cart-

wright, of Kingston, and the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, as teacher for their sons.

In addition, Mr. Strachan was allowed to take ten other boys, at £10 a year each, and I had the good fortune to be one among the number. I was, however, compelled to leave school and return home before I had completed my education.

It is to the present Lord Bishop of Toronto that Upper Canada owes a deep debt of gratitude for having engendered to her sons the first rudiments of solid education. And to him is materially owing our present system of education. Our first legislative endowment to schools was £100 yearly to each district, there being then eleven districts, which paid the head-master of the district school.

In a later day I think the Duke of Portland's fund was made available to schools in Upper Canada, through the influence of Sir John Colborne. At this moment I feel a proud sensation in contrasting the year of my remembrance, 1791, with the present day, having grown up with the destinies of my native land, Canada. Conceiving in value and improvements which seems beyond the power of human nature to exhibit in so short a period, may this country ever be entitled to the protection of Great Britain, and we sustain the right of British subjects, without that vulgar appellation of "Grit" amongst us, is the fervent prayer.

Governor Simcoe was the first pioneer Governor of Upper Canada, to whose memory Upper Canada is greatly indebted.

I have a perfect remembrance of the first Agricultural Society patronized by Governor Simcoe, who subscribed his ten guineas a year cheerfully. My father was a member, and the monthly dinners given by the members during the season, with the great silver snuff-box, ornamented with the horn of plenty on its lid. I wonder what has become of that box? It most deservedly ought to be kept among the early archives of Canada West. It always remained with the house-keeper who had to supply the next monthly dinner to the Agricultural Society. It was the property of the President *pro tem.* for the year, and at the annual meeting, when a new one was chosen, it passed into his hands. It was a piece of fine workmanship, and I trust it will yet turn up and be handed to the present Society, that it may remain as an heirloom to tell posterity at what an early period the progress of agriculture was followed up and brought to its present high state of perfection. What a comparison between these and our provincial shows at this period.

My wife's father, George Adams, Esq., was a man beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a strict U. E. Loyalist and an ornament to the British Crown.

On first coming into the country he settled at Queenston, and in 1793 established a tannery, which I believe was the first in Upper Canada.

The *Gazette* was published at Newark this year under the auspices of General Simcoe, and there we have an account of the first merchants and traders, in which Mr. Adams stands conspicuous.

In process of time he amassed considerable property, so leaving this lucrative business to others, he purchased two hundred acres of land close by the present town of St. Catharines, which is retained in the family to this day.

Having built a house as the homestead for his rising family, and planted a large orchard, they soon had everything desirable to make life comfortable, and passed a quiet, useful life free from the turmoil and disorder then prevalent in the States, which he had taken leave of forever.

Throughout the Niagara District the farms are proverbial for fine orchards and abundance of fruit. No farm should be without them, for, when settlers get old and unable to work much, there is always a comfortable livelihood from the sale of fruit, not only at home but at Montreal and Quebec.

Here in his hospitable homestead did this fine old Canadian gentleman entertain his friends, and was ever ready to lend a helping-hand to those who occasionally swam in troubled waters. His old friend and companion, the ex-Sheriff Merritt, glided down the stream of time together and quitted this stage of existence, however pleasant at times, in hopes of a brighter existence in eternity.

They had a short way of clearing the land in consequence of the scarcity of laborers, and that was by fire, which at times required great attention. The ashes from the mighty trees of the forest were excellent fertilizers and in a measure accounts for the richness of the soil, which has continued to this day.

Ploughing was at first difficult from the long fibrous roots that extended a considerable distance around the stumps, and many years elapsed ere these hindrances to cultivation were eradicated; but time performs wonders, and the present generation will reap the fruits of their ancestors' perseverance and industry.

From small beginnings this location has gradually increased and

become a large and handsome town, in consequence of the Welland Canal running through it, its great water power for machinery, a central depot for wheat and grain, its extensive mills and manufactures, its foundries and ship-building and, above all, its noble hotels for strangers who come from all parts for the benefit of its mineral waters and springs.

And all accomplished in a life-time. Here the old people of an evening would talk over the wonderful changes that had taken place around them. All this was foreseen by our first able and judicious Governor Simcoe who, when he commenced his government at Newark, made the following speech, which will ever be admired for its perspicuity, liberality, good judgment and remarkable foresight:

H. E. Lieut.-Governor Simcoe's Speech at the Opening of the First Parliament of Upper Canada. Met at Niagara 17th Sept., 1792.

Gentlemen,—I have summoned you together under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the last year, and which has established the British Constitution and all the forms thereof, which secure and maintain it in this distant country.

The wisdom and beneficence of our most gracious Sovereign and the British Parliament have been eminently proved, not only in imparting to us the same form of government, but also in securing the benefit by the many provisions that guard this memorable Act, so that the blessings of an invaluable Constitution, thus protected and amplified, we may hope will be extended to the remotest posterity.

The great and momentous trusts and duties which have been committed to the representative of this Province, have originated from the British nation upon a just consideration of the energy with which the settlers of this Province have so conspicuously maintained and defended the British Constitution. It is from the same patriotism now called upon to exercise with due deliberation and foresight the various offices of civil superintendency, that your fellow-subjects of the British Empire expect the foundations of that union of industry and wealth, of commerce and power, which may last through all succeeding ages.

The national advantages of the Province of Upper Canada are inferior to none on this side of the Atlantic! There can be no separate interests through its whole extent.

The British Constitution has prepared the way for its speedy colonization, and I trust that your fostering care will improve the

favorable situation and that a numerous and agricultural people will speedily take possession of a soil and climate which, under the British laws and the munificent offers with which His Majesty has granted lands of the Crown, promises such superior advantages to all who shall live under its Governors.

Copy certified true to the Original M.S. in the
Library of Parliament.

L. P. SYLVAIN, *Asst. Librarian.*

21 Feb., 1903.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE POST OFFICES IN SIMCOE COUNTY.

BY DAVID WILLIAMS.

The sources of the names of places are almost unlimited. Some are named after their founder or after some place or circumstance germane to him or his associates. Thus, England is the land of the Angles; Nova Scotia is a new Scotland to home-seekers from across the ocean; St. Lawrence commemorates the day of the river's discovery; London, Thames, Stratford, Avon, were named in loving memory of the Home-land. Others are named after some physical feature, as Montreal, the royal mountain; or some incident in their history may have suggested a name that appealed to all and became at once and forever adopted, as Pennsylvania. In Canada many places are named after the original inhabitants, or have retained the name they gave it; as Huron, Penetanguishene.

So, to compare smaller things with greater, we find that all these cases, as well as others of a more official character, have operated in giving names to the one hundred and seventy-three or four mail-distributing centres of the County of Simcoe, the largest county in the Province of Ontario. Many of them are named after the first settlers of the immediate locality, as Fennells, Guthrie, and it is thus that the memory of those who were first to brave the hardships of life in the wilderness is perpetuated; some from the towns or boroughs these settlers had left beyond the seas, as Hampshire Mills, Dalston; others from local peculiarities or incidents, as Glen Huron, Anten Mills; while

not a few were officially named after distinguished men or noted places, as Gowan, Angus; others again from Indian words, as Nottawa, Washago.

The purpose of this paper is to trace the name of each individual place to its original source in such a way as to present as far as possible a view, disconnected though it may be, of the history of the early life of the county. This is no easy task. Though not more than sixty or seventy years have elapsed since the first settlers ventured into the unbroken forests of the county, yet that generation of bold and hardy pioneers who led the van in making this country what it is has passed away and their descendants have in many cases forgotten or neglected to cherish the recollection of the early backwood life of their ancestors, and not unfrequently the first families have become extinct, or their offspring have moved to parts unknown, so that the origin of the names is in some cases clouded in some uncertainty.

One noticeable feature is, that where the original names remain, they are a pretty safe indication of the nationality of the pioneers. Where the names are of Scottish origin, it goes without saying that the locality was first settled by immigrants from Scotland. The same is true of the English, Irish and French names.

It is impossible to return thanks to all who have assisted in this work, either by correspondence or the loan of volumes, but it would be most ungrateful not to mention Simcoe's Grand Old Man, Senator J. R. Gowan, Barrie; H. Robertson, K.C., and F. T. Hodgson, Collingwood; George Hale, Orillia; Rev. Canon Craig of Petrolia, a former resident of the county; A. C. Osborne, of Penetang, and H. F. Gardiner, Principal of the Institute for the Blind, Brantford, and author of "Nothing but Names."

ACHILL.—This name was given by the Irish settlers in the vicinity who came from Achill, or Eagle Island, in Connaught, on the west coast of Ireland. The island is small, containing about 2,300 acres, and rises to a height of 1,530 feet above the sea.

ALLANDALE.—Upon the completion of the Huron, Ontario and Simcoe Railway—later the Northern Railway, now the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway—to this point in 1854, it was named Barrie Station, a name it retained until the spur was built to the county town. In 1858 the post office was established. The present name was given in honor of Hon. G. W. Allan, who owned land in the vicinity and who was an intimate friend of those engaged in the

promotion and construction of the railway. Mr. Allan was a lawyer. He was born in Toronto in 1822, and was Mayor of his native city in 1865. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Legislature for the York Division, and in 1867, at Confederation, was called to the Senate, where he was Speaker from 1888 to 1891. He gave the Allan Gardens to Toronto.

ALLENWOOD.—The name of this post office, which is one of the pioneer offices of the northern section of the County of Simcoe, was arrived at by combining the surnames of the first and second settlers in the vicinity, William Wood and Thomas Allen. The object was obviously to honor the two pioneers.

ALLISTON.—An early settler and mill owner, William Fletcher, named this place after his native town in Yorkshire, England. The post office is one of the oldest in the south-west part of the county, having been established in 1857. The local poet, Colgan, in an epic thus expresses his admiration of the town:

Hail ! Alliston, centre of commerce and trade,
Young men of Tecumseh, here fortunes are made.

ANGUS.—This is one of the early post offices of the northern section of the county and owes its existence to the extension of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway (named after the three lakes on which were its chief objective points) into what was then the wilds of the North. It was established in 1856, the name being given in honor of the late Angus Morrison, who was member of the Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada from 1854 to 1863. Mr. Morrison was born in Edinburgh in 1822, and came to Canada in 1834, settling in Toronto. In 1846 he was called to the bar and was first elected to Parliament in 1854 as a Liberal, defeating the Conservative candidate, James Sanson, of Orillia, by 44 votes. In 1857 he was again elected as a Liberal, this time by acclamation, but before the next general election, which occurred in 1861, he had gone over to the Conservative ranks, largely owing, it is said, to the persuasive influence of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. His change of politics, however, did not keep him out of Parliament, as he was again elected, this time defeating two opponents, the late Thomas D. McConkey, afterwards a member of the Legislature and yet later Sheriff of the County, and Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, a barrister of Toronto. In 1863 he was defeated, Mr. McConkey being elected. At the general election following Confedera-

tion, Mr. Morrison again sought re-election. Those were the days of dual representation and Mr. Morrison was one of those who endeavored to capture two seats, North Simcoe for the newly-formed Legislative Assembly, and Niagara for the newly-formed House of Commons. In North Simcoe he went down before William Lount, afterwards member of the House of Commons for one of the Toronto Divisions, and later Judge, but in Niagara he was successful. After the change in his political views, Mr. Morrison was a faithful follower of Sir John A. Macdonald, though he styled himself a "Baldwin Reformer." He was President of the Dominion Express Co., a director of the Northern Railway, and Mayor of Toronto in 1876-7-8. He died in Toronto.

ANTEN MILLS.—The origin of this name is unique. Anderson and Tennant were mill owners at Hendrie, as the village was called before an office was established. To arrive at a name for the post office, and to do honor to both members of the firm, the first syllable of each man's name was taken, thus, "an" and "ten"—Anten. This may not be the only word of its kind in Canadian geography, but it is one of a very few. The village was originally named after Mr. Hendrie, a contractor who built a section of the railway which passes through the place.

APTO.—It was in 1857 that this office was established, but the village came into existence the year before, being founded by a pensioned soldier named Dennis Gallagher, who had served with Wellington during the Peninsular War. He named it after a town in Spain. For some time after its opening the post office was kept by Charles Stewart, about a mile from the village, but in 1859 it was moved to the then centre of civilization and Mr. Gallagher became postmaster. The name is probably from the Latin meaning, "I fit."

ARDTREA.—W. W. Blair, an early postmaster, named this office after his native town in Tyrone, Ireland. The derivation of the name is "ard," high or height, and "trea," after St. Trea, a virgin saint who is said to have flourished in the fifth century,—"*Trea's height.*" In Irish the "d" is omitted. Some credit the name as an honor to the late Sheriff Thomas D. McConkey, who also came from Ardtrea, in Tyrone, but the first origin given has a greater semblance of being the correct one, the authority for it being the present postmaster. The office was established in 1864.

ARLINGTON.—Since its establishment in 1853 this has been a sort of a perambulatory office, being first on one corner and then on another. It was named by a Mr. Kidd, who kept store at the place for some years. After he retired from business the office was moved to a neighboring corner locally known as Sisterville, the old name, however, being retained. Lately it has taken another move and is now situated a short distance from Sisterville. The office was named after Lord Arlington, a leading Minister of the Crown, and a member of the "Cabal" during the reign of Charles II., 1660-1685.

ATHLONE.—Named by Irish settlers from Athlone, West Meath, Ireland, and established in 1853. The name is derived from the Irish ford across the River Shannon, "ath," a ford, and "Luan," a man's name—"Luan's ford." The original town is at present chiefly noted for its horse fair, but its past history is worthy of notice, as it and its castle, the latter founded in the reign of King John, figured in the war between William III., King of England, and his father-in-law, the deposed James II. After the battle of the Boyne, William returned to England, leaving his military affairs in Ireland in charge of a Dutch general named Genkill. In June, 1691, General Genkill besieged Athlone, which was thought to be impregnable, yet he carried it in face of James' General St. Ruth, who felt so confident of his position of safety that he said, "His (Genkill's) master should have hanged him for attempting to take Athlone and my master can do the same if I lose it." After his services at Athlone, General Genkill won the battle of Aughrim and was rewarded with the title of Earl of Athlone and Aughrim.

AVENING.—This office was named about 1860 after a town in Gloucestershire, England, the native place of F. C. Thornbury, an early settler who built a sawmill and flour mill here. The post office, however, was not established until February 1st, 1864, a son of the founder of the village being largely instrumental in securing it.

BALLYCROY.—This is plainly of Irish origin, the name being given to the post office when established, in 1859, by natives of a village of the same name in the county of Mayo, Ireland. In the Irish language the word signifies "The town of the Cross." "Bally," a corruption of the Celtic word "baile," a town, and "croy," or "crois," pronounced "krus," a cross. The original town may have had some specific reason to be designated "the town of the cross," but that does

not appear to have been the case so far as the office under consideration is concerned. It was simply love for the old home.

BANDA.—The story of the selection of this name as given by an old settler is, that John Clemenger, the first postmaster, in seeking for a name, visited the schoolhouse of the section to inspect the maps therein. In looking them over he came across the Banda Islands, a small group of the East Indies, in the Pacific Ocean, and remarked, "there is the name, Banda it shall be." There is also a sea of the same name near the Islands. The office was established in the early sixties and since has been, to a certain extent, a wanderer. It was now in Mulmur, now in Nottawasaga, again in the former township, but to-day it is credited in the official guide as being again in Nottawasaga, hence in this county.

BARCLAY.—Named after George Barelay, the present postmaster. (*See Innisfil*).

BARRIE.—A Muskoka rhymester, who evidently knew of the troubles of the early travellers through the northern part of the Province, forewarned them of a place to rest thus:

"To the west of Lake Simcoe, a good place to tarry,
On Kempenfelt Bay, is the nice town of Barrie."

But Barrie was not there until about 1830-31, and the post office did not come into existence until October 6th, 1835. The first settlement was a short distance east of the county town along the shore of the bay, known as early as 1797 as Kempenfelt, a name for which Governor Simcoe is responsible, he having given it in honor of Admiral Kempenfelt, who perished on board the English gunboat, *Royal George*, when it sank at Portsmouth Harbor, in the south of England. Upon visiting the settlement in 1797, Governor Simcoe determined to discard the military route between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay via the Coldwater trail and have a new road cut from Kempenfelt, as the settlement was called, across to Penetanguishene. Upon the Governor announcing his decision the place was given some semblance of importance, and shortly a number of settlers came in, among others one Mann, a tavernkeeper, whose name soon overshadowed that of the Admiral, and after whom the village became known as Mann's Point. The Government about this time threw all its influence into making the southern terminus of the new route between the lakes the popular point

of settlement and trans-shipment, and went so far in its efforts in this direction as to issue in 1813 a fiat, "this is a town." The place, however, did not grow very rapidly until after the war of 1812-14, when many half-pay English officers were located by the Government in the vicinity. Among others who came was a Captain Oliver, R.N., who purchased a portion of the Government reserve at the western side of the supposed town. Later, seeing the dissatisfaction in regard to the situation at Kempenfelt, Captain Oliver resold his land to the Government and purchased a greater part of the reserve at the head of the bay and had it surveyed into town lots. For the new town, which was then simply imaginary, Captain Oliver looked about for a name and adopted Barry. This was after a Captain Barry, who was in command of the 15th Regiment of York, while engaged in transporting stores to Penetanguishene, and is not, as generally supposed, after Captain Robert Barrie, who was prominent in the War of 1812-14, and who had command of the British squadron at Kingston at that time. Some good Scot evidently took a hand in the matter later, thus the ending "ie" now in use.

BATTEAU.—The time of the first application of this name to the post office, or rather to the village, will probably never be definitely known. In its plural form, "Batteaux," it was in use upon the arrival of the oldest inhabitant of the present day. Officially the post office should be spelled in the singular, the change having been effected by the family of William Bouchier, one of the earliest settlers, and at one time owner of a large part of the surrounding land. What appears to be the most reasonable history of the origin of the name, beyond the fact that it is the French word meaning "boat," is that in early days, when the creek which flows through the village was of greater volume than at present, its outlet at Nottawasaga Bay was a good anchorage for the batteaux of the Indians, but more particularly for those of the soldiers who passed to and fro between Fort Nottawasaga and Michillimackinac before and during the War of 1812. It might be noticed that the outlet of the creek is about half way between the Fort and the Hen-and-Chickens Islands, another point where protection could be procured against the storms of the bay, hence it was in all probability used as a place of safety.

BAXTER.—The location of this post office was first known by the settlers as Cob Coy, from the following circumstances: Before the day of barns the settlers erected a kind of building on posts with a roof, but

no siding, which was called a cab-ree-ho, no doubt a corruption of the French *cabaret haut*, "a high cabin." Two visitors came to the settlement, one of whom remarked to the other that he had not previously been in a place where there were so many "cob coys," misunderstanding the right name. The newly-coined expression was thought to be a joke, and was repeated so often that it became the name of the settlement. When the time came for selecting a name to be officially recognized, the majority of the people in the vicinity objected to Cob Coy and agreed upon Essa Centre, on account of the office being located near the centre of the Township of Essa. This name "Essa" is generally credited to have been that of a favorite squaw of Tecumseh, and means "shame on you." Gardiner says that since writing "Nothing but Names" he has obtained evidence that convinces him that it was the name of a city in Syria, not now on the map, but mentioned by Josephus in "Antiquities of the Jews," Book xiii., Chap. 15, Paragraph 3. Owing to the frequency with which the office was confused with Essex Centre, a new name was sought, and Baxter was selected by the postmaster, Jeremiah Baxter Coulson, after his mother's maiden name.

BEETON.—As this office came into existence upon the completion of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, in 1878, to what was then known as Clarksville, its name is comparatively modern. For many years the post office was three miles from its present location and was called Tecumseth, taken from the township of that name, the origin of which is generally supposed to be from Tecumseth or Tecumtha, the Shawnee chief, who was born in Ohio in 1769, and who allied himself with the British and was killed at the Battle of Moraviantown in 1814. In the Indian language the word signifies "a tiger crouching for its prey"; others say it means "crossing over." Gardiner, in "Nothing but Names," says, "Two vessels built at Chippewa, and called the *Nawash* and *Tecumseth*, were brought to Penetanguishene in 1819 and sunk in the harbor there. Occurring just when it did, this incident may have had something to do with the selection of the township name, for there is no probability that Chief Tecumseth ever visited Simcoe County." Although the post office was moved in 1860 to the village of Clarksville, called after Robert Clark, an early settler, the old name of Tecumseth was retained, and it was not until 1878 when, through Mr. D. A. Jones, who conducted a large apiary there, that a change was effected and the present name adopted. The reason of the name is obvious.

BELL EWART.—There are many theories as to the origin of this name, but investigation has made it clear that it was given by one James Bell Ewart, a bank agent who lived in Dundas, but who owned considerable land in this vicinity. The name is commonly spelled "Belle," note the last "e," but sometimes it receives another twist, making it one word, "Bellewart." Both of these are incorrect, as has been proven by a deed held by Mr. H. Robertson, K.C., Collingwood, by which "James Bell Ewart," of the village of "Bell Ewart," transfers two lots in the village of "Bell Ewart" to one Isabella Johnson. Here it might not be out of place to state that one of the theories regarding the name is that Mr. Ewart named the place in honor of Mrs. Johnson and himself, but this is disposed of by the foregoing and also by the fact that Mrs. Johnson's name is perpetuated by one of the streets of the village. The post office came into existence about 1853 with the extension of the railway to Lake Simcoe at that point. For some years it was an important trans-shipping point and bore in railway circles the euphonious title of "The Port of Bell Ewart." Steamers plied between this point and Barrie, Shingle Bay, Orillia and other small places around Lake Simcoe, and did an extensive business while the settlers were going in to take up the country north of the lake. Large sawmills were operated at the village; there were several goodly-sized stores, besides other places of business, and it had every prospect of becoming "a port," but the extension of the railway to Allandale, and later to Barrie and Collingwood, cut short its life and in a few years its greatness had fallen away until it became an almost deserted village. Of late years it has taken on a more lively appearance, especially in the summer months, when it is visited by tourists who spend the heated term on the shores of Lake Simcoe.

BOND HEAD.—One of the early governors of Canada, Sir Francis Bond Head, is recalled by the name of this office. It was established in 1837 and named by Joel Flesher Robinson in honor of the Governor. Mr. Robinson was the first postmaster and for some years clerk of the Division Court, being superseded by Thomas D. McConkey, who was appointed by His Honor Judge Gowan. He was, to quote his son, "a Tory of the Tories," which accounts in a measure for the admiration which led him to perpetuate the name of Sir Francis Bond Head, whose friendship for the Family Compact is so well known to readers of Canadian history. Sir Francis was appointed by the Imperial Government in 1836 to succeed Sir John Colborne. Upon his arrival the country was on the verge of rebellion, and his action,

instead of assisting to quiet the people, had a directly opposite effect. He opened the two years in which he occupied the gubernatorial chair by appointing three prominent Reformers to the Executive, but at the same time telling them that they were in no way responsible to the people, but to him only, and that he would not accept their advice except when he should chance to feel that he needed it. The appointees resigned and the Governor at once fell in with the Family Compact, contrary to the desires and instructions of the Colonial Office, which was bent on limiting the tyranny of the Compact and securing for the people some rights. A new Council was formed exclusively Tory and the Assembly passed a vote of censure on the Governor and for the first time in the history of Upper Canada refused to vote supplies. An election followed the dissolution of the House, Sir Francis taking the stump and haranguing as a violent partisan. The supporters of the Compact were returned with a majority and soon the country was in open rebellion. In Roberts' History of Canada, Sir Francis is styled "self-confident and blundering," and in the Life of Sir John A. Macdonald by Mr. Mercer Adam he is described as a "political adventurer," "an autocrat," and a "blockhead." The latter says the qualifications which appear to have commended him to Downing Street as fit to rule a colony were, "he had written several pamphlets, extraordinary for their style, and instinct with fine frenzy," and "twice had he dashed across the South American pampas, from Buenos Ayres to the Andes, on the back of a mustang." Sanderson, in his "British Empire in the Nineteenth Century," says, "Sir Francis was admired for his reliance on the spirit of loyalty in the Province." Having persisted in supporting the Compact in its suppression of the liberties of the people until arms were resorted to and blood shed, Sir Francis Bond Head laid down the mantle which had evidently never fitted him and returned to England, taking his departure without the beating of drums or the splendor of an Alexander with which he had been received only two years before. He was succeeded by Sir George Arthur, who also fell in with the Family Compact and who hanged Lount and Matthews, to the horror of not only all opposed to those in power but of many Tories.

BRADFORD.—This recalls one of the large manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, England, and it was from it the name was taken, by Joel Flesher Robinson, one of the earliest settlers and a storekeeper who came from the English city or its vicinity. The name was given early in the thirties, hence it is found on some of the early maps, yet it was not

until 1853 that it became officially recognized by the Post Office Department. There is in Wiltshire, England, another city named Bradford, of considerable importance as a manufacturing centre, which some have thought to be the original of the Simcoe town, but in doing so they are mistaken.

BRENTWOOD.—In the early days the location of the post office of to-day was known to the settlers as Wiggins' Crossing, a farmer named Wiggins owning a farm at the intersection of the concession line and the railway. More settlers coming in, a well-directed effort was made to have a post office, and "Wilmott" was selected as the name by the railway company, presumably after a local lumberman. This name was in use but a short time, when the Post Office Department discovered another place of the same name already in Canada, and raised objection to its use in this instance. Feeling that Mr. F. W. Cumberland, managing director of the Northern Railway, had been a benefactor to the settlers of the district, he was asked to allow the Government to give his name to the office. He very politely declined the proffered honor and to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion suggested Brentwood, either taking the name from a suburb of London, England, or adopting it from that of a bondholder or an English director of the Company. Wilmott appears on some early maps. The office was commissioned in the early sixties.

BURNSIDE.—This office came into existence on August 1st, 1905. The name indicates "beside a small river," "burn" being Scotch for "small river or creek." Its name was taken from that of a farmer, John Burnside, who lives in the vicinity.

CARLYON.—North River, from the little river nearby, was proposed as the name for this office upon its establishment in April, 1895. Owing to there already being two offices bearing that name in the Dominion it was not available, and the Secretary of the Post Office Department, of which Sir Adolphe Caron was the head, gave the present name. It is doubtless a modification of "Caerleon," a place of much historic interest in Monmouthshire, Wales. The name "Caerleon" is believed to be a corruption of "Castrum Legionis," meaning "Camp of the (Roman) Legion."

CASHTOWN.—This is a modern name, and is said to have originated from the opening announcement of one Elias Leonard, a tavern-keeper of the place, that he would dispense liquors for cash only.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND.—There are several theories as to the origin of this name. By some it is credited to the early missionaries, who, with a desire to honor the King of France, applied part of his title, “Most Christian,” to what they believed was the doorway to a newly-found country, which they would devote to Roman Catholicism. Others regard it as quite a modern appellation, this view being held to be substantiated in a degree by the fact that the name does not appear on any of the early maps, namely, Sanson’s, published in 1656; Galinee’s, published in 1670, from information gathered twenty or twenty-five years before; the Ducreux map, drawn in 1640 and printed in Paris in 1660; La Hontan’s, issued in 1687, or that of Upper Canada, made in 1793 for Governor Simcoe. This view is further supported by Parkman, who in 1867, when writing his history, “The Jesuits in North America,” speaking of the island, says: “It is one of these *now* known as Faith, Hope and Charity, or Christian.” Rev. Father Jones, S.J., of Loyola College, Montreal, who has made a close study of the history of the Indians of this Province, connects the name of the island with the escape in 1649 of the panic-stricken Hurons from the warlike Iroquois after the massacres of Ste. Marie, St. Ignace, St. Louis and other villages, and believes it was adapted from the “Jesuit Relations.” In support of his way of thinking he says: “The twelve Huron chiefs who pleaded so eloquently with the missionaries not to abandon, but to follow them to St. Joseph’s Island, as it was commonly called by the Fathers, after the patron saint chosen for the country by Father Le Caron, assured them (here he quotes from the “Jesuit Relations”) “That all the unbelievers among them who had survived had resolved to embrace the Faith, and that they, the Fathers, would make of this island an island of Christians.” The names Faith, Hope and Charity are undoubtedly modern, as they appear only on late maps, and are unquestionably the workings of some intuitive mind who wished to show an acquaintance with the names, at least, of the three Christian virtues. The Hurons knew the island as “Gahoendoe,” as it is found on the Ducreux map; “Ohouendoe,” as La Hontan makes it, or “Ahoendcë,” as given in the “Jesuit Relations.” This word, which is Huron, is pronounced ya-when-doe, and by some is translated to mean, “to move from one place to another because of its advantage,” and by others “an island.” The post office has been in existence only a few years, mail for the inhabitants being previously sent to Penetanguishene and Lafontaine in the winter, and to Collingwood during the season of navigation.

CHURCHILL.—Although this post office, established about 1860, has had but the present name, the village wherein it is situated has

been known by two others. In 1833 John Gimby, an English immigrant, settled at the corner, and thus began the village which was known for some years as Gimby's Corners. In 1842 Churchill was selected, it is said, from the fact that religious services were held at the home of one Sloan, who lived upon a hill nearby. Instead of being a place where quiet and peace reigned, the village was for a time the point of congregation of so great a number of rough characters as to earn the sobriquet of "Bully's Acre." The more refined name, however, has outlived the others.

CLOVER HILL.—So named from a beautiful field of clover on a hill a short distance from what was then, in 1850, the village. The field was then part of the farm of Mr. John Duff, and at the present is the home of Mr. James Stoddart Duff, M.P.P. for West Simcoe.

COLDWATER.—In January, 1830, the Government established this office for the convenience of the military department. The name was first intended to be Colewater, in honor of John Colborne, Governor-General, 1829-1836, but the present name, taken from the river which flows through the village, known by the Indians as "Gis-si-nan-se-bing," meaning "cold river" or "cold water," soon overshadowed the former in the minds of the settlers and it was never revived. The village was on the trail between Lake Simcoe and Gloucester Bay and was therefore in early days quite a busy place. To facilitate their military operations, and also as a convenience to the settlers, the Government built a grist-mill at this point in 1828, the first in that section of the province and probably the first north of Lake Simcoe. Upon the opening of the Penetanguishene Road and the one across the Nine Mile Portage from Barrie to the Old Fort at the head of Willow Creek, the business soon fell away from Coldwater and it became a mere rural hamlet. Within the past decade, however, it has seen a change for the better. The first postmaster was a Captain James Hamilton, of His Majesty's (George IV.) 5th Regiment of Foot, known as the Fighting Fifth.

COLGAN.—The name of a local poet, John Colgan, a native of the place or corners, is perpetuated by this office. Colgan, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Fagan, had some reputation as a writer among the people of the southern parts of the county. No subject was too difficult for him and as a result skits appeared on various local happenings. Before his death he collected his verses and issued them

in a volume. The word "colgan" is of Irish origin and is thought to be a corruption of Clogan (a little gap), a town in King's County, Ireland.

COLWELL.—Previous to the building of the railway from this point to Penetang, this place was known as Harrison's Crossing, after the owner of the sawmill. The name was later changed to that now in use, after William W. Colwell, who succeeded Mr. Harrison as owner of the mill and who also owned land at the place. Mr. Colwell was well known throughout the northern part of the county, as he had real estate in Collingwood, Nottawasaga and other municipalities. He lived in Toronto, where he died a few years ago.

COLLINGWOOD.—

But Nelson, Howe and Collingwood, they held dominion on the seas,
The sons of the Shamrock, the Thistle and the Rose.—Old Song.

This office is believed to have been originally named after Lord Collingwood, Lord Nelson's chief officer at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805. This is true in a sense, but in reality the name was taken from the neighboring township, in the County of Grey. This township, which was first named Alta, Alba or Atlas, as it appeared on a map printed in 1836, was afterwards re-named Collingwood upon the setting apart of several hundred acres for soldiers of the Peninsular War. According to tradition the Indians who inhabited the section of country in and about the present town of Collingwood before and for many years after the arrival of the white man in the early part of the seventeenth century, knew the shore of Iroquois Bay (See map of Upper Canada, made for Governor Simcoe, 1793), now Nottawasaga Bay, as "Qua-sing-wissin," the place of eating. This is said to be accounted for owing to the quantities of fish, no doubt bass, which were known by the Indians to flourish along the shore inside of the islands. Another story regarding the Indians' knowledge of the shore, which appears more authentic, and which has been verified by two of the most intelligent Indians of the Rama Band of Ojibwas, is that the Indians knew the shore as "Qua-sah-qua-ning," in English, "ice-driven shore and piled upon the shore in a heap." In the Ojibwa language the meaning is even more extensive, "qua-sah," "getting in with great difficulty through the water to the land, just getting to the shore," "qua-ning," "getting into the land over a heap from the water," doubtless alluding to the pulling of the canoe up out of the water over heaps of ice.

Over 150 years elapsed after the Huron tribes were driven out of this section by the implacable Iroquois before settlers arrived to hew homes out of the forest which covered the site of the present town of Collingwood and the surrounding country. At first they came very slowly, and it was not until the opening years of the last century that there was any great movement to the northern part of the present county of Simcoe. About the early thirties the township was surveyed and the site of Collingwood was named Hen-and-Chickens, on account of the number of small islands off the shore. The largest of the group was named White Spruce, which appears on maps as late as 1851. This name was little used and soon lost sight of. In 1904 this island was re-christened Birnie Island, after John Birnie, K.C., who secured a patent for it from the Department of Crown Lands, at Toronto. Between 1848 and 1852 a little settlement had formed on the shore, at a most exposed point, to the east of the business centre of the town of to-day, and took upon itself the name of Hurontario, from the main or Hurontario Street (Huron, name applied to Indians by the French owing to their unkempt hair and o-no-ta-ri-io, Indian meaning "handsome lake"), which extends from the Georgian Bay, in a sense part of Lake Huron, to Lake Ontario. During the next two years the proposition to build a railway from Toronto to Collingwood assumed definite form, and Mr. F. W. Cumberland, Sheriff B. W. Smith, and others interested in the construction of the Northern Railway, came north to locate a terminus for the new line. Upon reaching here in January, 1852, by way of the Scotch Corners, now Duntroon, they were met by the residents of the village of Hurontario, among others Mr. D. E. Buist, and made an inspection of the Hen-and-Chickens Harbor. Upon returning from the trip of inspection they drove across the ice on Sheephead Bay, so known in early days on account of the great quantities of sheephead variety of fish caught there, now commonly called "the Bend." While stopping at a rock which peered above the deep snow, the discussion turned to the name of the new town, for it was to be a town within a few weeks owing to its being selected as a terminus of the contemplated railway. Mr. Cumberland suggested Victoria in honor of our late lamented Queen, others advocated retaining the name Hen-and-Chickens, which met with little favor, while Mr. Buist offered the name Collingwood Harbor, which, in view of the township of that name being so close by, was thought to be fitting and was thereupon selected, Mr. Cumberland withdrawing his suggestion. The word "Harbor" was used more or less until the incorporation of the town on January 1st, 1858, when it was dropped. Turning briefly to Lord Collingwood, we find that he was born in 1750

and died in 1810. He went to sea at the early age of eleven years, served during the revolution of the American colonies, and was at the naval battles of Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar. At the latter he assumed command upon the death of Nelson and finished the victory over the French fleet. For his services on that occasion he was rewarded with a peerage and a pension of two thousand pounds.

The post office was established in 1853, but even before that there was an irregular office kept in a store at the village of Hurontario, the mail being brought in by way of the Scotch Corners.

COOKSTOWN.—Perry's Corners, after John Perry, a settler who came in 1826, was the first name applied to this place. A few years later a tavern was opened by one Dixon, and the early name was discarded for that of the dispenser of beverages. This continued until 1847, when the present name was given by Hon. W. B. Robinson, M.P., in honor of a settler, Thomas Cooke, who was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, and who moved to Perry's Corners in 1831. On Henry Creswicke's map of 1856 the name appears as two distinct words, thus, Cooks Town.

CONNOR.—Irish settlers from Connor, in Antrim, Ireland, named this office. In Irish this name is written Condeire, or Condaire, meaning "the oak wood in which dogs and she wolves used to dwell." The office was established February 1st, 1865.

COULSON.—The name of this office is adapted from that of James Coulson, who owned and operated mills in the village for some years.

CRAIGHURST.—This was originally known as Morrison's Corners, after a tavern-keeper, John Morrison, who conducted a hotel known as "Ordnance Arms" on the Penetanguishene Road. Upon rising to the dignity of a post office, about 1834, the name was changed to that of one of the nearby townships, namely Flos, a name which is said to have been adapted from that of one of three lap-dogs belonging to Lady Sarah Maitland, wife of Peregrine Maitland, Governor-General of Canada, 1818-1828. This office was some distance from the present village, being about a quarter of a mile from Hillsdale of to-day. Some years later another change was made, when the name now in use came into existence. This was given by Hon. James Patton, who owned a hundred acres of land, south half of Lot 40, on the south-east side of

the settlement, a part of which he laid out in village lots. The name of Mr. Patton's planned village was given in honor of Squire John Craig, the first postmaster. Hon. James Patton was born in Prescott, in 1824, and practised law in Barrie for some years. In 1852 he founded the *Barrie Herald*, and in 1855 the *Upper Canada Law Journal*. When the Legislative Council, now the Senate, was made an elective body in 1856, and Upper and Lower Canada mapped out into forty-eight electoral divisions with twelve members elected every two years, Mr. Patton was one of the six returned that year for what is now Ontario, and the first representative of the group of counties consisting of Grey, Bruce and North Simcoe, known as the Saugeen Division. In 1862 he became a member of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, with a seat in the Executive Council as Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, but upon seeking re-election was defeated by Hon. John McMurich, and with the fall of the Government, a few weeks later, retired to private life. In 1860 he was Chancellor of the Toronto University, and in 1881 was appointed Collector of Customs at Toronto. Mr. Craig settled at Craighurst in 1821.

CREIGHTON.—Capt. Creighton, who lived in the neighborhood for many years, is supposed to be honored by this office being named after him. It was commissioned in 1868.

CRAIGVALE.—Since its inception in 1860 this office has been known as at present, the name being given in honor of John Craig, an early settler and saw-mill owner, who was Justice of the Peace and also Clerk of the Division Court which sat there. His son, Arthur Craig, was prominent in municipal circles for some years, being Warden of the County, and later Treasurer of the same, holding the latter office at the time of his death in June, 1905.

CREEMORE.—Upon a request of a resident of the village, Senator J. R. Gowan, Simcoe's Grand Old Man, as he is often rightly termed, selected this name. Knowing the love of the sons of Auld Scotia for their ain, he selected two words of their language, "cree mohr," meaning a "big heart." The office was established in 1854, but the village was founded some years before.

CROSSLAND.—In this office the name of the first postmaster, Henry Crossland, is placed in the official category of the Postal Department at Ottawa.

CROWN HILL.—The location is responsible for the name of this post office. It is situated on a range of hills which extend for a distance of two or three miles across the Township of Oro, and has the appearance of being on the crown or top of the same. The name was suggested by a debating society, and agreed to by those living in the neighborhood, among whom were the late Sheriff Drury, his brothers William and Thomas, and Jonathan Sissons, county jailer at Barrie.

CUNDLES.—Before the establishment of this post office the place was known as Cundle's School, one Thomas Cundle, a resident and land-owner, having largely interested himself in securing the educational institution. In 1904, when the office was commissioned, Mr. Cundle was again honored by the adoption of his name.

DALSTON.—This office took its name from Dalston, a suburb of London, England, the native town of Henry Augustus Clifford, the first postmaster. Mr. Clifford was prominent in educational matters in the county for some years, being Superintendent of Schools for Oro Township until 1846, and occupying the position of District Superintendent of Common Schools until 1849. For many years prior to the issuing of the commission, in 1885, the village was known as White's Corners, after Peter White, J.P., an early settler.

DEERHURST.—The first postmaster of this office, who was named Walker, desired to have it known as Walkerville, but objections being raised, the present name was adopted. It probably alludes to the habitation of deer in the nearby woods..

DE GRASSI POINT.—Several theories as to the origin of this name are more or less credited, but only two have any semblance of being correct. One of these is to the effect that the point was originally known as "Grassy Point," because of there being four or five acres of ground covered with grass extending to the water's edge. In support of this it is said, and history corroborates the statement, that this special feature of the place was well known, as it was the rendezvous of fur traders and voyageurs passing up and down Lake Simcoe, this being then the chief route to the almost unknown and impenetrable North-West. Proceeding from this point to the head of Kempenfelt Bay (see Barrie), the travellers went on by the Nine-mile Portage, Willow Creek and Nottawasaga River to the

Upper Lakes. The other theory credits the origin of the name, at least that now in use, to a family named De Grassi who resided in Toronto about the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion. One of the family, Alfio, was more or less identified with municipal politics, and was also active in Masonic circles. In 1865 he was District Deputy for the Toronto Masonic district, which at that time included the County of Simcoe. The De Grassi family never lived at the place that now bears their name, but members of it, particularly Alfio, visited thereabouts, for hunting and fishing. The most reasonable conclusion is that the present name is the outcome of a combination of the above circumstances.

DUNEDIN.—

Till the oak that fell last winter,
Shall uprear its shattered stem,
Wives and mothers of Dunedin,
Ye may look in vain for them.

—Lord Ayton.

In this we have the early name of Edinboro' inscribed upon the postal list of the County of Simcoe. In early days the site of the present village was known as Bowerman's Hollow or Settlement, after a family of that name, one of whom built the first grist-mill in the Township of Nottawasaga. When official recognition was taken of the settlement, Mr. John J. Carruthers, the first postmaster, suggested Dunedin, which was agreed to by the residents and accepted by the postal authorities. Mr. Carruthers adopted the name from that of a town in New Zealand which he had visited, and which in turn was, doubtless, named by sons of Auld Scotia after their capital city. Translated into English the name means "Edward's fortress," "dun," a fortified rock or hill, and "Edin," a corruption of Edward.

DUNTROON.—This name is a combination of two Gaelic words, "dun," a hill, and "troon," a promontory. The country surrounding this post office was settled in the thirties of last century by immigrants from Islay and Argyleshire. For a few years it was known simply as the "Corners," but as the settlers came in in large numbers the word "Scotch" was soon added. It was later known as McNab's Corners, after a tavern-keeper who followed the settlers. Yet later the name was changed by John Livingstone to Bomore, meaning "Big Cow," after his native village in Islay. Upon the arrival of the late Rev. John Campbell, the first Presbyterian minister stationed in the Town-

ship of Nottawasaga, the name underwent another change, this time to the present appellation, Duntroon, after his native village in Argyleshire, Scotland. The first office, Scotch Corners, was officially opened in 1836, when Mr. Angus Campbell was appointed postmaster. He was a Highland Scotchman who was well versed in Gaelic but could speak little English, and it is said any mail matter not addressed in his native language was left in a small box to be hunted out by the owners when called for, Mr. Campbell's only directions being, "Noo, just help yersel', and dinna tak' mair nor ye can read."

DUNKERRON.—This is named after a town in King's County, Ireland, and was adopted upon the suggestion of the late Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, who is credited with selecting it to please an Irish settler, a native of the Irish town of the same name. It is more probable that it was named in honor of the Governor-General at the time the office was opened, Lord Lansdowne, Baron of Dunkerron.

EADY.—The name of this office was given in honor of Miss Edith Kent, now Mrs. John Walker, the first maiden lady of the place. She is now in her eightieth year and still resides in the village. The office was established in 1884.

EDGAR.—The name of this office is by some derived from that of an early King of England, by others it is said the name was given arbitrarily by the Government, as the people had no special choice, but the correct origin is the name of an early settler, John Edgar. It was established in 1832. Richardson's Corners, also after an early settler, was the first name of the place. The first office in the township of Oro was named Oro after the township, and was situated almost exactly in its centre. This office was later moved a mile west, retaining the old name. Yet later it was again moved, this time two miles further west, when the name was discarded, Edgar being substituted therefor.

EGBERT.—Owing to the physical conditions this place was for many years known locally as Mudtown, but upon assuming the dignity of a place in the postal list of the county a more polished name was thought to be required. At this juncture the loyalty of the settlers to an old line of English kings prevailed and the name of King Egbert was selected. Egbert was of the House of Cedric and ascended the throne of Wessex in A.D. 802, and reigned for thirty-five years.

During Egbert's time Wessex rose to power, the King bringing all the English kingdoms, together with the Welsh, both of Cornwall and what is now called Wales, more or less under subjection. He became King of all the Saxons and Jutes and Lord of the East Angles, Mercians and Northumbrians and by some historians is said to have been the first King who was able to call himself King of the English. He died in 837 A.D.

ELLIOTT'S CORNERS.—This office takes its name from the first postmaster, James Elliott.

ELMGROVE.—Like Elmvale, this place was locally known as Elm Flats for some years, owing to the land being largely timbered with elm. As in the case of the former village, the word "flats" proved objectionable to the æsthetic taste of the people, and the word "grove" was substituted.

ELMVALE.—For many years the country surrounding this place was known as the Elm Flats on account of the low-lying land, which was largely timbered with elm. The village took the same name, but the more euphonistic word "vale" took the fancy of the people and it was substituted for "Flats." An attempt was made to change the name to Saurin by a constructing engineer on the Penetang Railway, James Saurin Murray, but the villagers objected to the proposition. On Dickenson's map of the county, 1878, Saurin appears for this place, but it was never adopted for the post office.

ENNIS.—This name is taken from a town in Clare County, Ireland, and was given to this office by early settlers after their home in the Emerald Isle. In the Irish language the word "inís," or "ennis," has two meanings, "an island" and "a meadow along a river." The original town is situated upon the bank of the River Fergus.

EVERETT.—This office was named by Thomas Gordon, a storekeeper, after his father's native place in England. It was at first situated on lot 10, Con. 7, Township of Tossorontio, but upon the arrival of the railway in 1878 it was moved about two miles west to its present location.

FAIR VALLEY.—In 1879 this office was named by R. C. Hipwell, from the physical conditions surrounding. Previous to being estab-

lished a post office under the present name, the place had several appellations. Captain Elmer Steele, who settled in Medonte in 1832, and who sat for Simcoe in the old Canadian Assembly, 1841-44, named the corner a short distance from the post office of to-day Purbrook, after his native place in Gloucestershire, England. It was later known as St. George's, from the church situated there.

FENNELLS.—This office recalls an early settler, Joseph Fennell, a native of Conva, Kilkenny, Ireland, after whom it was named. Mr. Fennell was prominent in municipal affairs, being Reeve of West Gwillimbury and a member of the County Council.

FERGUSONVALE.—This settlement was first known as Cumming's Corners after John Cumming, who settled there in 1843. In 1868 it was thought desirable that a post office should be established at the corners. John W. Ferguson interested himself in circulating a petition asking the Government for the office and was rewarded by its being named after him.

FESSERTON.—Named after a friend by Baron von Hugel, who was born in Mayence, Germany, and who at one time was President of the Midland Railway. The locality was long known, before the days of the Midland Railway, as Bush's Point, after a settler of that name.

FINTONA.—This office is another of those in the southern part of the county which owe their name to the Irish settlers. It is called after a village in Tyrone, Ireland. In Irish it is called, Fionn-Tamhuach, pronounced Fintowna, meaning "a fair colored field."

FOXMEAD.—This name is the result of a combination of the names of two early settlers, John Fox and J. Mead, the object evidently being to please the most interested ones.

GIBSON.—This name is that of the first postmaster, William Gibson.

GILCHRIST.—A family of early settlers, one of whom, Henry Gilchrist, was the first postmaster, is credited with having given the name to this office. Some of his descendants live in the vicinity at the present day.

GILFORD.—This office was named in 1863 by an early settler, Thomas MacConchy, after the town of Gilford, County of Down, Ireland. Mr. MacConchy had mills and other business interests at the village he named.

GLENCAIRN.—

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
 Was made his wife yestreen ;
 The monarch may forget the crown
 That on his head an hour has been ;
 The mother may forget the child
 That smiles sae sweetly on her knee ;
 But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
 And a' that thou hast done for me.—Burns.

Upon reaching the site of this village, about the middle years of last century, Mr. Marshall N. Stephens found it known as "the hog's back," from a nearby hill thought to have a porcine resemblance, lying between two streams, the Mad River and Walker's Creek, flowing side by side, one being twenty feet higher than the other. He disliked the appellation and re-named the locality, which is hilly, Engedi (the fountain of the kid), taking the name from the fortress in the wilderness in which David sought safety from Saul and in which he afterwards had Saul at his mercy, but permitted him to leave unharmed. In 1865, when the office was established, it was desired to have a more popular name, and Mr. Stephens suggested Marshalltown, but owing to there being already such a place in the list of Canadian post offices, the Department raised objections and it was discarded. Mr. Angus Morrison (see Angus), stepped into the breach and named the office Glencairn (glen, a space between hills, and cairn, a monumental pile of stones generally of conical shape), after James, Earl of Glencairn, a benefactor of Scotland's bard, Burns. The Earl of Glencairn takes his title from the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

GLEN HURON.—This is one of the early names of the northern part of the county. Its origin is obvious, being from the glen through which the Mad River rushes on its way to Nottawasaga Bay, some twenty miles further east, and an adaptation of the name of a tribe of Indians who in early days occupied the greater part of the County of Simcoe. The name is believed to have been given by Mr. Hugh M. Frame, an uncle of the late W. J. Frame, Police Magistrate of the Town of Collingwood, a graduate of a Scotch University and a lover of Indian folk lore.

GOWAN.—The name was given to this office by the late F. W. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railway, as a compliment to his friend Judge (now Hon. Senator) James Robert Gowan, who now resides in Barrie. Senator Gowan was born in Cahore, Wexford County, Ireland, in 1815. He was called to the Bar in Toronto in 1839, and in 1843 appointed Judge of the Judicial District of Simcoe, the largest in Upper Canada. In 1851 he was appointed one of three judges necessary under "the act for assimilating the Canadian Law of Probate and Administration to that of England." In 1858 he assisted in the consolidation of the Statutes, in 1869 in the consolidation of the Criminal Law, and in 1876 in the consolidation of the Statute Law of Ontario. In 1871 he was a member of a commission to inquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the several Courts of Law and Equity, and in 1873 was appointed on the commission to investigate the Huntingdon charges, otherwise known as the Canadian Pacific Scandal. In 1883 he retired from the Bench after forty years' service and in 1885 was called to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald. In the Senate he occupied the position of Chairman of the Divorce Committee for many years. In 1905 Senator Gowan was included in King Edward's birthday honor list, being made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

GRENFEL.—In response to a petition circulated by the village schoolmaster, a Mr. McIntosh, this office was opened in the early seventies. Mr. McIntosh suggested the name now in use, after a place in Scotland. He was the first postmaster.

GUTHRIE.—In this office the name of Duncan Guthrie, an early settler, is handed down to posterity.

HAMLET.—When a post office was about to be commissioned here this name was suggested by a resident and recommended to the postal authorities by W. H. Bennett, M.P. for East Simcoe. It is named after Shakespeare's well-known character, Hamlet, a Prince of Denmark, nephew of King Claudius, who loved Ophelia, but feeling it his duty to avenge his father's death, abandoned the idea of marriage. He treated Ophelia so strangely that she went mad and while picking flowers from a brook fell into the water and was drowned. Hamlet afterwards died from a stab by a poisoned rapier received in a friendly contest with foils.

HAMPSHIRE MILLS.—The name of this office was taken from Hampshire, England, whence came William Leef, a pensioner of the British Army and the first postmaster of this place.

HAWKESTONE.—In early days the site of the present village was known as Hodge's Landing, one Richard Hodge owning land in the vicinity. At that time the place was one of the competing points for the trade in and out of the country now known as the Townships of Oro and Medonte. Owing to the large numbers of immigrants who went "up country" at that time, the "Landing" was a lively place, but its glory soon faded, Barrie and Orillia securing the business. In 1846 a post office was commissioned and the present name adopted on the suggestion of Hon. James Patton, of Barrie (see Craighurst), in honor of A. B. Hawke, Chief Immigrant Agent for Upper Canada. Mr. Patton was a prominent Conservative of the early sixties. He represented the Saugeen Division, which included the counties of Bruce and Grey and the North Riding of Simcoe, in the Legislative Council prior to 1862, when, although appointed Solicitor-General, he was defeated in a three-cornered contest by Hon. John McMurich by a majority of 750.

HILLSDALE.—A tavernkeeper, Alexander Hill, was prominent at this place at the time the office was established, and his name was adopted, the affix being simply to make it more euphonistic. It is near the site of the early post office, Flos, which, after being moved several miles, was finally blotted from the map, Craighurst taking its place.

HOLLY.—Named by the late W. C. Little, M.P., for South Simcoe, after a village in Gloucestershire, England, of which shire he was a native.

HOBART.—Alexander Fowler, a farmer and also a storekeeper on a small scale, was the most active spirit in securing the establishment of the original office bearing this name. Being three miles from a mail distributing centre, he fyled an application with the Post Office Department at Ottawa for a new office, suggesting Fowler's Corners as a name for the same. The request for the office was complied with, but the suggested name was passed over, Hobart being substituted therefor. No explanation of the origin of the name was given, but it was probably in honor of Lord Hobart, Colonial Secretary of the Imperial Government in the early years of the nineteenth century. Some years prior

to the commission of this office, issued in 1878, a little settlement had formed two miles distant around a grist-mill built by one Langman. This was known as Langman's Mills, and in later years became of greater importance than Hobart, and upon the application of a Mr. Kennedy, who purchased the mills after Mr. Langman's death, the Post Office Department moved the office thereto, but retained the original name.

INNISFIL.—This office takes its name from the township in which it is situated and comes from Innisfail, a poetical name for Ireland. The name is doubtless a corruption of Innis-fallen, from Inis-Faith-lenn (Fahlen), the island of Faithlenn, a man's name. This was the first post office in the township, and served the settlers for miles around for many years. In 1834 some land-owners attempted to establish a town named Innisfallen on Shingle Bay, Lake Simcoe, but the project failed. On February 1st, 1906, the name of this office was changed to Barclay, after George Barclay, the present post-master. This change was made owing to the similarity of Innisfil with Innisfail, a town in Alberta.

IVY.—Upon petition of the people of the vicinity this office was established in 1858. It was suggested that it be named Lakeview, from its situation near a little lake on the farm of one of the pioneers and petitioners, but there already being an office of that name the postal authorities declined the suggestion and gave the name now in use, apparently for no other reason than that it fits in with Holly and Vine, two neighboring post offices.

JACK'S LAKE.—This place was originally known as "Jacques" Lake, but by common use the French word, meaning James, was transformed into the Anglo-Saxon, Jack. The name was that of an aged Indian, John Jacques, who lived on the shores of the lake for many years, and was adopted for the post office by an informal vote of the people.

JARRATT'S CORNERS.—This office takes its name from an early settler, Charles Jarratt, a native of Kent County, England. Mr. Jarratt settled there in 1831 and was a general merchant in later years. He was also a member of the council of the Township of Oro for several years and a Justice of the Peace. The office was established in the early fifties.

KEENANVILLE.—This was named after an early settler, Robert Keenan, a native of Ireland, and was established in 1855. Mr. Keenan was prominent in municipal affairs. In 1846 he was elected a member of the County Council, in which he served for several years.

KILLYLEAGH.—A pioneer of the Township of Innisfil, James Scroggie, named this office after his native village, Killyleigh, County of Down, Ireland. It was proposed by the people of the vicinity that the office should be named Scroggietown or Scroggieville, but Mr. Scroggie thought the name too cumbersome and suggested Killyleigh. In Irish its meaning is, kill-church, leigh-field, "the church of the field."

LAFONTAINE.—On the migration of the French from Quebec, 1837-40, to Tiny Township, this place came into existence and was known as St. Croix, from the numerous crosses erected here and there throughout the township by Rev. Father Hennepin. A few years later this name was discarded, and that now in use adopted in honor of Hon. Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, a man who was prominent in the years preceding and following the Rebellion of 1837. Mr. Lafontaine was a son of Antoine Menard Lafontaine, who had been a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada from 1796 to 1804, and was born at Boucherville in 1807. He early achieved distinction at the bar. Upon entering politics he was a follower of Papineau, but soon became his rival. During the troubles of 1837 they both fled the country to escape warrants of high treason, but Lafontaine soon returned, having committed no overt act. He soon became the leader of the Reform party, and in 1842 reached the goal of his political ambition by being called to the Cabinet as Attorney-General, East, but with his colleague in the leadership of the Government, Hon. Robert Baldwin, resigned the following year, owing to the Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, violating what they believed to be a fundamental principle of responsible government, by making appointments to office without the consent of his Ministers. Mr. Lafontaine remained in opposition until 1848, when the Reformers swept the country, the issue being the Rebellion Losses Bill. Upon the defeat of the Tories he was, with Mr. Baldwin, called upon to lead the Government forces, which position he held until 1851. In 1853 he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship of Lower Canada. In 1854 he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. Mr. Lafontaine is described as a man of commanding appearance, not an eloquent speaker, but a close and cogent reasoner.

He obtained many of his ideas from books, and frequently showed a passion for the impracticable in politics. He was an honorable opponent, but his resentments were as undying as his attachments. While on the bench he lent lustre and efficiency to the judiciary.

LANGMAN.—After Richard Langman, an early settler and first postmaster.

LAWSON.—After Walter Lawson, the first postmaster.

LEFAIVE'S CORNERS.—This office was named after a family who resided in the vicinity.

LEFROY.—This office is one of those which came into existence with the building of the Northern Railway. It was named after General Sir John Henry Lefroy, who had charge of the magnetical observatory at Toronto in 1851-53. He afterwards served in Tasmania and Bermuda. The office was commissioned early in 1854.

LISLE.—Before the present name was adopted this place was first locally known as Forestlea, a name given by a Mr. Thomas Crosbie, who owned land in the vicinity. After the railway was built, in 1878, the name was changed to New Airlie, but this was soon found confusing owing to the village of Airlie being only a short distance away. About this time it was thought desirable to have a post office, and Messrs. Wilmott, Harrison & Hatton, lumbermen, moved in that direction with success. Again a name was wanted, when a Miss Wilmott came to the rescue with "Lisle," taken from a popular song of the day, "Annie Lisle," the chorus of which is as follows:

"Wave willows, murmur waters,
Gentle sunbeams smile,
Earthly music cannot waken
Lovely Annie Lisle."

LOVERING.—This office got its name from W. D. Lovering, a farmer on whose farm the first office was located. He now resides in Coldwater.

LORETTO.—The name of this office recalls "Our Lady of Loretto," in honor of whom the office was designated. The original name is that of an Italian town, a mecca for Roman Catholic pilgrims,

famous for its Holy House. According to the legend the Holy House is the identical house in which our Saviour was born, having been carried from Nazareth by angels upon being threatened with destruction by the Turks. It contains the shrine of Loreto (only one "t" in original spelling), and is noted for its miraculous cures. The post office was named by a shoemaker, P. D. Kelly, and was commissioned in 1864.

MAIR'S MILLS.—With this office there has been a case of "off agin, on agin, gone agin," there being a commissioned office, then it was closed, and again re-opened. For many years the village was known as Kirkville, after the late Robert Kirk, who operated a flour and saw mill on the bank of Silver Creek, which flows through the hamlet on its way to the Georgian Bay, a few miles distant. The first and second established offices bore that name, but the third was given the present name after John Mair, son-in-law of Mr. Kirk, who was largely instrumental in having it re-opened, and who operated a flour mill there for several years, conducting the duties of postmaster in conjunction therewith.

MAPLE VALLEY.—This office has had several locations, but all within a small radius. It was first in the Township of Osprey, County of Grey, being established in 1850 under the name of that township, so called after a ship of the British Navy in the early part of the nineteenth century. At that time it was the only office between Melancthon Station and Duntroon and served the people of Dunedin, Honeywood, and for miles around. After being moved to and fro among the farmers for some time, the office became located finally in the Township of Nottawasaga, County of Simcoe, Joseph Dick being appointed postmaster. Mr. Dick had moved from Maple, York County, and upon his request the name "Osprey" was discarded and that of his old home adopted. The word "Valley" was added simply to distinguish this office from the former.

MARCHMONT.—Between 1833 and 1836 one W. O. Hume settled at this place and gave it the name of his ancestral home in the Emerald Isle. The office was commissioned on October 1st, 1861.

MIDHURST.—In 1830 one George Oliver received from the Government a free grant of two hundred acres, Lot 12, Con. 4, Town-

ship of Vespra, including a water power, on condition that he would build a grist-mill and a sawmill. In conjunction with a Thomas Mairs he did so, and the place became known as Oliver's Mills. It was also known as Vespra Mills from the township in which it was situated, the name of which is presumably from the Latin vesper, "evening." In 1841, Mr. H. R. A. Boys, late Treasurer of the County of Simcoe, purchased the property from Mr. Oliver, who had been conducting the mills alone for some time, Mr. Mairs having retired. Mr. Boys continued the milling business, and in addition erected a distillery, at which whiskey was dispensed at the moderate figure of twenty-five cents per gallon. He suggested naming the place Muggleton, probably having in mind the "corporate town" referred to in the annals of the Pickwick Club as "an ancient and loyal borough, mingling a zealous advocacy of Christian principles with a devoted attachment to commercial rights." The people objected to the proposed change and continued to use Oliver's Mills until 1864, when the post office was opened as Midhurst, after a small town in England, the name being given by the postal authorities, probably the inspector of the division, at that time the late Mr. Sweatman.

MIDLAND.—Munday's Bay, so called after two landowners, Israel and Asher Munday, who lived in the vicinity, was the first name applied to the site of the town of to-day. Some years after this name had become of general use one of the great family of Smiths, John by name, a commissariat of the garrison stationed at Penetanguishene, referred to the place as Midland, meaning that it was about half way between Penetanguishene and Victoria Harbor, the two principal places on the bay at that time. In 1872 the Midland Railway arrived, when Heydale, one of the builders of that road, with several others formally named the town Midland, painting the words "Midland Harbor" on a large boulder at the west side of the bay in the hope of giving it permanency. The painted sign has since been obliterated, but the name Midland yet stands. An attempt was made by some to call the place Midland City, but the unfitness of the latter part of the name was so obvious that it was dropped.

MINESING.—This name is generally supposed to be of Ojibwa origin and to mean "Happy Water," but upon consultation with some intellectual members of that tribe it has been learned that they know it as meaning "an island." The story of the application of the name to the post office under consideration, as told by one of the oldest

settlers, is interesting. An earlier settler than our informant, Colin McDougall, brother of the Rev. John McDougall, the pioneer missionary of the Methodist Church in the North-West, made frequent visits to the Indians who lived on the banks of the Nottawasaga River. By them he was told that the place at which he lived was Min-is-sing, in English "an island," and that it was at one time surrounded by water. Mr. McDougall accepted the statements of his dusky friends, and applied the name to the settlement, and it was continued until the establishment of the post office, about 1864, when it became the official name. The physical features of the village would strongly indicate that the Indians were correct in regard thereto. It is situated about the centre of a hill, several miles in circumference, surrounded by what is locally known as Minesing Flats, the soil of which is composed largely of shells, and having many indications of at one time having been the bottom of a lake. The original spelling was "Minising," but the postal authorities changed it to "Minesing."

MINNICOGANASHENE.—The association of the Indians with this part of the Province, and the pleasing intonation of their language, is shown by this name. Originally it was "Min-nie-kaig-nan-shene," meaning "the place of the blueberry." It is a summer office and is locally known as Minnacog.

MITCHELL SQUARE.—The history of this office is brief. The name was given by the first postmaster, William Mitchell, a native of Scotland, who was born in 1832 and came to the County of Simcoe in 1865. The affix was given to distinguish it from the town of Mitchell in the County of Perth.

MOONSTONE.—Early settlers knew this place for years as Medonte, the name having been taken from the township in which it is situated, the word being from the Delaware language, meaning "evil spirit." In Ojibwa the word "Madonon" means "I carry on my back," which Mr. H. F. Gardiner, in "Nothing but Names," says he thinks connects the name with an old portage, which is quite probable, as a trail between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay passed through the township. In the eighties the present name was substituted for that which had served so long. The new appellation was adopted in honor of Edmund Moon, an old settler, and the first postmaster, the affix alluding to the stony nature of the country surrounding. Mr. Moon was a Justice of the Peace until his death.

MT. ST. LOUIS.—This name is one of the earliest in the County of Simcoe, dating from the arrival of the French in the early years of the seventeenth century. In the village of to-day the name is perpetuated, but the site of the place under consideration is not that of the early St. Louis, as was supposed by the French missionaries who gave the name. That of to-day is situated on the St. Louis ridge, at an elevation of about five hundred feet above the Georgian Bay, hence the addition of the word "Mount." The original St. Louis was nearer the shores of the Georgian Bay and not far from the site of the present town of Midland. It was a palisaded village of the Hurons which in March, 1649, was attacked by the Iroquois. After being twice repulsed the besiegers returned to the attack and succeeded in cutting the defences. Upon entering they captured the survivors, including the two Jesuit priests, Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant. The village was recaptured by the Hurons and again taken by the Iroquois, who took summary vengeance on the prisoners captured in the raid. Brébeuf and Lalemant were horribly tortured, the former being finally placed beyond misery by a blow from a hatchet, while the latter succumbed to the most brutal treatment after seventeen hours' suffering. The name was originally given in honor of the French King, Louis XIII.

NANTYR.—This is one of the few Welsh names in the County of Simcoe. It is taken from the family home of the Tyrwhitts of Nantyr Hall, Denbighshire, Wales. The name was applied to the post office in question by the late Col. Richard Tyrwhitt, who was born in the County of Simcoe in 1844, and who as a Conservative represented South Simcoe in the House of Commons continuously from 1882 until his death on June 22nd, 1900. Col. Tyrwhitt saw active service on the Niagara frontier in 1866 and in the North-West in 1885. In 1886 he was in command of the Canadian Wimbledon team, and in 1897 was present at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, on the invitation of the Department of Militia. In politics he gained prominence by being one of the "noble thirteen" who in 1889 voted against the Jesuits Estate Bill and by his strong opposition to interference by the Dominion Government with the Manitoba School Act of 1890. He was an advocate of secular schools, and was an Imperial Federationist.

NEW FLOS.—Before the establishment of a post office this place was known as Briggs' Corners, after a family of settlers who still reside there. The present name was taken from the township, which is said

to have been named after one of three pet dogs, Flos, Tiny and Tay, belonging to Lady Sarah Maitland, wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor-General of Canada, 1818-1828. He died in 1854 and his wife in 1873.

NEW LOWELL.—This village is a monument in a degree to the blighted hopes of some of the early men of its commercial life. It was first called Kinburn during the years of the Crimean War, 1854-56, after a Russian citadel near the mouth of the Dnieper River, taken by the allied English and French armies on October 15th, 1855. In 1858 Jacques, Hay & Co. built a turning factory at the place. To purchase machinery for this three men were sent to Lowell, Mass. These were so taken with the New England town that they decided to perpetuate its name by giving it to their new home in Ontario, believing it was the nucleus of another Lowell. That it was not has been amply demonstrated, as it is but little larger to-day than it was half a century ago.

NEWTON ROBINSON.—Names have been bountifully bestowed upon this village. Commencing with Latimer's Corners, after a family of settlers, it soon took on Springville, no particular reason being assigned for the new appellation. Later it was changed to Newtown Robinson, after a town in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and the family of Hon. William Benjamin Robinson. Mr. Robinson was prominent in the political affairs of the County of Simcoe from 1828 until about 1858. At the first election after Simcoe had been set apart as a separate constituency for Parliamentary purposes, held in July, 1828, he was the candidate of the Family Compact, and was opposed and defeated by John Cawthra, of Newmarket, by nine votes. In 1830 he defeated Mr. Cawthra, and in 1834, with Samuel Lount as his colleague, was again elected. In 1836 Mr. Robinson was once more returned, with a Mr. Wickens as his colleague, Mr. Lount being defeated upon this occasion. At the first election for the united provinces, in 1841, Mr. Robinson was defeated by Capt. Elmer Steele, of Medonte. At the general election in 1844 he was again successful, defeating Mr. Wellesley Ritchie, as he was also at a bye-election shortly after, made necessary owing to his acceptance of the Inspector-Generalship in the new Cabinet. This time he was opposed by William Hume Blake, father of Hon. Edward Blake. In 1848 he was returned by acclamation, and in 1851 was opposed by an old-time ally, one Alfred Willson, of Bell Ewart, but was elected by a majority of 759. Before the next general election, which took place in 1854, this county was divided into the

north and south ridings for electoral purposes. Mr. Robinson remained with the southern riding, in which he was elected by acclamation. In 1857 he made his last appeal to the electors of the south riding of this county, when he suffered defeat by Thomas R. Ferguson, who continued as representative until after the general election in 1863. In 1873 Mr. Ferguson was appointed Collector of Customs at Collingwood, and was removed from the office in 1875. Upon his defeat Mr. Robinson retired into private life. Modern spelling has shortened the name by omitting the "w" from Newtown.

NICOLSTON.—In the early days of settlement this place was locally known as Underhill, from its situation in the shadow of two hills. It was then changed to Carluke, after a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, the birthplace of John Nicol, an old settler. As there was already a post office named Carluke, the postal authorities raised objections to the name and that now in use was substituted, this also being in honor of Mr. Nicol. Mr. Nicol was born in 1820 and came to the County of Simcoe in 1853.

NOTTAWA.—The naming of this village took place in 1853, a year before the establishment of the official post office. The occasion was the erection of the frame work of the first grist-mill, a building that stood for over fifty years, till destroyed by fire in 1904. With an event of such importance, and it was important in those days, came the necessity for a name by which the settlement would become known to the outside world. Several were suggested, one being Melville, after an early settler, but all were discarded for Nottawa Mills, a contraction of Nottawasaga, the name of the township in which the village is situated. The name having been agreed upon, a fitting christening followed, Mr. John Currie—at present, 1906, a storekeeper in the village—being chosen as director of ceremonies. At the appointed time a gale was blowing, but nothing daunted, Mr. Currie in his determination to carry out the pre-arrangements mounted to the highest beam of the mill and there pronounced the name and broke the bottle of whiskey which had been provided for the occasion. When the office was established, the word "Mills" was dropped by the postal authorities. For origin of Nottawasaga see Stayner.

ORILLIA.—The vicinity of this town is historic ground which stands out prominently in the history of the Huron Indians and the missionaries to them in the early part of the seventeenth century. It

is a much disputed question among archæologists whether or not Orillia and Mount Slaven, which is close by, occupy the site of Cahiague or Contarea, the metropolis of the Indians when visited by Champlain in 1615. It, however, is unquestioned that the Indians knew the location of Orillia as Michikaning, or Me-che-kuh-neeng, or Mitchekun, meaning "The place of the fence," the connecting link between Lakes Contarea (Couchiching) and Oentaron (Simcoe), as named on Sanson's map of 1656, or Lacus Ouentaronious, the Latinized form of Ouentaron, Ouentaronck and Oentaronk, used by Ducreux on his map of 1660. Lake Simcoe was also known as Lac Tarontha by Raffeix (see map, 1688), Toronto by Hontan, and by the early French as Lac aux Claies ("Hurdle Lake," or, as translated by some, "The lake of the fish weirs"). The allusions are to the fish fence or weir, composed of small sharpened stakes from six to ten feet in length, which were driven into the bottom of the channel now known as "The Narrows," with twigs woven in back and forth in the form of what is called "wattling," and used by the Indians in catching fish when passing from one lake to the other. Passing from the days of the Indians to a more modern time, it is found that the name "The Narrows" was generally used by the missionaries of the Christian churches and also by the early settlers, mail being directed "The Narrows, Lake Simcoe," the unofficial post office being conducted for some years in connection with the Methodist mission. With the organization of a regularly commissioned office by the Imperial Postal Department, Mr. Gerald Alley was appointed postmaster, and Newtown selected as the name from the fact of its being the newest office in this part of the country. Newtown was used but a few years when the present name, taken from the adjacent township, was adopted. As to the origin of the name Orillia, there is much difference of opinion among the students of onomatology. It is credited with being an Indian word, while it is also said to be a corruption of Orillion, a technical engineering term chiefly used by military engineering corps, referring to a certain class of fortification which the general outline of the shore of the township, viewed from the water, strongly resembles. Another theory advanced is that the name was taken from a plant known to botanists as aureula, a beautiful rose; and yet another is that it was formerly Aurelia, the name of the mother of Julius Cæsar, as in the Act of 1821 naming the townships in the then northern district there is a township named Aurelia, and as in many of the land grants issued in the early days of the nineteenth century the name appears. It is also said that the name was that of Orillo, a magician and robber who lived at the mouth of the Nile, a son of an imp and a fairy, who, when any

of his limbs were lopped off, had the power of restoring it, and when his head was cut off could take it up and replace it. His life lay in a magic hair, which was cut off by an adversary, when Orillo fell dead. Others have it that the name was given in honor of the wife of an officer of distinction connected with British colonial affairs. A more generally credited origin, however, is that it is from the Spanish, meaning a margin or border, and was given by early settlers who were time-expired soldiers from the army of Wellington in the Peninsular War. These men were more or less conversant with the Spanish language, and upon seeing the position of the place between two shores named the greater shore Oro, now the township of that name, and the lesser Orillia. A still further theory is that the name was derived from that of Miss Aurelia Alley, a wealthy sister of the first postmaster, Gerald Alley, who furnished that gentleman with money to settle Orillia.

ORO STATION.—The name of this office was taken from the Township of Oro, the word Station being added because of its being on the railway. The office was established in 1870, when the railway was built from Barrie to Orillia. Oro is the Spanish for gold. Gardiner says "it was first applied to Rio del Oro, a river and settlement on the north coast of Africa celebrated for its trade in slaves and gold, and as it was first intended to set apart this township, or a portion of it, for liberated slaves, the African name of Oro was selected." Before the establishment of this office there was a post office a few miles distant bearing the name of Oro, also another, East Oro, but both have been abolished.

ORR LAKE.—Upon the establishment of a comparatively large sawmill on the shores of what was locally known as Little Lake, a settlement was formed. Soon the inconvenience of having no regular mail service was felt, and an effort was made to improve matters in this direction. The result was the establishment of a post office, for which the name at present in use was adopted, after a lumberman and mill-owner named Orr. The colloquial term for the lake was later discarded, the name of the post office taking its place.

PAINSWICK.—The name of this office was adopted as a compliment to Charles Palling, the veteran clerk of the Township of Innisfil. Mr. Palling was born at Edge, two miles from the town of Painswick, Gloucestershire, England.

PENETANGUISHENE.—The euphony and sweetness of the Indian language is illustrated in the name of this place. It is an abbreviation of the Ojibwa expression “pen-e-tang-cog-na-shene,” meaning “the place of rolling sand down a high bank to the shore or water’s edge,” or, more briefly, “rolling or shining sands or shore.” The European settlers of the province first became acquainted with this place upon the occasion of the visit of Governor Simcoe there in 1797, when it was designated as the terminus of His Honor’s proposed road from Lake Simcoe to the Georgian Bay. Little progress was made by the place until 1818, when it was made the only military and naval depot on the Georgian Bay, the authorities abandoning Fort Nottawasaga, established during the War of 1812-14, and centring there. Even the change did not prove a sufficient incentive to induce settlers to come, consequently the population grew very slowly. In 1828, however, there was a large increase, owing to the transfer of the occupants of Drummond Island thereto upon the cession of that island to the United States. In 1832 it was abandoned as a naval port and shortly after the rebellion of 1837-38 it was turned over by the Imperial authorities to the Canadian Government, which did not continue it as a military centre, evidently concluding that it had outlived its usefulness. The office was commissioned in 1830.

PENINSULA PARK.—The origin of this name is obvious, the office being in a park situated on a peninsula which extends into Lake Simcoe. At the present it is only a summer office. It is quite modern, having come into existence upon the recent development of the point as a summer resort.

PENVILLE.—The family of Lloyd Penfield, a pioneer of Tecumseth, is honored by the name of this post office.

PHELPSTON.—This village was the centre of the lumbering operations of the late O. J. Phelps, M.P.P., and was named after him. Mr. Phelps was born in Onondaga, N.Y., in 1820, and came to Canada in 1832. After spending several years in the employ of the Dominion Government in different positions on the Welland Canal, he entered the lumber business, coming to Phelpston in 1870. In 1872 he was elected Reeve of Flos Township, a position he held for nine years. In 1879 he was a candidate in West Simcoe in the Liberal interests for the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated by Thomas Long, of Collingwood. In February, 1883, he was elected over George Moberly, of

Collingwood, and in December of the same year, in a bye-election, rendered necessary by his being unseated, defeated Dr. Thomas Wylie. In 1886, after the re-distribution, he engaged in his last political fight, contesting Centre Simcoe successfully, defeating William Harvey.

PORT SEVERN.—The name of this office is taken from the River Severn, at the mouth of which it is situated. That of the river was originally adapted from the Severn River in the West of England. La Hontan, who was in the country from 1684-1691, gives the name Toronto to the river as well as to Lake Simcoe. He also calls Matchedash Bay, into which the Severn River empties, "The Bay of Toronto" (Arch. Report 1899). The Ojibwa Indians knew the river as "Wa-nant-git-che-ang," "crooked or circuitous river," alluding to its serpentine course from Lake Couchiching—in Ojibwa, couch-iching, "the lake source of a river."

PRICE'S CORNER.—The first postmaster, Thomas Price, Sr., is honored by the name of this post office. The family is yet largely represented in the vicinity.

RANDALL.—Rev. A. C. Watt, rector of the Episcopal church at this place, who was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of this office, suggested the name to the postal authorities. It is the Christian name of Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Davidson became Dean of Windsor in 1883, and advancing through the bishoprics of Rochester and Winchester, became, in 1903, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England. The office was established on August 1st, 1905.

RANDOLPH.—Years before the establishment of this post office the village was known as King's Mills, after the owner of a small saw-mill. This name was also applied to the portage from the head of Penetanguishene Bay to Nottawasaga Bay, traversed by Sir Richard Bonnycastle in 1832, and mentioned in his "History of Travels through Canada." Later the mill was purchased by three brothers, Royal, Oscar and John Randolph, and the village was given their name, which, upon the establishment of the post office, was adopted officially.

ROMILLY.—This office was established in 1875. It was named by a settler in honor of Sir Samuel Romilly, an eminent English lawyer, born in London, March 1st, 1757, died November 2nd, 1818. Sir Samuel was called to the bar in 1783 and rose to distinction in the Court of Chancery, and in the last administration of Mr. Fox was made Solicitor-General. He exerted himself in endeavoring to effect a revi-

sion of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishment to a few heinous offences. The post office was first in Adjala Township, but is now in Tecumseth Township.

RUGBY.—The English city in Warwickshire, famous for its public school, of which the noted Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster from 1828-1842, is recalled by this post office. It was named by an ex-resident of the city in England, and established in 1860.

RUSSELLTON.—The first postmaster, James Russell, is honored by the name of this post office.

SAURIN.—James Saurin Murray, a director of the North Simcoe Railway, named this office after himself. It is said that he desired to have Elmvale called Saurin, but the residents of that village withheld their consent to the proposed change. Being determined to have his name inscribed in the history of this county, he named the next station in accord with his wish.

SHANTY BAY.—Many years before 1858, the year in which a post office was established in this place, Col. E. G. O'Brien, father of Col. W. E. O'Brien, ex-M.P. for Muskoka, and a leader of the Equal Rights party in days gone by, had given the name now in use to this village. He is said to have named it from the bay and the number of shanties of the pioneers there.

SHELDON.—George Parker, who operated a grist-mill at this place for some years, was the prime mover in securing the post office, which was established in 1867. It was first known as Alexander, after a pioneer, Joseph Alexander, who built the grist-mill. Later it was proposed to name the office Newell, after Samuel Newell, who also owned the mill for a short time, but this did not take place, owing to a difference of opinion among the villagers. The present appellation was given by the Post Office Department without explanation. Locally it bore the name of "Pigtown" for many years from the number of those animals in the village.

SINGHAMPTON.—In 1852, Cyrus Sing, with his brother, Josiah R. Sing, settled at the site of the village of to-day. At that time the country surrounding was a forest, sparsely settled. He built a saw-mill, grist-mill and carding-mill on the banks of the Mad River, and

laid out the village which is called after him. Locally the place was called Mad River Mills as well as Sing's Mills, but the official adoption of the name now in use soon caused the others to be lost sight of. Mr. C. R. Sing died in Meaford on April 25th, 1904.

SMITHDALE.—Upon the construction of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, in 1878, this place was named Glen Huron Station, after the village of that name, a mile west. Later the post office was established under the name of Smithdale, after a villager, Charles Smith.

STAYNER.—The extension of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to the Georgian Bay brought the original of this town into existence. An attempt had been made by some interested ones to have a town to be known as Warrington, about a mile from the Stayner of to-day, but their efforts were brought to naught by the railway officials locating at what they pleased to term Nottawasaga Station. This name was adopted from a nearby township, which in turn was taken from the Algonquin words, Nahdoway or Nahdowa, "the Iroquois," and Saga, or Saghi, "outlet of river." Nottawasaga Station was used about two years, when about the time of the establishment of the post office it was changed to Stayner, after Sutherland Stayner, son of Mr. T. A. Stayner, deputy postmaster-general, 1848-49. Mr. Sutherland Stayner owned a large amount of land in the vicinity.

STRONGVILLE.—Until August 1st, 1904, this office was known as Sunnidale, but owing to the confusion caused by the similarity of the name and that of Sunnidale Corners, a change was made. The present name was given in honor of the Strong family, old and well known residents of the locality.

STROUD.—When opened this office was named Victoria, after our late lamented and greatly beloved Queen. There being several offices of that name already established, a change was later decided upon, and the late W. C. Little, M.P., suggested the name of his native town in Gloucestershire, England, which was accepted and which has since been in use. Mr. Little was born in 1820 and settled in the Township of Innisfil in 1847. In 1853 he was elected to the township council, in which he served as councillor, deputy-reeve and reeve until 1879. In 1867 he was elected member of the Dominion Parliament for South Simcoe, which he continuously represented until 1881.

ST. PATRICK.—Situated in the little village of Perkinsfield, named after N. A. Perkins, a lumberman, is a Roman Catholic church bearing the name of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick. From this church was the name taken for the post office. St. Patrick is said to have been born in France, 372 A.D., and in early years arrived in Ireland. Returning to France he completed his education and again went to the Emerald Isle to enter upon his life's work of lighting the sacred beacon of Christianity. He died, according to Tillemont, in 455 A.D., and according to Nennius in 464 A.D., and was buried at Dun-Patrick, Dun-da-lath-glas, or "the dun of the broken fetters."

STURGEON BAY.—Captain William Laughton, a member and manager of the North-West Navigation Co., named this office about 1832 after the bay upon which it is situated, in which the large fish known as sturgeon abounded. The bay was the northern terminus of the Coldwater trail, the connecting link between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, and for many years enjoyed a large trade owing to the transfer of furs and supplies to and from the Upper Lakes and later the North-West.

SUNNIDALE CORNERS.—Situated in Sunnidale Township, the origin of the name of this post office is obvious. That of the township is said to be from "sunny dale." The story, as given by Gardiner in "Nothing but Names," is that "a member of the staff of Peregrine Maitland got lost in the woods, and coming to an inhabited shanty in a sunny dale was impressed with the surroundings as well as overjoyed at his deliverance from danger and possible death."

TIOGA.—Prior to the construction of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway from Beeton to Collingwood, in 1878, this place, or rather the sawmill, was known as Poda Mills, said to have been so called after a popular Yankee employed in the mill owned by one Paul Gallagher. About that time a lumber firm, DePuy & Co., moved from Tioga, New York State, and shortly after secured a post office, which Mr. Ten Eyck DePuy, one of the firm, named after their native town and county. The original town, which is near the southern border of the State of New York, figured in the American Revolution to a small degree, being in 1779 the base of operations for General Sullivan's reprisals on the Iroquois. The name "Pody" appears in Dickenson's map of the County of Simcoe published in 1878, where it was evidently mis-spelled. Poda was one of three mills, the others being locally

known as Port Misery, the allusion said to have been to the unsatisfactory quantity of food furnished the workmen, and Catawampus, from the number of felines in the neighborhood.

THOMPSONVILLE.—This office was named after a pioneer family. Besides owning lands they built and operated mills.

THORNTON.—The early name of the locality in which this office is situated was Henry's Corners, or Henryville, after a pioneer family. Upon rising to the dignity of a post office the authorities objected to the local name on the ground that there was already an office of that name, and gave Thornton instead, probably after Sir Edward Thornton, later British Ambassador at Washington. The office was established in 1854.

TOTTENHAM.—

Of all the happy hamlets here below,
Where peace and plenty in abundance flow,
None can compare with famous Tottenham.—*Colgan.*

An Irishman, Alexander Totten, a native of the County of Armagh, settled at this place in the closing twenties of the nineteenth century, long years before the establishment of the post office, which did not come until May 1st, 1858. It was in his honor that the name was given.

TUAM.—Patrick Derham named this office after the place of his birth, a market and episcopal city of Galway, Ireland. The city dates from the fifth century, when an abbey was founded there. In the beginning of the sixth century it was raised to a see, and about 1152 to an archbishopric. In 1839, under the Church Temporalities Act, it was reduced to a bishopric, but is yet the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The see received its charter about 1616, the eleventh year of the reign of James I., King of England. Tuam-in-Galway, as it is known in the Emerald Isle, in Irish is Tuaim-da-ghualann (Tuam-a-woolan), meaning "the tumulus of the two shoulders," from the shape of the old sepulchral mound that gave the name to the place. The post office of the Simcoe village was established on February 3rd, 1863.

UHTHOFF.—Baron Adolphe von Hugel, a former president of the Midland Railway, is credited with having named this office after a place in Germany. He was born in Mayence, Germany, and died in Port Hope, Ontario, in 1901. His connection with the Midland Railway proved very unfortunate, causing him a loss of \$400,000.

UTOPIA.—The union of the two Greek words, “ou,” not, and “topos,” place, and the application of the outcome “Utopia” by Sir Thomas Moore to an imaginary island where everything is perfect, the law, the politics, the institutions, etc., was clever and apt. The adoption of such a term for a post office in the wilds of the County of Simcoe can scarcely be credited to cleverness, but possibly to sarcasm on the part of those who applied it to what was for some years known as Essa Crossing, from the township surrounding. The story told is that a family named Smith left Barrie to go north to seek a home. After travelling a few miles, for this post office is not far from the county town, they came across what they thought to be a good place to live, and believing they had found a land of perfection, one of the party, who, doubtless, was a reader of Sir Thomas Moore’s political novel, suggested the name which was adopted and has since been used.

VAN VLACK.—An early settler, storekeeper, fisherman and mill-owner, John Van Vlack, named this office. He was also the first postmaster.

VASEY.—The first postmaster of this office was one of the early settlers, Mark Vasey, and it is his name which is perpetuated by it. The office is situated in the midst of historic ground, being near, if not upon, the site of the Huron village of St. Ignace, at which the Iroquois massacred the Hurons on March 16th, 1649.

VICTORIA HARBOR.—Until the construction of the Midland Railway, in 1871, the location of this office went by the name of Hogg’s Bay, the name applied to the harbor after an early Methodist minister. The present name was selected as a mark of loyalty to our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria.

VIGO.—A Peninsular War veteran, who served in Spain under Wellesley, named this office after a gulf and town on the west coast of Spain. The office was established about 1866.

VINE.—The late William C. Little, M.P., is responsible for the name of this post office. He took it from a small town of the same name in Gloucestershire, England, in which shire he was born. The office was established in 1865.

WARMINSTER.—The love of his native town in Wiltshire, England, prompted one William G. Deacon to name this office after it. No objections being raised, the postal authorities accepted the suggestion.

WASHAGO.—Wash-a-go-min, meaning “sparkling waters,” was a term applied to Lake Couchiching by the Indians. In the course of time the name in an Anglicized form became associated with the village locally known as Severn Landing, after the river of that name; finally it was adopted for the post office. It is pronounced Washawgo.

WAUBAUSHENE.—The Indians of the early part of the nineteenth century knew this place as Wau-bau-shene, meaning “the rocky shore,” or “the meeting of the rocks.” The first is an allusion to the physical conditions surrounding the village, and the latter to two rocks which occupied prominent positions at the mouth of the North River, on the western bank of which it is situated. In referring to the place many Indians spoke of it as Baushene. The office was first established in 1840, but went out of existence in a few years. In 1851 it was resuscitated upon the erection of a sawmill by William Hall.

WAVERLEY.—After being known for many years as Bannister’s Corners, after a pioneer, John Bannister, this place assumed the dignity of a post office. The old name was then discarded, the postal authorities substituting Waverley, taken from Sir Walter Scott’s first historical novel, published in 1814. The office was established on October 1st, 1858.

WEST ESSA.—The origin of this name is obvious, the post office being situated in the western part of the Township of Essa. For the origin of Essa see Baxter P. O.

WYEBRIDGE.—In 1859 this place, which is on the River Wye, was named Macville by one Angus Grant from Glengarry, in honor of his father-in-law, Michael Macdonell, a retired Hudson’s Bay officer, who owned a large tract of land in the vicinity. In 1859 it was changed to the present name from the fact of a bridge being built across the river at the village.

WYEVALE.—This post office takes its name from the Wye River, which flows through the village. The river was named after the River Wye, in the west of England, which empties into the Severn River at Chepstow. The village came into existence upon the construction of the North Simcoe Railway to Penetanguishene, about 1871.

ADDRESS TO COL. E. CRUIKSHANK.

The following address, beautifully illuminated, was read and presented to Col. Cruikshank at the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in Collingwood, July 20th, 1906, pursuant to a resolution passed at the annual meeting held at Niagara the preceding year.

The appearance of the address was unfortunately omitted from the Annual Report, but it is hoped that its publication here will fully compensate for the inadvertence.

TO LIEUT.-COL. ERNEST CRUIKSHANK,

Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dear Sir,—The Ontario Historical Society takes advantage of its meeting on the Niagara frontier to place on record its high appreciation of the invaluable services you have rendered as the historian of the Niagara Peninsula. This portion of the Province of Ontario is of particular interest to the student of our early history, and in your person has been found one who, with the love of a patriot, the skill of an investigator, and the knowledge of a soldier, has made research into its early annals the subject of devotion and untiring efforts, with the enrichment of our historical literature as a happy result. In this connection your “Documentary History of Niagara” stands as a monument of patient research and discriminating judgment, furnishing material of incalculable value to the present and future reader of the military annals of our past. Your many other publications, forming a long list of original titles, are an evidence of your industry in the field of labor you have made peculiarly your own.

It is gratifying to us that some of this work has been accomplished in connection with the O. H. S., whose objects have had in you an able and constant friend from its inception until now.

For these reasons, and in order to testify to the high position you occupy among the students of the history of this Province, the O. H. S. places this special minute of acknowledgment on the record of its Proceedings.

DAVID BOYLE,
Secretary.

GEORGE R. PATTULLO,
President.

Toronto, July 20th, 1906.



THE GREAT SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (ACTUAL SIZE) ATTACHED TO "THE FIRST COMMISSION OF THE PEACE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MECKLENBURG."

Ontario Historical Society.

PAPERS AND RECORDS.

VOL. VIII.



TORONTO :
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1907

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. The Insurrection in the Short Hills in 1838. LT.-COL. E. CRUIKSHANK -	5
II. The Hamiltons of Queenston, Kingston and Hamilton. H. F. GARDINER	24
III. The Petuns. LT.-COL. G. W. BRUCE - - - - -	34
IV. The Nottawasaga River Route. G. K. MILLS, B.A. - - - - -	40
V. THE First Commission of the Peace for the District of Mecklenburg. R. V. ROGERS, LL.D.- - - - -	49
VI. Some Events in the History of Kingston. W. S. ELLIS, B.A. - - -	78
VII. Early History of the Anglican Church in Kingston. REV. ARCHDEACON McMORINE, D.D. - - - - -	90
VIII. Some Epochs in the Story of Old Kingston. MISS AGNES MAULE MACHAR ("Fidelis") - - - - -	102
IX. The Navies on Lake Ontario in the War of 1812. Notes from the Papers of a Naval Officer then serving on His Majesty's Ships. BARLOW CUMBERLAND, M.A. - - - - -	124
X. Cataraqui. CHARLES MacKENZIE - - - - -	142
XI. Captain William Gilkison. Notes from a Paper prepared by Miss AUGUSTA ISABELLA GRANT GILKISON - - - - -	147
XII. Early Churches in the Niagara Peninsula, Stamford and Chippewa, with Marriage Records of Thomas and James Cummings, J.P., and Extracts from the Cummings Papers. MISS JANET CARNOCHAN -	149

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
The Great Seal of the Province of Quebec attached to "The First Commission of the Peace for the District of Mecklenburg" - - - -	<i>Frontispiece</i>
La Salle - - - - -	81
Within Fort Henry - - - - -	81
An Ancient Plan Indeed - - - - -	82
A Plan 140 Years Old - - - - -	85
Kingston in 1796 - - - - -	87
The Original St. George's Church, Kingston - - - - -	90
Archdeacon Stuart's Tomb - - - - -	101
Governor Simcoe's Council House, Queen Street, Kingston, 1792 - - -	118
Shoal Tower, Kingston - - - - -	120
Kingston in 1819 - - - - -	124
A Scene on Lake Ontario. United States Sloop of War <i>Gen. Pike</i> , Commodore Chauncey, and the British Sloop of War <i>Wolfe</i> , Sir James Yeo, preparing for action, September 28th, 1813 - - - - -	130
Kingston from Fort Henry - - - - -	140

I.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE SHORT HILLS IN 1838.

BY LIEUT.-COL. E. CRUIKSHANK.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 8th, 1905.)

The unsuccessful attempt to organize an insurrection at the Short Hills, in the Township of Pelham, in June 1838 is an interesting episode which has received but scant consideration from most historians of that troubled time. Read's account is grotesquely inaccurate while Dent and Lindsay barely refer to it. Kingsford gives it a couple of pages, which it seems scarcely necessary to remark are disfigured by several grievous misprints and errors. Two of the leaders, Benjamin Wait and Linus Wilson Miller, wrote accounts of their captivity, but have little to say about the rising itself, and their statements, for obvious reasons, cannot as a rule be accepted without corroboration.

Navy Island had been evacuated by Mackenzie and his followers on the 16th of January, and although public meetings were subsequently assembled at intervals in most of the American towns and cities near the Canadian frontier to express sympathy and raise money for the refugees, and small bodies of men were reported to be drilling for their service at various places, no further attempt to make an invasion took place for several months. Meanwhile a considerable force of Incorporated Militia was organized for the defence of the Province of Upper Canada by voluntary enlistment, and the First Frontier Light Infantry, composed of ten companies, enrolled in the Niagara District and commanded by Lieut.-Colonel John Clark, was stationed along the Niagara River, in conjunction with some small detachments of regular troops, which had arrived from Montreal. Colonel Hughes, of the 24th Regiment, assumed the command of the frontier, which he retained until May, when he was relieved by Colonel H. D. Townsend, of the 32nd.

On April 4th sentence of death was pronounced at Hamilton upon nine prisoners who had been concerned in Dr. Duncombe's rising near Brantford, three of whom were recommended for mercy and respited. The date of execution of the sentence upon Horatio Hill, Stephen Smith, Charles Walworth, Ephraim Cook, John Tufford and Nathan Town was fixed for the 20th of April. On the 13th of that month

Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews were hung at Toronto. The execution of these unfortunate men naturally excited bitter resentment, not unmingled with apprehensions for the lives of other prisoners, among their friends and sympathizers, both in Canada and the United States. On the following day the Executive Committee of the Canadian Refugee Republican Association met at Lockport, N.Y., where they had established their headquarters, to consider the situation and make arrangements for the forcible liberation of the prisoners at Hamilton. A body of volunteers was easily enrolled for an attack upon the gaol on the night of April 19th, which Dr. J. T. Wilson and Linus Wilson Miller, a hare-brained young law student from Rochester, offered to lead. Upon arriving in Hamilton on the 18th they learned that the prisoners had been reprieved, and found the place thronged with militia, who had been called out to guard the gaol. Reports of preparations for an invasion and of the gathering of bodies of "patriots," as the American newspapers styled the refugees and their sympathizers in Buffalo, Lewiston, Lockport and Rochester, continued to keep the troops on the frontier on the alert. In the beginning of May one small party from Buffalo landed on Point Abino, but hastily re-embarked after remaining there a few hours. On the 12th of that month Charles Durand was formally sentenced at Toronto to be hanged on the 24th and the remainder of the political prisoners awaiting trial were ordered to be discharged upon furnishing sureties for their good behavior for three years. Durand was reprieved, and three months later his sentence was commuted to banishment, upon which he went to join the refugees in Buffalo. On May 30th the steamboat *Sir Robert Peel* was captured and burnt by a party of "patriots" near the mouth of French Creek, in the St. Lawrence, in consequence of which Governor Marcy, of New York, was induced to offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of William Johnson, late of French Creek, and \$250 each for the arrest of Daniel McLeod, Samuel C. Frey and Robert Smith, refugees from Upper Canada. Sir George Arthur, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, also issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the capture of the offenders, but strictly forbidding any acts of retaliation upon the persons or property of citizens of the United States, of which indiscreet threats had been publicly made. The statutory annual muster of the militia of Upper Canada took place, as usual, on the 4th of June. Colonel James Kerby's report to Colonel Townsend of his inspection of the 2nd Lincoln Regiment has been preserved and has more than ordinary interest from subsequent events.

“DRUMMONDVILLE, 5th June, 1838.

“SIR,—I beg leave to report for the information of His Excellency the Major-General Commanding, that I went to review the Second Lincoln Regiment of Militia at Allanburgh yesterday, the usual place of rendezvous, a regiment I have had the honor of commanding for many years.

“I regret to remark that a rumor of disaffection had prevailed amongst some of the companies residing at Short Hills and on that account I felt anxious to see the regiment and ascertain, if possible, if such a feeling was manifest on their part. I have, however, to assure you that I discovered nothing of the kind. Lieut.-Colonel Rorback, in command, received me at 1 o'clock in a manner most gratifying to my feelings. Every attention was paid me during the time I read the Governor's proclamation relative to the recent acts of outrage, and entreated their forbearance against any act of retaliation being committed by any. I continued in offering a few further remarks and proposed to close the duties of the day by giving three cheers for the Queen and Governor, which was with enthusiasm responded to.

“I have it upon paper that the strength of the regiment was nearly one thousand men—very few guns—and the two companies alluded to were far the strongest. A troop of dragoons, consisting of upwards of fifty, added much to our appearance.

“The utmost good order prevailed during my presence and at 5 o'clock I left the grounds and every person had gone home.”*

Colonel Samuel Street's regiment, the 3rd Lincoln, was inspected at Chippawa, where it turned out in nearly equal strength.

The refugees on the American side, however, were still active and undismayed by the preparations for repelling them. They openly boasted that they could assemble five hundred well-armed men at any point on the frontier in a few hours, and that they had secreted more than twelve hundred stands of arms and six pieces of cannon. At this time the entire force of United States troops available to maintain the neutrality laws on this frontier did not exceed ninety men.

On the night of the 17th of June a body of more than two hundred armed men marched through Lewiston on their way to Clark's Point, on the river, two or three miles below where a small schooner and two scows were moored in readiness to convey them across the river for the attack of Queenston, which was garrisoned by a single company of the First Frontier Light Infantry, under Captain Lewis

* “Canadian Archives,” C. 609-2, pp. 41, 42.

Palmer. In anticipation of success, the "patriots" had provided themselves with printed proclamations announcing the capture of the two forts at Niagara. When the order to embark was given to this disorderly rabble only twenty-three persons obeyed, and an alarm being spread soon after that the United States troops were marching against them, the whole party dispersed before daybreak. Next day fifty regular infantry and the crew of a revenue cutter arrived from Buffalo and took up their quarters near the landing. Shortly after this a depot of a hundred stand of arms was seized by these troops at Dickenson's tavern, on the Lockport road, and their determination to maintain the neutrality of the country was firmly declared. On the Canadian side William Woodruff, an influential and respected citizen of St. David's, was arrested on suspicion of complicity in this affair, but soon released.

Disconcerting as these events must have been to the refugees, the most sanguine and resolute among them did not abandon their design of entering Canada, and on the 10th of June they reassembled at Schlosser and crossed to Grand Island, where they were supplied with arms and ammunition. That night twenty-six of them, among whom were Alexander McLeod and John James McNulty, who had been concerned in the insurrection at Montgomery's tavern; Jacob Beemer, who had been indicted for participation in Duncombe's rising, and Samuel Chandler, of Pelham, and Benjamin Wait, of Willoughby, who had joined Mackenzie on Navy Island, landed a few miles above Chippawa and encamped for a day or two in a large and dense tamarac swamp, in the Township of Willoughby, where they endeavored to remain concealed until they could make their way further inland. Chandler, who was born in Connecticut, but had been domiciled in Canada for many years as a wagon-maker, and had acquired sufficient influence to be appointed a justice of the peace, seems to have planned the expedition. He possessed a wide acquaintance, and not a little influence among the inhabitants of the Township of Pelham, many of whom, he believed, were ready to co-operate with them, and in evidence of this he displayed a list of not less than five hundred and twenty-six persons whose names had already been enrolled. Wait was quite as hopeful and enthusiastic, and between them they had succeeded in inducing James Morrow, a tanner from Pennsylvania, to join the party. He was a Roman Catholic, of Irish parentage, who possessed some means and had received some military training. It is stated that he was assured that three thousand men were ready to assist in an insurrection. After securing a supply of bread from a baker in Chippawa, who appears to have been a sympathizer, they divided into

several parties and commenced their march for the Short Hills, about fifteen miles distant, which they had selected as their base of operations. They reassembled on June 12th at the barn of Lewis Wilson, who was then a refugee in Buffalo, but soon removed to a commanding position in the woods on the farm of Aaron Winchester, another sympathizer, about three miles from the hamlet of St. John's, and seven miles from St. Catharines, whence they possessed a wide view of the surrounding country in all directions, and a perfect labyrinth of ravines, thickets, and winding roads would favor their operations and render it difficult to take them by surprise. On the same day they notified Major-General Daniel McLeod, the recently-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot army, who was at Lockport, by special messenger, that they were encamped among the Short Hills, awaiting orders from the "Provisional Government." It was decided that their movement was premature, and might imperil the success of the general insurrection, which was being planned to take place upon "Independence Day," and Linus Wilson Miller, who had been appointed an aide-de-camp to McLeod, with the rank of Colonel, was detailed to proceed to their camp and instruct them to return to the United States. He succeeded in joining them undiscovered, with two companions, when their number was increased to thirty, but although some of the neighboring inhabitants visited them daily and even supplied them with provisions, they resolutely refused to assist them until they were joined by a reinforcement of five hundred men from the American side, of which they had spoken. They had elected Morrow as their commander, with the rank of Colonel, while Wait had been made Major, Beemer and McLeod, Captains, and Chandler, Commissary.

By this time a report that a number of suspicious persons had been seen in the vicinity of Chippawa had reached the ears of James Cummings, a vigilant magistrate at that place, who sent out some men to investigate. Their deserted encampment in the swamp was discovered and the number of its occupants was closely estimated from traces they had left behind. Information was also obtained that their destination was some part of the Township of Pelham, where Mackenzie himself had found shelter and assistance during his flight to Buffalo, and he was still supposed to have numerous wellwishers and adherents.

On the 8th of June a small troop of Provincial cavalry from Toronto, known as the Queen's Lancers and commanded by Lieut. Magrath, had arrived at Queenston for the special duty of patrolling the river more effectively, and now a sergeant's party was detailed to

proceed to Pelham to gain intelligence of the appearance of any suspicious persons.

Meanwhile, Morrow's followers had absolutely refused to obey the militia order from McLeod to return, which Miller read to them, before they had succeeded in "striking a blow," and he had attempted to return to Lockport with this answer, but found the river bank so closely watched that he went back to their camp in the hope of persuading them at least to remain quiet until the fourth of July, when they could join in the general movement arranged for that date. They still remained undisturbed in their encampment and had enlisted a number of new recruits, mostly very young men or persons of no position. Jacob Beemer, for whom Miller had conceived a great dislike, seemed to have gained the ascendant in their councils and directed their operations. On the 20th they were joined by five or six persons from the United States, who confidently assured them that they would soon be followed by Major-General McLeod and three hundred men from Lockport. Encouraged by this information and finding that they numbered forty-nine men, they determined to attack the little party of Lancers which had lately taken up its quarters at Osterhout's tavern in St. John's. This consisted of a corporal and twelve men, commanded by Sergeant Robert Bailey, who, notwithstanding their designation as lancers, were only armed with swords and pistols.

In order to surround the village and prevent the escape of any of this outpost, it was determined to advance in three divisions. At nine o'clock the first of these, headed by Beemer, marched off and on their way broke into the house of Overholt, a very old man, who was obnoxious to some of them, not only because politically he was a Tory, but also because he had served in the Hessian contingent of Burgoyne's army and afterwards in Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution. This man was robbed by them of \$1,000 and his son of \$300 in gold and silver coin. The second band, led by Morrow himself, left camp two hours later, uniting with Beemer's party on the road, but did not arrive at St. John's until about two o'clock in the morning, by which time the third division also came up. A sentry who was posted outside the tavern challenged upon their approach, when he was fired at. He discharged his pistol and ran into the house, alarming Sergeant Bailey, who was in bed. The doors and windows were barricaded and the house was soon surrounded by the insurgents, shouting and discharging their firearms, with which they seem to have been well provided. The Lancers replied with their pistols from the windows of the upper story. About fifty shots are said to have penetrated

the roof and walls, but only one of the defenders was wounded, while they succeeded in shooting two of their assailants and kept them at bay for half an hour when they began to bring bundles of straw, with the avowed intention of burning the building, at the same time raising fierce cries of "No quarter." To avoid this horrible fate, Bailey agreed to surrender. When day broke the prisoners were marched away some distance into the woods and their captors discussed the question what should be done with them in their presence. Beemer and Chandler warmly urged that they should be hung and seven were actually selected for execution. Morrow and Miller, on the other hand, protested against this cruel decision and advised that they should be released after taking an oath not to bear arms again during the contest. Their opinion finally prevailed and the prisoners were formally paroled and released. The number of the insurgents seen by them was roughly estimated to exceed one hundred, and the most exaggerated accounts spread rapidly and created a great sensation on both sides of the frontier.

A correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, writing from Chippawa that day, June 21st, said:

"I arrived here to-day and found this place in a great excitement, owing to a battle which took place last night at Short Hills, about twelve miles hence, between a mounted troop of 100 British lancers and about 2,000 patriots.

"It resulted in the loss of four lancers and the capture of nearly all the rest. The patriots are fast gaining ground, and will not recede until they succeed or are exterminated. This place is garrisoned with five hundred regulars, the 24th Regiment, and the lancers, besides volunteers. Every person is thoroughly searched before he can leave the place.

"The steamboat which lands the passengers from Buffalo is searched. They very much fear an eruption in this place, and for this reason every hotel is under guard and every passenger searched by armed men."

The editor of the *Lewiston Telegraph*, a pronounced and ardent partisan of the revolutionary movements, furnished his readers on the same day with this account:

"An engagement took place last night at the Short Hills, Niagara District, U.C., between the patriots and a company of the Queen's Lancers. The Short Hills are thirteen miles from Niagara Falls and comprise a district of uneven surface, covered with thick woods and swamps, and admirably adapted to that species of warfare that the

patriots appear to have adopted. It is inhabited by men of a determined character and liberal principles and we have long expected an outbreak in that quarter.

"A company of the Queen's Lancers were sent into that quarter a week ago to put down any demonstration of patriotism. This morning at ten o'clock an express arrived at Niagara, who stated that the WHOLE COMPANY had been surprised and after the loss of a few killed, all who survived were taken prisoners.

"The report was at first doubted and a gentleman of the highest respectability went over to Queenston to ascertain the truth. Captain Palmer, the Commandant at that place, admitted that there had been a skirmish between ten of the lancers and two hundred patriots, in which the former lost their horses and equipments and were all taken prisoners, but were afterwards released.

"The leader of the patriots is said to be Samuel Chandler.

"We believe the whole company of lancers have been taken prisoners and are still retained as such. Philip Bender was the only man who escaped, and he was wounded in the leg. McLeod is supposed to be one of the patriot leaders and Samuel C. Frey is also supposed to be among them. For the last ten days the Canadian refugees have been returning by night in small parties, and we have understood their rendezvous to be in the Short Hills.

"This morning 110 regulars and some volunteers were ordered from Chippawa and Drummondville into that district, but as the patriots have now commenced the war, the woods are alive with them and the regulars will probably be all cut to pieces within twenty-four hours."

The *Daily Buffalonian*, another enthusiastic supporter of the "patriot" movement, announced a few days later that:

"The war in Canada will soon commence in earnest. There is little doubt that the whole London District is in arms. We predicted this when Lount and Matthews fell. That event produced a change in the feelings of the people of Canada, at which the Loyalists trembled. Thousands who before had been moderate or constitutional reformers then became radicals of the deepest dye.

"The silent preparations for the movement have been going on for three months. Arms have been collected and buried at different points, both in Canada and the United States. Several thousands of Canadians on either side of the line have signed the oath of freedom."

These extravagant expectations were, however, doomed to speedy and complete disappointment. The prompt advance of another detach-

ment of the lancers, acting in conjunction with several companies of the Second Lincoln Militia and a troop of local dragoons, upon the 21st of June, caused the insurgents to abandon their camp and disperse in great haste. Several prisoners were taken, among them Samuel Chandler, who was captured single-handed by Cornet Heath of the lancers, while on his way to purchase provisions. He was formidably armed and on his person was found one of the proclamations of June 7th, announcing the capture of Forts George and Missassauga. Lieut.-Colonel Rorback's letter describing the movements of his regiment has never been published.

“STAMFORD, 23rd June, 1838.

“SIR,—On hearing the report of the attack on the men stationed at St. John's, I felt it my duty to wait on you to receive instructions relative to the muster of the men of the 2nd Lincoln Militia for duty should you deem it necessary, and to endeavor to obtain an order for arms. As you directed me to give such directions as might be requisite, I ordered out four companies of the regiment, stationed since on the line between Queenston and Chippawa, and at the different cross roads, and went myself to St. John's, taking Captain McMicking, Captain and Adjutant Gordon, and 44 dragoons, where we remained the night of the 21st, having piquets out in different directions and also a patrol of six dragoons the whole night. Yesterday we proceeded to Rice's, at the Short Hills, near which I met Captain Hepburne with his company, who came to meet me there, as also Captain Bradshaw and his company and some volunteers. We then proceeded on the Canboro road, about four miles, with sixty mounted men and the infantry, about sixty. We took a cross road, about two miles, to where it was said was the encampment of the rebels. I then extended the two companies and went through the bush, directing the cavalry to keep a good lookout at the different cross roads and meet us at Rice's. We made no discovery on going through there, but on coming out got information of another place. We then proceeded to the cross roads and divided. I went to where I had information of some of the arms, etc., taken from our men at St. John's, placing the other party under charge of Captain Gordon, to proceed to the other encampment ground, where they made such discoveries as I presume he reported to you. We then went through the Short Hills generally and returned again to St. John's at 5 o'clock, where we found all quiet.

“The company under command of Captain Amos Bradshaw proceeded from Rice's to Misener's Bridge, on the Chippawa River, for

the purpose of cutting off the communication between the rebels and the Short Hills. The company under the command of Lieut. John Thompson were ordered to remain at Rice's until the morning.

"It gives me much satisfaction to state to you that the whole of the officers and men behaved in the most orderly manner and seemed determined to do their duty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, etc., etc.,

A. RORBACK,

Lt.-Col. 2d Lincoln."*

COLONEL TOWNSEND,

Commanding the Niagara Frontier, etc., etc.

The systematic way in which all roads leading to the frontier were guarded and the woods scoured in the vicinity of their late encampment, convinced the insurgents that there was little prospect of escaping across the Niagara and most of them fled westward, with the intention of reassembling at Sloat's tavern, fourteen miles from Hamilton, on the road to Grand River, with the purpose of entering the London District, in the hope of inciting a rising there. This news reached Hamilton on the morning of Sunday, the 24th, when Colonel Allan MacNab instantly ordered out four militia regiments from the Gore District, the 3d Gore, the Beverley regiment, the Queen's Own and the Queen's Rangers, to intercept them. Finding their retreat in that direction cut off, many of them turned back and were captured in detail. Sir George Arthur at once issued a proclamation forbidding all persons from leaving or entering the Province, unless provided with passports, and offered a reward of £250 for the apprehension of Morrow, who was soon after given up to the militia by a Scotch farmer, who found him hiding in the woods. Miller, Wait, Beemer, McLeod and McNulty, were all taken. Six of the insurgents were captured by the Gainsborough militia and some were even found lurking on Gull Island, in Mohawk Bay, near the mouth of Grand River, in the vain hope of getting across Lake Erie. In all, thirty-one persons, including two women, were arrested. Dr. J. T. Wilson was the only person of consequence who escaped. In Wait's possession was found a flag with two stars and the word "Liberty" embroidered upon it. Morrow had some maps and plans, and letters were taken, revealing the existence of a widespread plot.

The *Daily Buffalonian*, of July 2nd, relates that:

"The most extensive conspiracy has been going forward for the last three months, from one end of Canada to the other, from the Thousand Islands, the Pirate Johnson's fastnesses, to Malden. Lines of secret posts have been run and until the skirmish at the Short Hills all was secret. Papers were taken there which let the matter out. The general movement was to have been on the Fourth."

The exasperation of the refugees and their sympathizers in the United States at the mass of the Canadian population, because they refused to be drawn into a revolutionary movement, knew no bounds. The editor of the Lewiston *Telegraph*, in relating the arrest of Morrow, vented his disappointment in these terms:

"Brave and chivalrous himself, he believed the Canadians would rally to the standard the moment it was raised, but he was doomed, and we hope it will be a lesson to Americans not to embark in any similar enterprise for the assistance of that cowardly people. They have shown themselves an inert, stupid mass, without a spark of the fire of seventy-six. A people whom neither the murder of their leaders, the imprisonment of their friends, the loss of their property or the tyrannical acts of a foreign despotism can arouse to resistance, deserve to be slaves, and sympathy and assistance for such a people is utterly thrown away. There are some to whom these remarks do not apply, some who would gladly peril everything for the redemption of their country, but the great mass of the people, who alone can effect a revolution, are stupid and indifferent."

Morrow seems to have maintained a thoroughly defiant attitude for some time after being taken. It is related that on being conducted through Queenston on his way to Niagara gaol, he was offered a glass of wine, which he accepted, and proposed the toast "May Canada never become quiet until the American eagle floats on the Heights of Queenston."

Three of the prisoners, Doan, Hart and Simpson, were admitted as Queen's evidence, and Morrow, Wait, and Chandler were tried at Niagara before Justice Jones, on July 21st. They were convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 30th. Wait and Chandler were recommended for mercy by the jury, the latter particularly, because of "his previous good character and his good feeling and humanity towards his neighbors," and from consideration for his large family. Morrow was duly executed on the day named, but the other two were respited and their sentence was ultimately commuted to one of trans-

portation for life. George Cooley, of New York, was tried and convicted on the day of Morrow's execution, and upon the 1st, 2d and 3d of August Linus Wilson Miller, of New York; William Reynolds, of Pennsylvania; Norman Mallory, of Chicago, and James Gemmill, John Grant, Murdoch McFadden, John James McNulty, Alexander McLeod, David Taylor James Waggoner, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon, George Buck, Jacob Beemer, Erastus Warren and John W. Brown, British subjects by birth or naturalization, were put upon trial. Reynolds, Mallory and Warren pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. Miller's attorney set up a plea of insanity on behalf of his client, but all were convicted and sentenced to death on the 25th of August. The jury strongly recommended Miller and others for mercy on account of their youth. Miller was only twenty years of age, Reynolds and Buck were eighteen, McFadden but seventeen. Several prisoners were then acquitted. Petitions for clemency for the condemned men were signed by Alexander Hamilton, Sheriff of the Niagara District, and other influential residents of the vicinity, as well as by many inhabitants of the State of New York. The wives of Wait and Chandler made a personal and effective appeal to Lord Durham, who instantly instructed Sir George Arthur to respite all the prisoners under sentence and send him a full report of their cases, at the same time calling his attention to a despatch from Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, dated the 21st of April, 1838, announcing "the earnest desire of the Government that the utmost lenity compatible with public safety should be exercised towards the insurgents." In reply, Arthur recommended that the worst offender among the British subjects should be executed and the remainder transported or confined in the penitentiary for a term of years. The Governor-General declined to concur, and reiterated his request for a report, with full information. Accordingly, on the 27th and 28th of August, Arthur convened the Executive Council, of whom Robert Baldwin Sullivan, William Allan, Augustus Baldwin and William Henry Draper attended. They reaffirmed their previous opinion that "prompt and exemplary punishment of the criminals implicated in the late excursion is necessary for the public safety," and recommended that Jacob Beemer should be executed, that Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait and Alexander McLeod should be transported for life, and that Erastus Warren should be committed to the penitentiary for fourteen years, and John W. Brown for three years. The Council declined to recommend any of these prisoners for unconditional pardon, and stated "their opinion that the punishment of all these criminals is essentially necessary for the preservation

of the colony and for the purpose of deterring those inclined to enmity with the Province from further reiteration of hostile attempts against it." In respect to Beemer, however, the Governor-General overruled the recommendation of the Executive Council and commuted his sentence to transportation for life.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.

Hon. W. H. Draper to James Cummings, at Chippawa.

HAMILTON, 4th March, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have heard that you are conducting an inquiry into the conduct and proceedings of some of the people of Pelham, who are suspected of being no better than they ought to be. The enclosed papers may be useful to you. They were taken among those of McKenzie after our skirmish at Montgomery's on the 7th Dec. last.

Be careful of them and return them at some convenient opportunity.

(From original letter in my possession.)

Proclamation by His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, etc., etc.

Whereas, on the morning of the 21st of the present month of June a large body of armed men assembled in the Township of Pelham in the Niagara District and attacked and plundered a house in that neighborhood of a large sum of money and other property and fired upon and overpowered a small detachment of the embodied militia there stationed.

And whereas, information has been received by me that certain evil-disposed persons connected with the brigands who have of late molested and disturbed the peace of the American and British frontiers have crossed the Niagara River and lurk and secrete themselves in parts of the District of Niagara with the knowledge and connivance of some of the disaffected resident inhabitants.

And whereas, it is necessary for the peace and security of the District of Niagara that the ingress and egress of idle and evil-minded

persons should be restrained and prevented and that the perpetrators of the above outrage should be brought to condign punishment.

I do therefore strictly order and command all officers, magistrates, and others whom it may concern, that no person should be permitted to land upon or leave the shore on the British side of the Niagara River coming from or going to the United States territory, unless he can give a full and reasonable account of himself and show that he is coming or going in the prosecution of his lawful affairs and business, which person shall be furnished with a passport to secure him from further hindrance or molestation.

And I do hereby earnestly call upon all magistrates, officers, and other loyal subjects of the Queen for their best and united exertions in restoring the peace and tranquillity of the Province, in the prevention of crime and disorder and in the apprehension of the guilty, and I assure them of every support and assistance which may be required for these purposes to the utmost extent of the civil and military power which Her Majesty has been pleased to place in my hands.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Toronto this 22nd day of June in the year of our Lord 1838, of Her Majesty's reign the second.

By command of His Excellency,

GEO. ARTHUR.

C. A. HAGERMAN, *Atty.-Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secy.*

(From the *Buffalo Daily Star*, June 27th, 1838.)

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, therein.

Whereas, the body of armed rebels under the command of one JAMES MORREAU who, on the morning of the 21st of this present month, attacked a small advanced post of the Queen's Lancers by whom they were most gallantly resisted, have already fled from the Militia Forces sent in pursuit of them and are seeking to escape the consequences of

disturbing the peace and tranquillity of this Province and of their infatuated and futile attempt to subvert our institutions.

And whereas, these parties have held out expectations of aid and reinforcements from the inhabitants of the United States, not reflecting that there are thousands of British-born subjects who, though emigrants to that country, preserve their attachment to their native land and to their sovereign and who are ready, should occasion require them, to rush forward to support the Government and put down any insurrection here.

And whereas, some of these insurgents have already been taken and from the arrangements now made and from the spirit and zeal displayed in their pursuit by the loyal inhabitants of the country, their escape is rendered almost impossible.

And whereas, there is reason to fear that some persons through ignorance and others from disaffection may harbor, conceal, or assist these fugitives in their endeavors to escape from justice,

Now, I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said JAMES MORREAU and cause him to be brought to justice, and a free pardon will be given to any of his followers, not being ringleaders or having committed any murder, who shall arrest and deliver up the said James Morreau.

And I do caution all persons not to harbor, conceal, or in any manner to assist these rebels and fugitives, since by so doing they will commit a high crime involving consequences of the most severe and penal character.

And I do further express my warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects whose exertions against these criminals have rendered their efforts vain and have compelled them to flight and dispersion, hereby assuring them that I am using every power at my command for their safeguard and protection and for the bringing to immediate justice the invaders of their country.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Drummondville this twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight and of Her Majesty's reign, the second.

GEORGE ARTHUR.

By His Excellency's command,

W. H. DRAPER, *Solicitor-General*.

Printed by T. Sewell, *Reporter* office, Niagara.

(From handbill in possession of the Niagara Historical Society.)

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 20th June, 1838.

SIR,—In consequence of the various and often contradictory reports of assemblages and meetings of disaffected and evil-disposed persons within the Province, acting in supposed concert with refugees and vagabond foreigners beyond its limits, it has occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor that the sheriffs in their several districts may have it in their power by the exercise of due activity and discretion to obtain extensive and correct information on this subject which might be of great use to the Government.

I am therefore commanded by His Excellency to request that you will, by means of your deputies and by communication with such loyal subjects within your district as you may see fit to consult with, endeavor to gain correct intelligence of any seditious and traitorous projects or designs which may be agitated or discussed by ill-disposed individuals and that from time to time, as occasion may warrant you, report thereupon to me for His Excellency's information.

I beg to add that the Lt.-Governor anticipates very great advantage from your exertions at the present moment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MACAULEY.

To the Sheriff of the Niagara District.

Circular letter from Alexander Hamilton, Sheriff of the Niagara District, to certain Magistrates of that District.

QUEENSTON, 27th June, 1838.

SIR,—In furtherance of the within communication from the Government House, I take the liberty of calling upon you to assist me in carrying into effect the views of the Lt.-Governor therein expressed and have to request that you will take every means in your power to discover any such traitorous correspondences or meetings in your vicinity and take such measures in conjunction with any other magistrate or magistrates as you may deem meet or as circumstances may warrant, immediately reporting to me what may have been done.

I would also observe that your assistance is particularly requested

in discovering and apprehending any persons who may have been engaged in the late insurrection at St. John's either directly or indirectly by furnishing the insurgents with provisions, arms, etc., or aiding or abetting them in any way; at the same time I would recommend that great caution may be used in the apprehension of any person without *direct* or at least very strong presumptive proof of their guilt being adduced.

I note below the names of other magistrates to whom I have also written that all may act in concert as also with the commanding officer of the station in your respective neighborhoods to whom the production of this will be a sufficient authority for furnishing such military assistance as may be required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Sheriff.

P.S.—Please acknowledge receipt of this by return mail communicating with me by the same channel once or twice a week while the present excitement prevails.

George Rykert, Esq., St. Catharines.
Henry Nelles, Esq., Grimsby.
David Thompson, Esq., York.
A. S. St. John, Esq., Dunnville.
B. Tench, Esq., Port Colborne.
J. Johnston, Esq., Humberstone.
William Smith, Esq., Fort Erie.
James Cummings, Esq., Chippawa.
John Davis, Esq., St. John's.
Duncan McFarland, Esq., Port Robinson.

The *Toronto Patriot* of July 2nd, 1838, contains a list of twenty-four persons taken at or near the Short Hills and sent to that city.

From Connecticut.

Samuel Chandler, aged 48, wagonmaker.

From Pennsylvania.

James Morreau, aged 38, tanner.

William Reynolds, aged 18, saddler.

From New York.

Garret Van Camp, aged 28, laborer.
Linus W. Miller, aged 20, student-at-law.
George Cooley, aged 29, farmer.
Norman Mallory, aged 23, laborer.
Loren Hedger, aged 27, blacksmith.
Solomon Kemp, aged 37, shoemaker.

From Scotland.

George Buck, aged 18, farmer.
James Gemmill, aged 22, laborer.
Murdoch McFadden, aged 19, farmer.

Canadians.

Freeman Brady, aged 21, farmer.
Robert Kelly, aged 30, blacksmith.
Ebenezer Rice, aged 48, innkeeper.
David Taylor, aged 24, farmer.
Abraham Clarke, aged 33, blacksmith.
John J. McNulty, aged 30, carpenter.
John Grant, aged 34, wheelwright.
Street Chase, aged 33, wagonmaker.
James Waggoner, aged 38, farmer.
Edward Seymour, aged 26, laborer.
Alexander McLeod.
Benjamin Wait.

Hon. W. H. Draper to James Cummings at Chippawa.

TORONTO, 14th July, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—As the court for the trial of the Short Hills prisoners opens on Wednesday I am anxious to save time by having the witnesses ready on the first day. Will you do me the favor to request the officer in command to direct the attendance of Cornet Heath, Sergeant Bailey and such of the Lancers as have been used as witnesses in the affair already? Also two of the magistrates taking the examination should be in attendance. Such other witnesses as may be within your reach should be notified. And if Hart and Warren are in a condition to admit of their being removed they should be sent down in

custody to Niagara gaol. You can send a mittimus founded on their own examinations.

I shall endeavor to have the indictment ready on the first day to go before the grand jury.

(From original letter in my possession.)

Hon. W. H. Draper to James Cummings at Chippawa.

TORONTO, 27th July, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—May I beg you will see that the rifle, etc., taken from Benjamin Wait are brought down on Wednesday. I shall also require the presence of Richard Savage and generally of all the witnesses in the different cases. Any steps you can take to ensure their punctual attendance will greatly facilitate the proceedings.

Morrow's execution will take place on Monday and I have no doubt the example will be beneficial. I sincerely hope it may prevent a recurrence of these mad attempts and give peace to the country. Most sincerely do I trust that we shall not have any more prisoners to take for new offences but that the punishment of those now in custody will be the last that will be necessary.

(From original letter in my possession.)

Brooke Young to James Cummings.

CULDAFF COTTAGE, GUELPH,
12th Nov., 1838.

(*Extract.*)

You have been misinformed in the statement that "the property of James Brown was left in my office at the Ontario House *during the examination of the Short Hills prisoners.*" It was a considerable time previous to the attack upon the Lancers that James Brown was apprehended at the Ferry in the act of smuggling across to this side the rifle-barrels, etc., which you have detailed in your letter. He was brought up to Colonel Townsend and the articles taken from him in my presence, and he was distinctly told by Colonel Townsend that they should not be restored to him again as there was but little doubt from his ascertained character and the illegality and suspicious nature of the whole transaction that the implements were intended to be manufactured by him into arms for the use of the banditti then known to be collecting in the immediate vicinity of Brown's residence.

(From original letter in my possession.)

II.

THE HAMILTONS OF QUEENSTON, KINGSTON AND HAMILTON.

BY H. F. GARDINER, BRANTFORD.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 8th, 1905.)

A prominent man in Queenston a century ago was Hon. Robert Hamilton, descended from Alexander Hamilton, of Silverton Hill, whose brother James, of Cadyow, having been created a Lord of Parliament 28th June, 1445, married Mary, eldest daughter of James the Second, King of Scotland, and became the ancestor, through his daughter Elizabeth, of Henry Stuart, Earl of Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and through his son James, Earl of Arran, the ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton and Abercorn. The brothers, James and Alexander Hamilton, traced their origin to Gilbert de Hameldun, whose name occurs in the Chartulary of Paisley, 1272, and who was the father of

Walter, who swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, 1292, and had two sons,

1. David, ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton.
2. John, ancestor of the Earls of Haddington.

Fifth in descent from David were Sir James of Cadyow and Alexander of Silverton Hill, above mentioned.

Tenth in descent from Alexander Hamilton of Silverton Hill was John Hamilton, Minister of Bolton, born 1714, died 1797, who married Jane Wright, and had by her three sons and one daughter.

The eldest son of the Minister of Bolton was Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, Upper Canada, who died in 1809. He is described as a merchant of Niagara, a member of the Land Board at that place, a member of the first Executive Council of Upper Canada in 1791, and first Judge of the District of Nassau, which extended from the River Trent on Bay Quinte to Long Point on Lake Erie. During the American Revolution Mr. Hamilton, in partnership with Richard Cartwright, established a store on Carlton Island, near the military post which was known as Fort Haldimand, and carried on an extensive trade with the Indians. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Hamilton

removed to Queenston, and was appointed one of the local judges, having Lieut.-Colonel John Butler as his colleague on the bench.

Captain Patrick Campbell, who visited Niagara in December, 1790, wrote: "Mr. Robert Hamilton, a gentleman of the first rank and property in the neighborhood, and one of the Governor's Council, came also to wait on me and invite me to his house, an honor I readily embraced. He and Mrs. Hamilton were so very obliging as to go along with me in their oak sled to see the grand Falls of Niagara."

When the Duke of Kent, grandfather of our present King, visited Niagara Falls in 1791, he and his party lunched at Mr. Hamilton's on their way back.

The Duc de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt wrote in 1795: "Mr. Hamilton, an opulent merchant, who is concerned in the whole inland trade of this part of America, possesses in Queen's Town a very fine house, built in the English style; he has also a farm, a distillery and a tan-yard. This merchant bears an excellent character; he is at present in England."

The following entry is found in Mrs. Simcoe's diary, dated at Niagara, 30th July, 1792: "We stopped and breakfasted at Mr. Hamilton's, a merchant who lives two miles from here at the landing, where the cargoes going to Detroit are landed and sent nine miles to Fort Chippewa. Mr. Hamilton has a very good stone house, the back rooms looking on the river. A gallery, the length of the house, is a delightful covered walk, both below and above, in all weather."

J. Ross Robertson writes: "Hamilton built a large stone residence at Queenston, a brewery and a warehouse. In 1791 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, an office he retained until his death. For some time he distinguished himself, in connection with Mr. Cartwright, his old partner, also a member, by opposing Government measures, thereby incurring Lieut.-Governor Simcoe's lively displeasure. In one of the Governor's despatches he denounces Hamilton as an avowed Republican, but when it was hinted that certain privileges would be taken away from them, the opposition ceased. Governor Simcoe acknowledged that he had received much valuable information respecting the commerce of the country, and particularly the Indian trade of the far West, from Mr. Hamilton."

John Radenhurst, who was chief clerk in the office of the Surveyor-General for many years, states, in his evidence taken before Lord Durham's Commission in 1838, that the general price paid by speculators for the two-hundred-acre lots granted to the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists was from a gallon of rum up to perhaps six pounds,

and he mentions Hon. Robert Hamilton as among the largest purchasers of these lands. Mr. Hamilton's acquisitions amounted to about one hundred thousand acres.

Dr. William Canniff says, in his "Settlement of Upper Canada," page 335, that when Governor Simcoe's scheme for the promotion of higher education was under consideration the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, had a brother living in Scotland, and it was through him that an offer was made first to the celebrated Dr. Chalmers. Not desiring to come, he mentioned the name of his friend Strachan, to whom the offer was then made. Mr. Strachan decided to come. Thus it was the veteran school teacher, the divine, the founder of universities was led to Canada to become the occupant of one of the most conspicuous places in the Province of Upper Canada. He arrived at Kingston the last day of the year 1799, having been over four months on the way, but when Strachan arrived Simcoe had been recalled, and his scheme was at least in abeyance. A school was established at Kingston in 1800 by the Hon. R. Cartwright for his sons, having Mr. Strachan for teacher, and among the other pupils were two sons of Hon. Robert Hamilton, James and Samuel.

Hon. Robert Hamilton married, first, Mrs. Robertson, and secondly, Mrs. Catharine McLean, in whose honor the name of the Village of Shipman's Corners was changed to St. Catharines in 1809. (See Biography of Hon. W. H. Merritt, page 49.) By his first wife he had five sons,

1. Robert, who married Mary Biggar and died in 1856, leaving issue.
2. George, of whom hereafter.
3. James, who married Catharine Warren, and had a son Henry and a daughter Catherine.
4. Alexander, who married Hannah Owen Jarvis, and died in 1839, leaving issue.
5. Samuel.

By his second wife Hon. Robert Hamilton had three sons and one daughter.

6. Joseph.
7. Peter Hunter, of whom hereafter.
8. John, of whom hereafter.
9. Mary.

George Hamilton, who died in 1836, married Maria Lavinia Jarvis, who was born 31st December, 1788, and died 13th May, 1829. She was the eldest daughter of William Jarvis, Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada under Governor Simcoe, born 1756, died 1817, a native of Stamford, Connecticut, the fifth son of Samuel Jarvis and his wife Martha Seymour. William Jarvis rose from Ensign to Colonel in the Queen's Rangers, or First American Regiment, that commanded by John Graves Simcoe. He married December 12th, 1785, Miss Hannah Owen Peters, daughter of Dr. Peters, an Episcopal clergyman of Hebron, Conn. The children of George Hamilton were:

1. Robert Jarvis, born 1812, died 1892.
2. Catharine Hannah.
3. Samuel Askin.
4. Maria, who married W. H. Fitzgerald and had issue.
5. George.
6. Augusta Hannah.
7. Catharine, who married Samuel Black Freeman and had issue.
8. Caroline Augusta, who married Alfred Boulton and had issue.

A paper written by one of George Hamilton's granddaughters states that when the war of 1812 broke out he was living at Niagara-on-the-Lake with his wife, and deeming the frontier town an unsafe place of residence, they moved to the head of Lake Ontario. "The young mother, with her baby boy (Robert Jarvis Hamilton) in her arms, rode on horseback all through the bridle paths, till they reached the haven of refuge on the mountain side above the beautiful waters of Burlington Bay, and on the spot now occupied by the handsome residence of Samuel Barker, Esq. (M.P.), the young couple built their log house, a house long famed for its generous hospitality, where even the red men of the forest were welcome guests. George Hamilton was what we would call to-day a public-spirited man, and took a deep interest in those about him. He laid out a number of streets in the town and presented to that corporation the Court House Square, the Wood Market (on John street), and our pretty little Gore Park on King street. He was for a number of years the Treasurer of the Counties of Wentworth and Halton and took an active part in the politics of the day, being for a long period a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada. He served in the militia in the war of 1812, holding the rank of Captain."

The reference to the log house is a bit of poetic license. Mr. Durand occupied a house on that site before Mr. Hamilton's arrival.

Charles Durand, who was born in that house in 1811, and who knew Mr. Hamilton well, writes: "No account of the early settlers of Hamilton would be complete without the mention of George Hamilton, who for over a quarter of a century was the best known man in Hamilton."

His townspeople have not been unmindful of his services. In Hamilton cemetery, that beautiful City of the Dead, situated where Harvey and Vincent had their camp on Burlington Heights when the decisive battle of Stoney Creek was fought, June 5th, 1813, there stands in the vicinity of the chapel a handsome monument of polished granite, erected to his memory in 1894 by the Corporation of the City of Hamilton. What his descendants love best to remember of him was his kindness to the poor and needy. No suppliant was ever turned from his door. The late Major Glasgow told the following story about him:

"In the year 1832 a party of immigrants sailed slowly up the Bay, tired and worn by their long voyage from the Old Land and longing to set their feet once more on the green grass, dreading a longer stay on their infected vessel, for the deadly cholera had sadly thinned their numbers; but as they near the desired haven a new difficulty confronts them. A crowd of townspeople opposed their landing for fear of the dreadful scourge. In this dilemma, a Christian gentleman stepped forth with, 'Friends, we cannot leave these women and children cooped up in yonder boat to die; let us go to work and build them a shelter, and supply their necessities.' That man was George Hamilton. Many hands made light work, and temporary houses were soon erected for the grateful strangers."

George Hamilton had not been long the owner of property in Barton Township before the Gore District was formed, with the Town of Hamilton as its capital. His own residence was close to the base of the "Mountain," on what is now called John street. Then the highway from Niagara to Ancaster followed the line of King street (called the Ridge Road, because it kept to the driest ground) and thence along John street up the Mountain. There was a road allowance, but no road, on James street. The first village lots sold by Mr. Hamilton were on John street, south of King. They belonged to farm lot No. 14, 3rd concession of Barton Township.

The writer has seen a memorandum, in George Hamilton's handwriting, relating to the transfers and titles of the property he acquired

on the site of the present City of Hamilton, from which the following items (without the explanatory notes) are taken :

“ Transfer part Lot 11, 4th concession, Barton, 24 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, John Wedge to James Durand, dower barred, not registered, wife not party.” (John Wedge patented 200 acres on the Mountain, south of the Land and Aikman properties, the patents being dated May 17, 1802.)

“ Transfer of Lot No. 12, 4th concession, Barton, 100 acres land, Philip and Ann Kribbs to James Durand, dower barred, registered, King’s deed wanted.”

“ King’s deed for Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, Barton, 100 acres, to Daniel Springer.” (That is the farm bounded by the following streets in Hamilton: Main, James, Aberdeen avenue and the line Mary street would cover if it were extended south of King street to the Mountain.)

“ Transfer of Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, no receipt, Daniel Springer to John Springer, registered, dower not barred, wife not party except signature.” (The Crown patent for Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, to Daniel Springer, is dated May 17, 1802.)

“ Transfer of part Lot No. 14, 27 acres, no receipt, John Springer to Thomas Dexter.” (It would appear as if this land was transferred from owner to owner before the issue of the Crown patent, for “ The History of Barton Lodge ” says, page 127, that “ meetings were held at Brother Aikman’s until the 12th of March, 1802, at which time the lodge was removed to the house of Brother Dexter, at the forks made by the old road, which turns to the right shortly after the ascent of the Mountain is begun, and the new road, which turns to the left.” Robertson’s “ History of Freemasonry ” says, page 665, that the house of Mr. Dexter was on the site of Barker’s residence, on upper John street, Hamilton.)

“ Transfer of part Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, Barton, 27 acres, Thomas Dexter to James Durand.”

“ Transfer of the above lots of land (and others not here mentioned), in all 257 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, James Durand to George Hamilton, not registered, wife not party, nor dower barred.” (It would appear that Hamilton bought out all Durand’s belongings in that neighborhood.)

Samuel Barker, Esq., M.P., has kindly supplied the following abstract from the papers in his possession :

Lot 14, 3rd concession, Barton, 100 acres.

1. The Crown to Daniel Springer, 17th May, 1802.

Daniel Springer, son of a U. E. Loyalist, was grantee of the Crown of 100 acres, being Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, Barton, then in the County of Lincoln, later in the County of Wentworth.

2. Daniel Springer to John Springer, 2nd April, 1803.

Daniel Springer, of Delaware, London District, to John Springer, of Barton, County of Lincoln, in consideration of £50, grants and conveys 100 acres, more or less, composed of Lot 14, in the 3rd concession of Barton.

3. John Springer to Thomas Dexter, 10th November, 1803, two portions of Lot 14.

John Springer, of Barton, husbandman, to Thomas Dexter, of Barton, innkeeper, in consideration of £120, grants two parcels of land, part of the 100-acre lot 14, in the 3rd concession of Barton.

First parcel, 13 ac., 1r., 5p., more or less, commencing at a post marked R S over T S planted at the foot of the Mountain and about fifty links on the east side of the old road leading to Niagara, thence ——— to the corner of the said Thomas Dexter's fence, near his dwelling house, etc.

Second parcel, 14 acres, more or less, beginning at a stake marked W W over T D, planted near a white oak tree, about three rods northerly of a cluster of basswood trees, growing on the western limits of the said Lot 14, thence along the said ——— to a post planted in the western side of a spring run, which passes by the still house, thence ——— to a stake in the lane passing by the said dwelling-house, etc.

4. Thomas Dexter to James Durand, 7th April, 1806, the same two portions of Lot 14.

Thomas Dexter, late of the Township of Barton, husbandman, to James Durand, of the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk and District of London, merchant, in consideration of £312 10s., grants the same two parcels of land as mentioned above.

5. John Springer to James Durand, 28th Dec., 1803, 8 acres, part of Lot 14.

John Springer, of Barton, yeoman, to James Durand, of the

Township of Stamford, County of Lincoln, merchant, in consideration of £40 5s., grants eight acres, etc.

6. John Springer to James Durand, 24th Jan., 1815, Lot 14, 3rd concession, Barton, in consideration of £1 5s. and of facts recited.

John Springer to James Durand, after reciting, "Whereas a deed of B and S for Lot No. 14, in the 3rd concession of Barton, in the District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, was entered into between me, J. S., of, etc., yeoman, and Sarah, my wife, of the one part, and James Durand, of the same place, gentleman, of the other part, the full consideration money for which parcel or tract of land I, the said John Springer, and Sarah, my wife, acknowledge to have received from the said J. D., and whereas in consequence of the state of warfare between Great Britain and the United States of America the deed from me, the said John Springer, and Sarah, my wife, to the said James Durand, for the said Lot No. 14, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Barton, is supposed to be lost and the office of enregistration destroyed, and I, the said John Springer, and Sarah, my wife, being called upon to secure the title of the said premises to the said James Durand, by reconveying the said premises," therefore, the said Springer and wife, in consideration of the further sum of 25 shillings, grant and confirm unto the said James Durand, his heirs and assigns forever, all that parcel (the land described and conveyed is the same as that in above memo). Note.—The destruction of the Lincoln County Registry Office during the war doubtless gave a deal of trouble to land-owners.

7. James Durand and Keziah, his wife, to George Hamilton, 25th January, 1815.

James Durand, of Barton, and wife, to George Hamilton, late of the town of Queenston, but now of Barton, gentleman, in consideration of £1,750, grant 257 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, being composed of:

1st—100 acres, being Lot 12 in 4th concession, Barton. (Philip Crips, or Kribbs, was patentee of Lots 12 and 13, 4th concession, Barton, August 10th, 1801.)

2nd—100 acres, being—here follows description of Lot 14 in 3rd concession, Barton, as above.

3rd—Also one other parcel, 19 acres, being part of Lot No. 13 in 3rd concession, Barton.

4th—Also part of Lot 11 in 4th concession, Barton.

The records of the purchases by George Hamilton will give an idea of land values ninety years ago.

George Hamilton lived to see the village which he had founded become quite a flourishing and important town, doing a large trade with the interior in goods brought to the head of the lake by boat. On his death, Robert Jarvis Hamilton became head of the family. He married, first, Catharine Robertson, and, secondly, Mary Wright. His children by his first wife were:

1. William, who married Mary Myles.
2. Catharine, who married Dr. Charles Donnelly.
3. Agnes, who married Charles Lemon.
4. Henry.
5. Jessie, who married Dr. James Alway.

The children by his second wife were:

6. George, who married Anna Hunter.
7. Maria, who married F. S. O'Connor.
8. Caroline.
9. John Harvey, who married Annie Farmer.
10. Jean Chalmers, who married Charles Wellesley Ricketts.
11. Augusta Mary.
12. May.

Robert Jarvis Hamilton was a prominent and influential citizen of Hamilton, but he did not, like his father, aspire to Parliamentary honors. George Hamilton represented Wentworth in the Upper Canadian Legislature from 1821 to 1830, when he was succeeded by Allan Napier MacNab.

Peter Hunter Hamilton, a half-brother of George, acquired Lot No. 15 in the 3rd concession of Barton, which had been patented from the Crown by Lieut. Caleb Reynolds, March 19th, 1798. The property is now included by James, Main, Bay and Aberdeen Streets in the City of Hamilton. This farm was mortgaged to the Government as collateral security for a loan to the Desjardins Canal Company, in the thirties, and nearly seventy years later a cloud was cast upon the titles of a lot of valuable property, the loan having never been repaid. Peter H. Hamilton's house was on the site of the residence of William Hendrie, senior, on Bold Street. He married, in 1824, Harriett Durand, daughter of James Durand, and sister of Charles Durand, Esq., barrister, who is still living in Toronto, aged 94. He had eleven children.

A full brother of Peter Hunter Hamilton was Hon. John Hamilton, of Kingston, born at Queenston, 1802, died 1882. He was the youngest son of Hon. Robert Hamilton. After a short time at school at Queenston, he was sent to Edinburgh, where he received a classical training at the Academy. At the age of sixteen he was back in Canada. He served an apprenticeship in the wholesale warehouse of DeRiver, Blackwood & Co., Montreal, and returned to Queenston, where he entered upon the business of building and running steamboats. He owned, though he did not build, the *Frontenac*, the first steamer that plied on the waters of Lake Ontario. The fare from Kingston to York (Toronto) was £3, with £1 more to Queenston, and an extra charge of five shillings was made for a dog. Mr. Hamilton built the *Queenston*, the *Great Britain*, the *Lord Sydenham* (which was the first large boat that ever ran the rapids), the *Passport*, *Canada*, *Kingston*, and *Sovereign*; and he chartered many others. For a long time he even made a determined fight against the Grand Trunk Railway, which became a competitor for the carrying trade of Upper Canada. John Hamilton also maintained a line of stage coaches. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1831, and served continuously in the Upper House for more than fifty years. In 1881 his colleagues in the Senate of Canada presented him with a complimentary address, which was read by Sir Alexander Campbell. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College from its incorporation in 1841 until his death. Senator Hamilton's figure was large and well knit; his countenance was marked by singular dignity and benevolence. Intelligence and refinement shone there, and were characteristic also of his manners and conversation. He married in early life Frances Pasia, daughter of David Macpherson, of Inverness, Scotland, by whom he had ten children, several of whom lived to occupy influential positions.

Thus we see that the history of the Canadian branch of the noble family of Hamilton began before the organization of Upper Canada as a separate province, and its members had much to do with the development and progress of the country. The living descendants of Hon. Robert Hamilton are very numerous, and at the meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in this place it is appropriate that a word should be spoken concerning them and their achievements.

III.

THE PETUNS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL G. W. BRUCE, PRESIDENT HURON INSTITUTE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Collingwood, July 20th, 1906.)

Much of the scant material from which the story of the Petun Indians may be drawn has already been utilized by Mr. Connolly, Mr. Boyle, Dean Harris and others who have contributed to the Archæological Reports for Ontario. All, therefore, that I propose to do, in the present paper, is to give a short outline of the history and national life of the Tobacco Nation, compiled from the stray references of the Jesuit missionaries, the few essays of recent writers, and the traditions of the scattered remnants of the Petuns themselves, and of their successors in the Blue Mountain country, the Ojibways, verified by very incomplete explorations made on the ground where they had attained their highest civilization.

According to the earliest traditions of the Petuns, they came originally from the region known to us as Ungava. They seem to have a hazy national sub-consciousness of long journeys by land and sea, and of intercourse with the little Arctic people, which may point to an early migration from the old world by way of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. It was not, however, until the time of their residence in Ungava that, as part of the great Huron-Iroquois group of nations, they attained to anything like a settled national life. They called themselves, then and ever after, the Turtle People, and claimed descent from the great turtle on whose back Ataensic obtained a vantage point from which to make the earth.

Long before the white man came to the continent, the whole group of nations had migrated southward and taken possession of the banks of the St. Lawrence. The Senecas occupied the South bank and the Island of Montréal; the Turtle People held the North bank, from the Ottawa to the Manicougan River; while the closely allied Algonquin nations settled on either side of them—the Ottawas to the Westward, along the Ottawa River, and the Delewares to the Eastward, as far as the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Here the Turtle People were known as Tionontates or Kionontates, the name meaning "The waters rushing by," or "The country of the rushing waters." The Indians who met Cartier at Hochelaga were Senecas and Tionontates.

Here they had dwelt together in peace for some hundreds of years, but soon after the visit of Cartier trouble began. As sometimes happens, a woman was at the bottom of it. A Kiononta brave fell in love with a Seneca woman, and, as a slight token of his affection, murdered some Senecas against whom his sweetheart had a clan feud. This brought on a war which lasted for more than a generation and involved not only the Tionontates, but their allies, the Ottawas, as well. A few of the Tionontates, however, refused to take part in the quarrel and migrated westward to the Niagara Peninsula, whence they extended northward and westward, and were afterwards known as the Neutrals. The war went hard against the Northern allies, and first the Ottawas, and then a large part of the Tionontates were driven out. The Ottawas found a home in Northern Michigan; the Tionontates settled in the district between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay and became afterwards known as the Hurons. The remainder of the Tionontates carried on the war with varying success for many years, but at last, wearied of the strife, decided to join their kinsmen, the Neutrals. They crossed the river at Kingston, and, following the southern shore of Lake Ontario, reached the Niagara River. Here they remained in peace for some length of time, for the Senecas, who had followed them, had found attractive hunting grounds on the banks of the Hudson River. However, as these latter spread throughout the State of New York they began to press upon the Neutral country, and the Neutrals, true to their policy of peace, urged the Tionontates to move on. They therefore crossed the Niagara and travelled around the head of Lake Ontario eastward to Toronto, where they spent five or ten years of the greatest prosperity, and gave the name Toronto, or Land of Plenty, to their new home. They did not remain long unmolested. Their active foes across the lake soon compelled them to make another migration northward and westward, where they came in contact with the Hurons and Algonquins, from whom they finally wrested the eastern slopes of the Blue Mountains, in the present Counties of Grey and Simcoe.

After the war of conquest they lived at peace with their Huron and Algonquin neighbors and cultivated the arts of peace so assiduously that by the middle of the seventeenth century they had attained a much higher point of wealth, prosperity and civilization than any of their kindred people. They found their new country particularly adapted for growing and curing tobacco and made this, after the raising of Indian corn, their chief industry. Hence, they became known to the Jesuit missionaries and to the Hurons as the Tobacco or Petun Nation.

When they came to the Mountains the Turtle People were divided

into nine clans, or, more correctly speaking, gentes, taking their totems from the animals from whom they claimed descent, namely, the Big Turtle, the Little Turtle, the Mud Turtle, the Beaver and the Porcupine, which formed one division or brotherhood of clans; the Deer, the Bear, the Snake, and the Hawk, which formed another brotherhood; and the Wolf, which formed a brotherhood of itself, and bore the relation of cousinship with each of the others.

Marriages never took place between members of the same brotherhood, but a Turtle might marry a Wolf, or a Porcupine marry a Bear. The children were of the clan of their mother. As I have said, they all called themselves the Turtle People and the Turtle clans were considered the most ancient and honorable of all. The head chiefship was originally held by the Turtles, but before the nation came to the St. Lawrence this distinction had passed to the Deer clan, who were by far the most populous and powerful of all the clans. The Wolf clan held the position of mediator or advisers between the others and took direction of affairs of state. They were the politicians and great executive officers. The Deer People were the warriors of the nation *par excellence*, and with the Porcupines and Hawks bore the brunt of battle. The Bear clan were famous hunters and the Beavers claimed superiority as builders. Two other clans, the Striped Turtle and the Highland Turtle, afterwards grew out of the Big Turtle and Mud Turtle clans, respectively. A subdivision of the Deer family took the Snake as its totem and formed a new clan, thus bringing the total number of clans up to twelve. When the nation was on the move from one place to another they always moved under the direction of the Wolf clan and encamped in the form of a Turtle, the Wolfs reserving to themselves the place of the head of the Turtle, or the centre of the place of encampment, the others being arranged from right to left looking outwards in the following order—Big Turtle, Little Turtle, Mud Turtle, Bear, Beaver, Deer, Porcupine, Striped Turtle, Highland Turtle, Snake, Hawk. When they reached the Mountains the Wolfs, being directors, and at the same time good politicians, chose for themselves the valley where Creemore now rests and the slope of the hills which encircle it on the south, west and north. They assigned to the aristocratic Turtles the place of honor towards the south, the direction from which they had come, and laid out the traditional encampment as much as possible in the shape of a Turtle, sending the Bear and the Beaver to the west and bringing the Deer and Porcupine round to their left flank, facing their most recent enemies, the Hurons.

The western clans, not finding the country allotted to them the

most suitable, nearly all moved northwards and took up their encampments along the shore of Georgian Bay amongst the Algonquin villages, as far northwards as the Bruce Peninsula, thus gradually changing the form of the national encampment from that of a turtle to that of a snake. Thereafter, in all their migrations they moved, as they said, "on the trail of the snake."

When they first settled on the Mountains, they were formed into villages according to their clans and naming the villages after the totem of the clan. In process of time, however, it is evident that through inter-marriages there would be perhaps as many of Turtle and Wolf clans in the Deer village as there would be of the Deer clan itself, and the name of the village, therefore, would be no indication of the clans residing within its limits—each village might have members of all the clans. At the head of each clan was a chief. He was, however, merely *princeps inter pares*, for all questions of importance were decided in village council, to which even the women were admitted. There was also a war chief appointed in council as occasion arose. In times of peace this position was assumed by the heir presumptive or probable successor of the clan chief, an arrangement which generally secured a smooth succession. A sort of national unity was attempted to be preserved by occasional conferences of all the chiefs, which were held at the headquarters of the Deer clan. But these conferences were probably nothing more than visits of ceremony, for there is no record or tradition of any national question being decided or even discussed at any of these conferences.*

At the time the Petuns became known to the Jesuit missionaries there were nine villages, to which the missionaries gave names as follows: St. Pierre and St. Paul, St. Simon and St. Jude, St. Andre, St. Jacques, St. Thomas, St. Jean, St. Jacques et St. Philippe, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthias. At the Wolf village at Creemore was established the Mission of St. Jean, called by the Hurons, *Etherita*, meaning, "the ever principal drying place." The slopes of the hills about Creemore were especially adapted to the curing of tobacco, and this industry was undertaken by them to a larger extent than by any of the other villages. In the Deer village was established the Mission of

* On Lot 33, Concession 11, of the Township of Nottawasaga, now owned by Mr. Alexander Currie, when the land was first cleared, were found twenty-four stones of nearly equal size, about sixteen inches high, placed at regular intervals in the form of an ellipse about thirty feet in length from east to west. On the stones were rudely carved figures of animals. Unfortunately the stones were built into a river embankment and cannot be identified or examined. Might it be possible that these stones, adorned with the totems of the twelve clans, represented the twenty-four chiefs of the nation, and were used as ceremonial seats in the national conference?

St. Matthias, known to the Hurons as Ekarrenniondi.* These were the only important missions of the Jesuits among the Petuns.

In December, 1649, the Wolf People at Creemore heard that the Iroquois were on the war path and about to attack them. The Iroquois had burnt several of the Huron villages and their custom had been to raid the Huron country and fall back southwards towards their base. The Petuns therefore expected that they would make the raid into their country also from the south, and on hearing news of the expedition, sent word to the Deer and Northern clans, and themselves gathered all their warriors and set out southward by the Turtle villages at Glencairn and Alliston, to meet the foe. Their scouting service and their intelligence department must have been very bad, however, for the Iroquois came from the direction of Orillia and made their attack from the east. Having learned from some captives that the Wolf warriors had gone off to the south, they raided the village, massacred all the inhabitants, and destroyed the immense grain

* I am unable to agree with the learned Father Jones who, in a well-reasoned article in the Archaeological Report of Ontario for 1902, has identified the Ekarrenniondi of the Hurons with the rock on the townline between Nottawasaga and Osprey, for the following reasons: (1) The rock in question, although perhaps forty feet high and fifteen feet square, is not a striking object among its surroundings and being only a detail amongst a mass of rocks of greater proportions would not strike the imagination of the Indians so as to induce them to call it particularly "the rock that stands out." (2) It is too far away from the site of the village which is located beyond all conjecture on Lot 33 in the 11th Concession of Nottawasaga on the banks of Pretty River. (3) The arguments by which the rock is identified apply equally as well to a number of rocks all along the brow of the mountain from Lot 27 to the lake shore. At first I was inclined to agree with Mr. Birch (who contributes a paper to the Archaeological Report for 1903) that Ekarrenniondi is to be found on Lot 14, Concession 2, Collingwood, where there are remains of an important Indian village and where there is a rock of more massive and striking proportions immediately dominating the village. Then, from where we stand in the town of Collingwood it would seem natural to suppose that the bluff of the mountain range which runs out into the lake might well be called by the Hurons "the rock that stands out," and be a more striking object from a distance than any single rock of forty feet high. There has been discovered, too, near Craigleith, beneath this point the remains of a large Indian village of which no detailed explorations have yet been made. But these latter points would not agree with the distances given by the early writers, nor does their location fit in with the details of the journeys undertaken by the missionaries. But neither of these latter villages, from their location or from their remains which have been found, can compare in importance with the village on the banks of the Pretty river. Besides, there are strongly defined marks of a great trail eastward from the Pretty river towards the land of the Hurons. This trail was well known to the white settlers as recently as fifty years ago for several miles. I have no doubt that it can still be traced across the Nottawasaga into Huronia. Now, from Ossossane, and indeed from every part of the Tiny shore and far inland, there is one point of the Blue Mountains that can be seen distinctly; even when the bluff end of the mountains fades into mist and flatness, this point is clearly defined. It is a white limestone escarpment, free of vegetation, at the very highest point of the hills. This point is immediately to the west and overlooks the village on Lot 33. A person leaving Ossossane and heading for this point, would, without any trail, reach the village at its foot. It is much more striking forty miles away than near at hand. What more natural than that the Hurons should have called this village by the name of the landmark by which it was reached—"Ekarrenniondi" ("the rock that stands out")?

pits of corn and storehouses of tobacco, leaving the entire village a smoking desolation.*

From Etherita the Iroquois moved northward along the mountain slope as far as Ekarrenniondi, which they found deserted, and, fearing an ambuscade, they set their faces towards the Huron country.

We do not read of any further molestations of the Petuns by the Iroquois, who thereafter directed their attention solely to the Hurons, but they never recovered from the crushing effect of the Iroquois raid. The head of the snake had been crushed, and though the tail was yet alive and nearly the whole nation remained intact, yet such was the moral influence of the Iroquois terror that, shortly after, the nation, joined by a few of the Huron refugees, set forth again on the "trail of the snake" and reached Detroit. After some time they went down into the Ohio country and there remained until the advancing white civilization again drove them westward to Kansas, where the remnant of the once great Tobacco Nation now awaits, under the name of Wyandots, its certain, if deferred, extinction.

Even from the history of an obscure tribe of Indians mankind may learn the lesson that the Arts of Peace alone will not preserve a nation. The Petuns had been so long untroubled by foreign wars, had grown so wealthy and comparatively luxurious, and had attained such heights of civilization, as to consider war unnecessary, useless and improbable, so that when the first hostile breath of the more barbarous Iroquois touched them, the whole fabric of their nation seemed to collapse. If all mankind advanced equally along the paths of peace and civilization, there would be no need of preparation for war, but as the world now is, those who most desire peace and most appreciate its blessings must remember to guard well what they have achieved, and must stay their progress, even in civilization, to protect themselves from the blood lust of those not so far advanced; otherwise the fruit of centuries may be lost in a day, and human progress blocked by the recurring night of barbarism.

* On Lot 5, Concession 4, and on Lot 8, Concession 5, of the Township of Nottawasaga have been found immense ossuaries, consisting mostly of the bones of women and children, where must have been buried by the returning warriors of the Wolf clan the unfortunate victims of the Iroquois madness. On Lot 10, Concession 5, has been found an immense ash heap about four feet deep containing great quantities of charred Indian corn, no doubt the remains of one of the vast communal granaries.

IV.

THE NOTTAWASAGA RIVER ROUTE.

BY G. K. MILLS, B.A., SCHOOL INSPECTOR, NORTH SIMCOE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Collingwood, July 20th, 1906.)

From the earliest times of which we have any record in Canada there have been four great highways leading from the great West to the early settlement at Montreal.

The first of these led from the great hunting grounds of the country which is now Michigan and the plains of the West by way of Machilimacinac and Detroit, through Lakes Erie and Ontario, and down the St. Lawrence River.

The second in importance was by way of Sault Ste. Marie and Machilimacinac along the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, up the French River to Lake Nipissing, by a portage to the Mattawa, and thence down the Ottawa River over numerous portages to Montreal.

The third was from the Georgian Bay to Lake Simcoe by the Severn River, and thence by numerous portages, through the chain of lakes to the Trent River and the Bay of Quinte.

The last was from the Georgian Bay by the Nottawasaga River, over what was known later as the Nine Mile Portage, across Lake Simcoe to the Holland River, then by a long portage to the Humber River, from which Lake Ontario was reached, near where Toronto now stands. It is with this last route that we are particularly interested.

About 1672, De Courcelles established a trading post at Cataracoui (afterwards Frontenac), and in 1679 La Salle established another at the mouth of the Niagara River, called Fort Niagara. These trading posts were shortly afterwards strongly fortified, and enabled the French to withstand the efforts of the Iroquois to drive them out of the country.

In 1722 Governor Burnett, of the Province of New York, established a trading post on the west side of the entrance to the Oswego River, and, following the example of the French, he afterwards transformed the trading post into a strong fortress. As was to be expected, there was a keen competition for the Indian trade, but as the English gave a better price for furs, many of the Indians passed by Fort Niagara and Fort Frontenac to trade with the English at Choueguen

(Oswego). The effect of this English trading post was felt to such an extent at Forts Niagara and Frontenac that an effort was made to destroy its trade. The Governor of New France at that time, Count de la Galissoniere, on being informed that the Indians of the north made their way to Choueguen by way of Toronto, twenty-five leagues from Niagara and seventy-five from Frontenac, thought it advisable to establish a trading post at that point. This was done in 1749, and instructions were issued to the commandants at Detroit, Niagara and Frontenac to furnish goods for two or three years to come at the same rate as the English. By this means it was thought that the Indians would abandon the English trading post, since it necessitated a further journey of at least twenty-five leagues to reach it.

The trading post established at the "Toronto Pass"* in 1749 was named Fort Rouille, after Antoine Louis Rouille, Colonial Minister of France, 1749-1754. It was commonly referred to as "the fort at Toronto," and was situated close to the lake shore, about two and a half miles east of the mouth of the Toronto River (Humber River), which river was said to communicate with Lake Huron by a portage of fifteen leagues.

This trading post was burned in 1759 by the French to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. Its site is now the Industrial Exhibition Grounds, and the exact location of the trading post is marked by a monument in the form of a plain, rounded shaft of Credit Valley sandstone about thirty feet high, erected in 1887 and unveiled on the 6th of September, on the opening day of the combined Dominion and Local Industrial Exhibition at Toronto by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada. On the north side of the pedestal appears the following inscription:

FORT TORONTO
AN INDIAN TRADING POST
FOR SOME TIME KNOWN AS FORT ROUILLE
WAS ESTABLISHED HERE
A.D. MDCCXLIX.
BY ORDER OF LOUIS XV.

* The Indian term "Taronto" denotes "the place of meeting" or "the populous region," and refers to the thickly populated region lying between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay, the great rendezvous of the Huron or Wyandot tribes down to the time of their destruction by the Iroquois in 1649. The Humber was known as the "Taronto River," Lake Simcoe as "Lake Taronto," the chain of lakes lying between the River Trent and Lake Simcoe as the "Taronto Lakes," Matchedash Bay, at the mouth of the Severn River, was known as "Taronto Bay," and the Severn River itself as "Taronto River," indicating that they were all of them highways to the great internal central rendezvous or "place of meeting" of the Huron tribes.

About a mile and a quarter east of the mouth of the Humber River are to be found traces of the old Indian trail, which, following the valley of the Humber for several miles, crosses the height of land known as "The Ridges," and leads directly to the Holland River, which it reaches about four miles from its mouth at a place known later as the Upper Landing. This Indian trail is commemorated in Toronto by the winding driveway known as the Indian Road. The distance from the mouth of the Humber to the landing on the Holland River is about thirty miles, although when the Humber was navigable this was shortened somewhat.

La Hontan (1703) says: "You can pass from Lake Frontenac, *i.e.*, Lake Ontario, into Lake Huron by the River Tun-a-hou-até (the Humber) by a portage of about twenty-four miles to Lake Toronto (Lake Simcoe), which by a river of the same name empties into Lake Huron, *i.e.*, by the River Severn."

Entering Lake Simcoe by the Holland River there were three routes by which Lake Huron was reached. The first of these, and perhaps the usual canoe route, especially in the fall of the year, when storms might be expected on the lake, was by the Severn River. This was the longest, and necessitated seven short portages before reaching the bay at the mouth.

The second route, described in Smith's *Gazetteer* of 1799 as "a good path," and the "nearest way to Lake Huron," led from the bay west of Francis Island, later known as Shingle Bay, to Matchedash Bay. This trail was known later as the Coldwater Trail, and is represented to-day as the Coldwater Road.

The third route is the one to which this paper relates, and is described thus in the *Gazetteer* of 1799: "To the westward is a deep bay (Kempenfeldt Bay), from the head of which is a short carrying place to the Nottawasaga River, which empties itself into the Iroquois Bay in Lake Huron." The Iroquois Bay is the same as the Nottawasaga Bay, a term said to mean the "River of the Nodaway," the great indentation from whence so often issued, on marauding expeditions, the canoes of the "Nodaway," as the Ochibways called the Iroquois.

The south-eastern terminus of the portage was near the present railway depot of Barrie, but the town itself had no existence. Its site was a forest wilderness, nor were there any Indian inhabitants within several miles. During the war of 1812-15 the portage was widened so that wagons could cross it to transport supplies on their way to the

Government posts of the Upper Lakes. It was about nine miles in length and came to be familiarly known as the Nine Mile Portage.

There is mention of the route by the Nottawasaga River, across the Nine Mile Portage and Lake Simcoe to the Holland River, and thence overland to near the mouth of the Humber, in records dating back more than two centuries and a half. This was one of the routes by which the Iroquois in 1648-49 invaded the territory of the Hurons, which lay north and west between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. La Salle, with twenty men, passed over this route in 1680 on his way from Fort Frontenac to Machilimacinac. But it is only from the war of 1812-15 that we have any connected account of it.

On July 17th, 1812, Machilimacinac was taken from the Americans by the British, and realizing that it was the key to the upper lakes they made preparations to recapture it. When information regarding these preparations reached the small British garrison at Machilimacinac, word was at once sent to Kingston for assistance. A relief expedition consisting of ten officers and two hundred picked men, twenty artillerymen, a lieutenant and twenty men of the Royal Navy, all under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert McDowall, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, left Kingston in February, 1814. They made their way through what was yet almost a wilderness to Toronto, and from there marched north along Yonge Street, which had been opened about 1795, to Holland Landing. They crossed Lake Simcoe on the ice and halted on the banks of the Nottawasaga River a short distance below where Marl Creek flows into it. Here they built for themselves a number of wooden huts, and spent the time until the ice on the river broke up in constructing twenty-nine bateaux, the timber for which they found growing abundantly in the surrounding pine forest. The clearing they made was for many years a landmark known as the "Glengarry Landing," but a second growth of trees now covers the spot so completely as to make it almost indistinguishable from the surrounding forest.

The expedition left here on the 22nd day of April, and descending the river they reached the mouth, a distance of about thirty miles, on the afternoon of the 24th. They left next morning to cross the lake covered with fields of ice as far as the eye could reach, and arrived at Machilimacinac on the 18th of May with the loss of only one bateau. After such a hazardous journey of about three hundred miles in open boats, in the early spring, across a lake covered with masses of floating ice and swept by storms, it is comforting to know that they arrived in time to hold the place against an attack made on it by the Americans under Captain Sinclair on the 28th of July of that year.

Perhaps the most interesting occurrence during the war of 1812-15 which is connected with the Nottawasaga River was the sinking of the North-West Company's schooner, *Nancy*, in 1814. The following brief account of it is given by James in his "Naval History of Great Britain":

"The *Nancy* was lying about two miles up the Nottawasaga, under the protection of a blockhouse situated on the south-east side of the river, which here runs parallel to and forms a narrow peninsula with the shore of Gloucester Bay (Nottawasaga Bay). This enabled Captain Sinclair to anchor his vessels within good battering distance of the blockhouse. A spirited cannonade was kept up between them and the blockhouse, where, besides two 24-pounder carronades on the ground, a 6-pounder was mounted. The three American vessels outside, the *Niagara*, *Tigress*, and *Scorpion*, mounted between them eighteen carronades (32-pounds); the *Niagara* had also two long 12-pounds, and the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* between them one long 12-pounder and two long 24-pounds. In addition to this a five-and-a-half-inch howitzer, with a suitable detachment of artillerymen, had been landed on the peninsula. Against these twenty-four pieces of cannon and upwards of five hundred men were opposed one piece of cannon and twenty-three officers and seamen. Resistance was in vain, and just as Lieut. Worsley had prepared a train leading from the blockhouse to the *Nancy*, one of the enemy's shells burst in the former, and both the blockhouse and vessel were presently blown up. Lieut. Worsley and his men escaped in their boat up the river."

Captain Sinclair departed for Lake Erie, leaving the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* to blockade the Nottawasaga, intending to starve out the garrison at Machilimacinac, as this was the only route by which supplies could be readily forwarded to that post. These two vessels, after remaining there for a few days, took a trip to St. Joseph's Island, where they were captured by the English, and all the men on board were taken prisoners to Kingston by the Nottawasaga River route.*

After the close of the war the British officers, recognizing the importance of the route, gave orders for the erection of a fort on the Nottawasaga River. This was built in 1816, at a bend in the river about four miles from its mouth. It was intended to protect the store-houses established there, from which supplies were forwarded to the

* Since only about 60 men were captured with the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* it is not probable that there were 500 men in the attack on the *Nancy*. The capture of these two vessels at St. Joseph's Island and the sending of the prisoners to Kingston by this route is probably the basis of a story frequently told of the capture by night of two American vessels at the mouth of the Nottawasaga.

military posts maintained at Machilimacinac, Drummond Island and Penetanguishene. The garrison of the fort was withdrawn in 1818 and sent to Penetanguishene.

The Government also, in 1819, erected storehouses at both ends of the Nine Mile Portage, Barrie and Willow Creek. Besides being used for military purposes, this route was the great highway over which passed traders, Indians and settlers with their merchandise, furs and supplies. Provisions and supplies for settlers who had settled along the Bay as far west as Meaford were brought from the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, by boat in summer and by teams over the ice in winter. Much had to be transported over the Nine Mile Portage at all seasons of the year, and the settlers of the surrounding district often found employment in this way.

The Rev. Thos. Williams, who as a lad of fourteen spent several months of the summer of 1824 teaming supplies over this portage, says, amongst other things, in his "Pioneer Memories," which appeared in the Barrie *Examiner* of 1890: "On some of the days when it fell to my lot to be home I have often counted between twenty and thirty canoes coming stealthily up the north side of the Bay—each canoe bearing an Indian family—and in a little as many little blue smokes under the spreading branches of the pine trees, which stood somewhat wide apart where the houses of Barrie now stand, would tell where each family had erected its temporary dwelling." He further says: "Besides the supplies for the naval and military establishment at Penetasguishene going by this portage, there were two great trading companies which took most of their goods by this route. The name of one was P. and W. Robinson. Their monogram or mark was made like this—WR. The other company was called Borland and Roe, and their mark was made this way—BR. These large companies had absorbed most of the small traders by employing them as branch posts."

In consequence of the great amount of traffic, quite a little village arose at the northern terminus of the portage on Willow Creek. This portage continued to be the highway over which supplies for the military posts, traders and settlers were teamed until the Northern Railway was built to Collingwood in 1855. After this the little hamlet on Willow Creek rapidly passed out of existence, until at present the only traces left to mark the spot where it stood are the outlines of the foundations of a few buildings. The old portage can still be traced across the country from Barrie to Willow Creek, except in places where improved farms have blotted it out for ever.

Among the distinguished travellers who have passed over this

route in the early days* may be mentioned the deserters from Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony in 1815. After traversing five hundred miles of rocky wilderness between Fort Garry and Fort William the fugitives reached the latter place. Here the North-West Company, in order to promote their removal from the country, fitted out a fleet of small boats to transport them down the lakes. In this fleet they arrived at the outlet of the Nottawasaga River, which they ascended, as well as its tributary, Willow Creek, then crossed the Nine Mile Portage to the head of Kempenfeldt Bay. Passing across Lake Simcoe they reached the Holland River, up which they went as far as the third concession of West Gwillimbury, where they landed and made a settlement in the peninsula formed between the Holland River and its north branch.

As far as can be ascertained the fugitives consisted of the following seventeen men, some of whom had wives and families:

Sutherlands (6), Donald, Haman, William, Robert, James and Angus; McKays (4), James, Robert, Roderick and Angus; McBeths (3), Andrew, Charles and William; Matthewsons (2), "Black" John and "Red" John; Geo. Ross and Arthur Campbell.

These were the pioneers of what is known to this day as the "Scotch Settlement" of West Gwillimbury. It is also related that they did not all arrive at the same time, but that they came in two parties, and that the second party, which came after the final destruction of the colony, consisted of Robert and Roderick McKay, two McBeths and one Sutherland—five men in all. These are said to have come by Parry Sound and Orillia in 1816.

Sir George Head crossed the Nine Mile Portage in 1815 and has left an account of his travels from York to Penetanguishene and the Nottawasaga in his "Forest Scenes."

The commissioners appointed to mark the boundary between the Columbia River territory and British Columbia returned by this route in 1824. They had crossed the entire continent from the Columbia River, and went east from Lake Simcoe by the canoe route through the chain of lakes and the Trent River.

Sir John Franklin took this route in April, 1825, on his second overland expedition to the Arctic Seas.

Commodore Barrie, who was commander of the British war vessels at Kingston for some time, passed over it in June, 1828, while on a tour of inspection of the naval depots of the upper lakes.

On the occasion of a trip up the river early in June of this year, in

* See page 43.

company with Mr. Freer, manager of the Bank of Montreal, we were shown the location of the schooner *Nancy*. An island has been formed because of the sediment collected, and only a small portion of the stern of the vessel is visible. We were also shown the location of the blockhouse, in the neighborhood of which numerous grape shot and a few cannon balls have been picked up. About two miles further up the river we were shown the location of Fort Nottawasaga, the storehouses and living houses of the garrison and those employed. This site is at a point where, by a portage of a quarter of a mile, the route by the river is shortened by about four miles. Canoes going up the river heavily laden used this portage, as by so doing they shortened the route and escaped two short rapids. On the way down the boats went the whole way around after lightening at the other end of the portage.

The only traces of the fort and the surrounding houses were the vague outlines of three or four buildings. We crossed the portage, and at the other end were shown the old Indian burying ground. Many skeletons have been found there, but it is reported that they were all those of women and children. Numerous pieces of pottery and other indications of Indian encampment were noticed. Our guide told us that he knew of the location of a cannon in the river, and we are negotiating with him to raise it with the object of obtaining it for the Huron Institute. There seems to be no doubt but the gun is there, as several report having seen it. It appears, according to reports, to have been hurriedly tumbled down the bank into the river, and is probably one of the guns reported by James as having been in the possession of Lieut. Worsley's men at the time of the sinking of the schooner *Nancy*. Our guide was dumb as to the actual location, but from the accounts of others it is in the river below the location of the blockhouse.

Another matter of interest, which indicates the importance of this Nottawasaga River route, was the proposal in the early days of the settlement of this district to build a railway from Toronto to Barrie and from there to the mouth of the Nottawasaga. Surveys were made, and in 1836 the plan of a town at the mouth of the river was drawn out, which shows the railway station, freight sheds, streets, avenues, parks, and everything that goes to make a town on paper. The agitation culminating in the rebellion of 1837 turned the attention of the authorities in other directions for some time. In the meantime strong opposition arose against the location of a town so close to Barrie. It was pointed out that a railway from the mouth of the Nottawasaga would pass far to the west of Barrie, and the first town of importance on it would probably be Holland Landing. It was also argued that if the terminus were at

Penetanguishene the road would probably pass through Barrie, and as this was thirty-five miles from Penetanguishene, the danger to Barrie would be little as compared with that arising from a large town at the mouth of the Nottawasaga. Numerous letters were published referring to the "storm shifting sands" of this part of Nottawasaga Bay, and about this time a large schooner was wrecked at the mouth of the river, purposely, it is claimed by some, in order to destroy confidence in the safety of the harbor. The outcome of the agitation was that the railway was in 1855 built to Collingwood, then known as "Hens and Chickens." When it is remembered that this was the first railway of importance built in Canada, and that it was built to take the place of the Nottawasaga River route, an idea may be formed of the great importance of this old highway.

To any one acquainted with both locations it is hard to understand why the present terminus was selected. If a small part of the money had been expended on the mouth of the Nottawasaga that has been expended on Collingwood harbor, a much better and safer harbor would have resulted. In case of a storm on the lake from the north or north-west, the only direction that could make a rough lake for the lower portion of the bay, it would be a home run for boats, with plenty of room for five miles up the Nottawasaga River for all the shipping on the lakes, sheltered from every angry wind by the long peninsula formed between the river and the lake.

Such is the buffeting of fate, but there are many who yet hope to see this ancient route once more made famous as a part of the Hurontario Ship Canal, first advocated about 1836, yet talked of, and its possibility as a profitable enterprise persistently believed in.

REFERENCES.—Smith's "Gazetteer"; Head's "Forest Scenes"; Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto"; Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old"; "History of the County of Simcoe," published in the Barrie *Examiner*, 1890; "Travels and Adventures in Canada," Alexander Henry.

V.

THE FIRST COMMISSION OF THE PEACE FOR THE
DISTRICT OF MECKLENBURG.

BY R. V. ROGERS, LL.D.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 19th, 1907.)

My paper, like many an old-fashioned sermon, is divided into four parts: First, the Commission itself, this is the text; second, the persons mentioned in the Commission; third, explanations and descriptions, and, lastly, the seal or conclusion.

(Endorsement.)

GENERAL COMMISSION of the PEACE for the District of
Mecklenburg in the Province of Quebec.

Fiat.

Recorded in the office of Enrollments at Quebec the 28th day of July, 1788, in the third Register of Letters Patent & Commissions, folio 253.

(sgd.) GEO. POWNALL, Sec. & Reg.

(Sgd.)

Commission.

DORCHESTER, G.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the faith &c. To OUR Trusty and Well beloved Henry Hope Lieutenant Governor, William Smith Chief Justice, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros Delory, George Pownall, Picotte de Bellestre, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, Paul Rock St. Ours, Francis Baby, Joseph de Longueuil, Samuel Holland, George Davison, Sir John Johnson Bart., Charles de Lanaudiere, Rene Amable Boucherville, and Le comte Dupre, Members of OUR Council of OUR Province of Quebec, and to OUR loving subjects Robert Clark and Ephraim Washburn of Ernest Town, George Singleton and Robert Kerr of Fredericksburg, Peter Vanalstin and Nicholas Hager-

man of Adolphus Town, Daniel Wright, Archibald McDonell and Joseph Sherwood of Marysburg, William Marst, Joseph W. Meyers and Stephen Gilbert of Sydney, and William Bowen of Richmond, Esquires, GREETING. KNOW YE that WE have assigned you jointly and severally and every one of you, OUR Justices to keep OUR Peace in OUR District of Mecklenburg in OUR said Province of Quebec, and to keep and cause to be kept, all Ordinances, Statutes and Laws for the good of the peace, and for preservation of the same; and for the quiet Rule and Government of OUR people made in all and singular their articles in OUR said District of Mecklenburg (as well within liberties as without) according to the force, form and effect of the same; and to chastise and punish all persons that offend against the form of those Ordinances, Statutes and Laws, or any of them, in the District aforesaid, as it ought to be done, according to the form and purpose of those Laws, Ordinances and Statutes and to cause to come before you or any of you, all those who to any one or more of OUR people concerning their bodies, or the firing of their houses, have used threats; to find sufficient security for the peace for their good behaviour, towards Us and OUR people, and if they shall refuse to find such security, then to cause them to be safely kept in OUR prisons until they shall find such security. WE have also assigned you and every two or more of you, *of whom any one of you* the aforesaid Henry Hope, William Smith, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros Delory, George Pownall, Picotte de Bellestre, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, Paul Rock St. Ours, Francis Baby, Joseph de Longueuil, Samuel Holland, George Davison, Sir John Johnson, Bart., Charles de Lanaudiere, Rene Amable Boucherville and Le Comte Dupre, Members of Our Council for our said Province, & Robert Clark, & Ephraim Washburn of Earnest Town & George Singleton; (*We will Shall be one*) OUR JUSTICES to enquire the truth more fully, by the oath of good and lawful men of the District aforesaid; by whom the truth of the matter may be better known, of all and all manner of Felonies, Poisonings, Enchantments, Sorceries, Arts Magick, Trespasses, Forestallings, Regratings, Ingrossings and Extortions, whatsoever; and all and singular other crimes and offences, of which the Justices of OUR peace may or ought lawfully to enquire, by whomsoever and after what manner soever in the said District done or perpetrated, or which shall happen to be there done or attempted; And also all those who in the aforesaid District, in companies against OUR peace, in disturbance of OUR people, with armed force have gone or rode or hereafter shall presume to go or ride; And also of all those

who have there lain in wait, or hereafter shall presume to lie in wait, to maim, or cut, or kill OUR people; And also of all Victuallers, and all and singular other persons who in the abuse of weights or measures, or in selling Victuals against the form of the Ordinances, Statutes and Laws of OUR said Province, or any of them in that behalf made, for the common benefit of OUR said Province, and OUR people thereof, have offended, or attempted, or hereafter shall presume in the said District to offend or attempt; And also of all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Stewards, Constables, Keepers of Gaols and other officers who in the execution of their offices, about the premises or any of them, have unduly behaved themselves; or hereafter shall presume to behave themselves unduly, or have been or shall happen hereafter to be careless, remiss or negligent in OUR District aforesaid; and of all and singular articles and circumstances, and all other things whatsoever that concern the premises or any of them, by whomsoever, and after what manner soever in OUR aforesaid District done or perpetrated, or which hereafter shall there happen to be done or attempted in what manner soever: AND to inspect all Indictments whatsoever, so before you or any of you taken or to be taken before others late OUR justices of the peace in the aforesaid District, made or taken and not yet determined, and to make and continue processes thereupon against all and singular the person so indicted, or who before you hereafter shall happen to be indicted, until they can be taken, surrender themselves or be outlawed; And to hear and determine all and singular the felonies, Poisonings, Inchantments, Sorceries, Arts magick, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, engrossings, extortions, unlawful assemblies, Indictments aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises, according to the Laws and Statutes of England, and the laws of our said Province, as in the like cases it has been accustomed, or ought to be done; and the same offenders and every of them, for their offences, by fines, ransoms, amerciaments, forfeitures, and other means as according to the Law and Custom of ENGLAND or form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforesaid, and the Laws of the said Province it has been accustomed or ought to be done, to chastise and punish, PROVIDED ALWAYS that if a case of difficulty upon the determination of any of the premises before you, or any two or more of you, shall happen to arise; then let Judgment in no wise be thereon given before you, or any two or more of you, unless in the presence of OUR Chief Justice of OUR Court of King's Bench of OUR Province aforesaid, or of one or more of OUR Justices specially appointed to hold the assizes in the aforesaid District; and therefore WE command you and every of you that to keeping the peace, Ordinances, Statutes, and all and singular the

premises, you diligently apply yourselves and that certain days and places, which you, or any such two or more of you as is aforesaid, shall for these purposes appoint, into the premises ye make enquires, and all and singular the premises hear and determine, and perform and fulfil them, in the aforesaid form, doing therein what to Justices appertains according to the Law and Custom of England and the ordinances as above mentioned, SAVING TO US the amerciements and other things to US therefrom belonging. And WE command by the tenor of these presents, OUR Sheriff of the District of Mecklenburg that at certain days and places, which you or any such two or more of you as is aforesaid, shall make known to him, he cause to come before you, or such two or more of you as aforesaid, so many and such good and lawful men of his District and Bailiwick (as well within the liberties as without) by whom the truth of the matter in the premises shall be the better known and enquired into, and lastly WE Command the keeper of the Rolls of OUR Peace of the said District, that he brings before you and your said Fellows, at the days and places aforesaid, the writs, precepts, processes and Indictments aforesaid, that they may be inspected and by a due course determined as is aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these OUR Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of OUR Province of Quebec to be thereunto affixed, and the same to be recorded in one of the books of Patents in OUR Registers office remaining: WITNESS OUR Trusty and Well-loved GUY LORD DORCHESTER, OUR Captain General and Governor in Chief of OUR said Province, at OUR Castle of St. LEWIS in OUR City of Quebec, this twenty-fourth day of JULY in the year of OUR Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of OUR reign the twenty-eighth.

(sgd) D. G.

(sgd) GEO. POWNALL, Secry.

PERSONS MENTIONED.

DORCHESTER (GUY CARLETON), born at Strabane, Ireland, Sept. 3, 1724, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in 1757; took part in the siege of Louisbourg; was wounded at the taking of Quebec in 1759; served at the siege of Belleisle in 1761, and at that of Havana in 1762; was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec in 1766 and Governor in 1768; was in command of the British troops in Canada; successfully defended Quebec against the American forces under Montgomery and Arnold, December 1775, to May 1776; captured Crown Point in

October, 1776; was made Lieut.-General in 1777; in 1782 he succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, and took command in New York in May and evacuated that city in November of the following year. He was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Canada again in 1786, and also of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and held that office until 1796. He died in Berkshire in 1808, aged 83. Kingsford says of him: "His military success is written in his services with Wolfe; in the pregnant sentence that he saved Quebec in 1775 and that in 1776 he drove before him from Canadian soil the Congress forces like a flock of sheep. In his political career, his moderation, justice, prudence and genius can everywhere be recognized. He had the keenest sense of what was due to the dignity and character of Great Britain. In his private life there was ever apparent a chivalrous sense of honor, truth and self-sacrifice." His name in this part of Canada is kept fresh by that of the neighboring island, which was once a British post, but which boundary commissioners gave to the Republic to our south.

HENRY HOPE was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor on 2nd November 1785, and acted as such until Dorchester arrived in Canada in October 1786. He died in April 1789, and was buried in Quebec with military honors. Hope Gate was called after him. He was very considerate of the U. E. Loyalists and did much to further their interests.

WILLIAM SMITH, Chief Justice, was born in the City of New York in 1728, the son of a successful lawyer who became one of the Associate Judges of the Province of New York. He entered the profession of the law and in 1765 became Chief Justice of New York. He is not a favorite with United States critics; they say that when the revolutionary movement was approaching its final development he was uncertain which side he should take and so retired to his country house on the North River for five months, as if waiting to see on which banner victory would perch. However, he was suspected of leaning to the royal cause and was confined on parol; as his property was not confiscated, it is evident that he was not altogether unfriendly to the revolutionary party. In 1778 he returned to New York and openly took the British side; he remained in that city, thoroughly enjoying Carleton's confidence, until the evacuation after the peace; then he accompanied Carleton to England. When Carleton returned to Canada as Lord Dorchester and Governor-General Smith came with him as Chief Justice; in December, 1792, he was nominated by the Crown as Speaker of the Legislative Council. Smith believed in the supremacy

of English law and stoutly advocated the establishment of the jury system in Canada in disputes between merchants and traders, and in actions for personal injuries. He submitted to Dorchester a scheme which foreshadowed the confederation of the Dominion; he suggested a Legislative Assembly for the whole of British America south of Hudson's Bay and north of Bermuda, which should make laws for all the Provinces; Dorchester thought so well of the plan that he forwarded the communication to the Home Government, but the time for such a great union was not yet fully come and the idea slept. He died in December, 1793, and among those who attended his funeral was H.R.H. Prince Edward, the father of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

HUGH FINLAY was the Postmaster-General of that day; apparently his labors as such could not have been very onerous, as the only places between which correspondence was then regularly carried on were Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Sorel, and the post went only twice a week; there was an occasional mail to Chambly. In 1799 he was behind in his accounts with the Imperial Government to the extent of some £1,500 (these were the days of small things), and in August, 1802, he was removed from his position. He appears to have speculated in lands with the Government moneys. Dorchester arranged for a monthly mail to England, from Halifax and St. John, the letters to be carried thither by a man on foot. Postage was heavy—a package containing a petition, sent from Montreal in a box to the Governor at Quebec, cost £2 16s.

JOHN FRASER was one of the judges at Montreal.

THOMAS DUNN was a native of Durham, in England, and was born in 1731. He came to Canada shortly after the conquest and engaged in mercantile life. Subsequently, he became one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench (common sense, not common law, was needed in those days). Dorchester appointed him to the Legislative Council in 1775; by the way, the first meeting of that Council was disturbed by the news of Montgomery's invasion. When Sir Robert S. Milner left Quebec in 1805 Mr. Dunn, as senior Executive Councillor, was appointed Administrator of the Government. In his first opening speech to the Assembly he had the pleasing duty of congratulating the members on the glorious victory of Trafalgar. Kingsford calls this naval action unparalleled in history—but, then, Kingsford wrote before the exploits of Dewey, Schley and Sampson.

JOHN COLLINS was Deputy Surveyor-General and laid out the Township of Fredericksburgh in 1783 and afterwards Marysburgh.

His name is perpetuated in this region by a lake, a stream and a bay, not to speak of a village.

ADAM MABANE, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, although at an earlier period he had been Staff-Surgeon of the Quebec garrison, was appointed to the Council by General Murray when Governor. Carleton, shortly after his arrival, dismissed him, because of his action in the Walker matter. Carleton had previously snubbed him because Mabane, with others, had objected to the Governor consulting with members of the Council individually. He was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Carleton in 1755, and Dorchester, after the Quebec Act, kept him on the bench.

JOSEPH CHAUSSEGROS DE LERY, born in Canada, was the son of the French King's chief engineer, who came to this country in 1717 obtained a seigniorship in 1732, and prepared the plans for the fortifications of Quebec. Our justice entered the army in 1742 and held the position of captain in Montcalm's command at the time of the capture of Quebec. He had previously drawn the designs for fortifying Quebec and built Fort Beausejour, in Acadia. In 1761 he, with his family, went to France, to solicit a place and the favors to which he thought his services to his country entitled him. But, being unsuccessful with the French, he turned to the English king. When he and his wife, Louise de Brouages, were presented at Court, the youthful George III. was so struck with the lady's beauty that he exclaimed, "Madame, if all the ladies of Canada resemble you, we may indeed boast of our beautiful conquest." De Lery returned to his native land in September, 1764. General Murray—the then Governor—did nothing for him, however. But when Carleton recommended the appointment of French-Canadians to the Legislative Council in 1769, de Lery's name was the first on the list. He received the appointment in time, and held it from 1775 until his death in December, 1797, drawing, besides £100 a year as Councillor, £200 as a pension from the Government. One of his sons became Lieutenant-General and Engineer-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, and was made a Baron by Napoleon.

FRANCOIS MARIE PICOTTE DE BELESTRE, Chevalier de St. Louis, was the grandson of the first nobleman who came to Canada in the time of De Maisonneuve, Madlle. Mance and Marguerite Bourgeois. He distinguished himself at Detroit, of which place he became Governor in 1756. At the cession of New France he most reluctantly made over this post to the British, being almost unable to believe that the French had capitulated at Montreal in 1760. Having retired to

this place, he became a devoted subject to the British Crown and his zeal in defending its honor, both in public and in private, was well known. In 1775 he retook the Fort of St. John from the Americans, defeated Schuyler, and defended Chambly forty-five days against Montgomery, but he had to succumb for want of relief. He was first called to the Council in 1775.

HENRY CALDWELL was at one time Receiver-General. He was Deputy Quartermaster-General under Wolfe and settled in the Province after the conquest. When Montgomery besieged Quebec, he was in command of the English-speaking militia in that fortress, with the provincial rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was an energetic and efficient officer. He had a special cause for disliking the rebels that came to try and win Quebec under Arnold and Montgomery, for they occupied and pillaged his fine country house. The very day that Benedict Arnold and his ragged, way-worn followers had landed at Wolfe's Cove and scaled the heights of Abraham, they marched to "Sans Bruit," the manor house of Colonel Caldwell, which was situated half-way between the Cove and Quebec, near the St. Charles River. The mansion house became the headquarters of the Continentals and the rank and file were comfortably quartered in the adjacent buildings; greatly the Americans relished feasting on Caldwell's fat bullocks after their terrible journey up the Kennebec and down the Chaudiere, when they had to eat dogs—entrails, skin and all—moose hide, moccasin soup, shaving soap, pomatum and lip salve, and gnawed ravenously but in vain at the leather of their shoes, cartridge boxes, shot pouches and breeches.

WILLIAM GRANT was the Receiver-General of the Province of Quebec. In 1770, fifteen years after her first husband's death, he married the widow of the third Baron de Longueuil, who had been killed in Dieskau's defeat at Lake George, and was supposed to have been eaten by the drunken and infuriated Indians, who fought on the side of the English, de Longueuil having been in command of the French braves. The lady was a Delle. Fleury Deschambault, and had no children by her second husband. The Grants were of the nobility in Scotland, as well as in France; the Grants, of Blairfindie, were of an illustrious race. William Grant had a nephew, David Alexander Grant, a Captain in the 94th Regiment, whose marriage with his wife's only daughter, Marie Charles Josephe LeMoyne, he greatly encouraged; the happy event took place on the 7th May, 1781. The son of this marriage, the Hon. Charles William Grant, on the death of his mother, became the Baron de Longueuil. He was largely inter-

ested in lands on Wolfe Island, once part of La Salle's seigniory of Cataraqui.

SAINT ROCHE DE ST. OURS was of noble origin and a descendant of an officer of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, which came to New France in 1665, of a family distinguished for its bravery and interpidity in the field. Quinson, one brother, fought at Monongahela, where Braddock suffered, and at St. John, then became Commandant at Saint Domingo. A second brother was killed in the service of his king in 1757. Pierre Roche, a third, distinguished himself considerably at Carillon, was made a Knight of St. Louis, commanded as a Brigadier on the Plains of Abraham, where he was mortally wounded. The member of the Council, who was known by the name of d'Eschaillons, was born in 1736; married Mlle. Joseph Godfroy de Tormaneour, of Three Rivers, by whom he had three children, who survived him. He died in 1814, at the age of 78, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

FRANCIS BABY was a grandson of Jacques Baby, seigneur of Ranville and an officer of the famous regiment of Carignan, and the youngest son of Raymond Baby and Therese Lecompte Dupre. He served in the army during the Seven Years' War and went to France with the remnant of the troops in the autumn of 1760. Three years later he returned to Canada, with a number of other famous Canadians, resolved to accept British domination. Charter de Lotbiniere helped him to enter the fur trade, in which in a few years, while still young, he acquired a fine fortune. In 1772 he was sent to London by his fellow-countrymen, and did much to enlighten the minister of the day on the state of the country and to prepare for the Quebec Act. In 1775 he urged General Carleton to place the country in a state of defence, in view of the dark clouds gathering in the south, and he himself was appointed Major in the militia. Afterwards, he held many important offices; twice he was at the point of being made Administrator of the Province, but his religion prevented it. He was made Adjutant of the Militia by Haldimand in 1780 and continued such until 1812. Sulte says he was called to the Executive Council in 1791 and to the Legislative Council in 1792. He died in 1820, aged 87.

JOSEPH LEMOYNE DE LONGUEUIL. Joseph Dominique Emmanuel was the son of Paul Joseph de Longueuil and Marie Genevieve Joybert de Soulanges; born, May 2nd, 1738. Early in life he entered the French Army and rose to the rank of Captain. He married the widow of De Bonne de Lesdiginieres, who was killed at the siege of Quebec.

She was the daughter of Colonel Prudhomme, Commander of the Montreal Militia on the Plains of Abraham, and at the affair at Ste. Foye. He tendered his services to King George after the peace. Carleton appointed him Inspector-General of Militia, and in 1796 he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. He contributed considerably of his private means to the keeping up of this corps, at the head of which he remained six years. In that regiment, which bore on its colors the words, "Try Us," were many of the leading French-Canadians. His fortune was a considerable one for those days. He was Seigneur of Soulanges, Nouvelle Longueuil and Pointe L'Orignal.

SAMUEL HOLLAND was Surveyor-General of Canada. He surveyed Adolphustown in 1783.

LE COMPTE DUPRE originally served under the Marquis Duquesne, the French Governor-General of Canada, and then on to the surrender of Canada to the British. He then entered the army of the conquerors, and in consequence of his bravery and skill during the siege of Quebec by Montgomery he was appointed Commandant of that city and the surrounding district by Sir Guy Carleton. He continued in this important position for over twenty years. The Americans, under Montgomery, burnt his property. Some 400 of them were quartered on his estate near the city.

SIR JOHN JOHNSON was a son of the celebrated Sir William Johnson. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, Sir John, who had already succeeded to his father's title and to his influence over the Indians, exerted that influence to the utmost in the royal cause. Although only 18 he served as a volunteer under Burgoyne. He thus rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Continentals, as the Americans were then called. In 1776 Colonel Dayton, with a strong force, was sent to arrest him, and put it out of his power to do further mischief to the Revolutionists. Receiving timely notice of this move from his Tory friends in Albany he hastily assembled a large number of his tenants and others and made arrangements for a retreat to Canada, and this he safely accomplished. Avoiding the route by Lake Champlain, from fear of falling into the hands of the enemy, who were supposed to be assembled in that direction, he struck deep into the woods by way of the head-waters of the Hudson, and descended the Raquette River to the St. Lawrence and then crossed over to Canada. Their store of provisions failed soon after they left home. Weary and footsore numbers of them sank by the way and had to be left behind, but were shortly after relieved by a

party of Indians, who were sent from Caughnawaga in search of them. After nineteen days of hardships, which have had few parallels in our history, they reached Montreal. So hasty had been the flight that the family papers had to be buried in the garden at Johnson Hall, nothing being taken with them but articles of prime necessity. The Americans made nothing by this move, for Sir John soon after his arrival in Montreal was commissioned a Colonel and raised two battalions of loyalists, who were called the Royal Greens. A large number of the Mohawks, and the settlers on his New York lands, some seven hundred in number, by his persuasion came over to Canada. He was one of the most active and bitterest foes that the Whigs encountered during the contest, and many an inroad did his Indians make across the line. In August, 1777, he, with Colonel St. Ledger and Brant, invested Fort Stanwix. Their operations being threatened by the brave old hero General Nicholas Herkimer, Commander of the Tryon County Militia, the British moved out to meet him, and while they successfully ambuscaded Herkimer and his men, they were finally defeated and completely routed by a brilliant sortie of the garrison. Sir John Johnson's camp was pillaged and five British Standards captured; these the American Colonel hung up in the fort, beneath the Stars and Stripes, hastily extemporized out of a white shirt, an old blue jacket and some strips of cloth from the petticoat of a soldier's wife. This flag, says Fiske, was the first American flag with stars and stripes ever hoisted, and it was flung to the breeze on the memorable day of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, and these captured banners of Johnson's Royal Greens were, as Bancroft says, the first flags that had ever floated under the Stars and Stripes of the young Republic. Johnson was knighted at St. James' Palace. After the war he was appointed Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs of British North America, also Colonel-in-Chief of six regiments of militia in the Eastern Townships, and a member of the Legislature. He lived in Montreal and died there. His extensive family estates on the Mohawk were, of course, confiscated, but the Crown compensated him with large grants of land in different parts of Canada and a considerable sum of money. His only son became a Colonel in the British Army and was killed at Waterloo. Dorchester, in 1790, had strongly recommended that Sir John should be made the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. However, Simcoe was appointed. He owned Lot 1, adjoining the Town of Kingston. Being in this old City of Kingston, I may say that Sir John Johnson's five half-sisters, in whose veins coursed the brave and dusky blood of the Mohawks—their mother

being Miss Molly, a sister of Tyandinagea, Joseph Brant—lived here. These ladies were fairly well educated and married well—one, Captain Farley, of the 60th Regiment; another, Lieutenant Lemoine, of the 24th; the third, John Ferguson, she was the Magdalen Ferguson whom all conveyancers in Kingsters know well by name as the patentee of 116 acres “adjoining the northernmost limits of the Town of Kingston.” A fourth daughter married Dr. Kerr, a well-known surgeon of the day, who eventually settled near Hamilton. The fifth, Ann, was the wife of Captain Earl, of the Provincial Navy. He has given us the name of one of our streets and his Indian beauty owned some town lots, as well as Lot 2, adjoining Kingston. Their daughter married Colin Miller, the first Manager of the Bank of Montreal in this city.

CHARLES TARIEN DE LANAUDIÈRE was the son of Charles Xavier Tarien de Lanaudière, and, serving as a Lieutenant in the French army, was wounded at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. He went back with his regiment—that of La Sarre—to France, but the spirit of the New World soon drew him again to Canada. However, before returning, he travelled a good deal over Europe, and had the good fortune of being presented, with Mons. de St. Ours, to the great Frederick of Prussia, at Potsdam, during the celebrated manœuvres there. In Canada he became Aide-de-camp to General Carleton and greatly assisted him in avoiding falling into the hands of the invading Americans on his rapid trip from Montreal to Quebec in the fall of 1775. The Governor had abandoned Montreal to Montgomery and his forces, and was hurrying to Quebec with men, munitions and provisions and, fearful of being stopped at Sorel by the Americans under Easton, he, Lanaudière and one or two others entered the boat of a trader, and—the crew quietly paddling only with their hands—managed to slip safely by the hostile camp—and so to save Quebec and Canada. When Montgomery fell and his body was placed in its temporary resting-place under the walls of Quebec, his faithful spaniel lay mourning for eight days, without food, on its master’s grave, in that fearful January weather, until Lanaudière coaxed the poor creature away. He had raised a company of his censitaires to help repel the invasion. Consequently, the Continentals completely sacked his manor house at St. Anne’s. He took a vigorous part in the defence of Chambly. In 1778 he followed Carleton to England, and, together with his father-in-law, Lacorne St. Luc, he appeared as a witness before the Burgoyne Committee of the House of Commons. On his return to Canada he was appointed Grand Voyer. He died in 1811, leaving one daughter. He had been called

to the Legislative Council in 1792. He was Seigneur of St. Anne de la Parade. The late Judge Baby (to whom I am much indebted for information about these French-Canadians), said that the De Lanaudiere family was of ancient noblesse and was closely connected with the Dukes of Mortimore.

RENE AMABLE BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE was a descendant of Pierre Boucher, Governor of Three Rivers, who was ennobled by Louis XIV. in 1661, and the son of Francois Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and Marguerite Bianbault de St. Blin. He was born at Catarauqui (now Kingston), the 12th February, 1735, and married at Montreal, in 1770, his cousin, Madelaine de St. Blin. He took a distinguished part in the defence of Chambly against the Americans in 1775, when they made their raid into Quebec, before the Declaration of Independence. He filled the office of Grand Voyer in Lower Canada for many years. He died at Boucherville on 2nd September, 1812.

ROBERT CLARK was born in Dutchess County, N.Y., in 1774. By trade he was a carpenter and millwright, and he owned two farms near his birthplace. He was married and had two children when the American Revolution broke out, but he at once volunteered and joined the British army. This loyal act destroyed his home, his family were driven out, his property confiscated, warrants were issued against him and a reward offered for his apprehension. He was with Burgoyne when that unfortunate general decided to surrender to the Americans at Saratoga. He, with other volunteers, were told of what was coming and advised to leave the camp and make their way to some place of safety, unless they desired to fall into the enemy's hands and taste his tender mercies. Many of them disappeared by night and reached Canada after weeks of sufferings and privations. Clark then volunteered into the Loyal Rangers, under Major Jessop. He received his discharge in December, 1783, when the cruel war was practically over. In 1783 he was employed by the Government to erect a grist mill at what is now called Kingston Mills, the first mill in this section of the Province. In 1784 he was happily re-united to his wife and family at Catarauqui, whither they had wended their way with the Loyalists; the separation had lasted seven years. Clark located in the front of Ernestown, midway between Collins Bay and Mill Haven, where some of his descendants lived until a year or so ago. He was the patentee of Lots 30 and 31 and the east half of 33, in the first concession of that township. In 1785 and 1786 he built a sawmill and a grist mill at Appanea Falls (now called Napanee). For many years he was an active member of the Court of Requests. He was prominent in the

Militia Force and as such served his country in the troublous times of 1812-14. A member of the first Methodist class founded in the township, he died in 1823. A sketch of his old mill on the Appanae River, Bay of Quinte, may yet be seen in the British Museum, done by the pencil of no less an artist than the wife of Governor Simcoe. (Papers and Records, O. H. S., Vol. VI., p. 50.)

EPHRAIM WASHBURN was also a volunteer during the Revolution, a Sergeant in the Royal Rangers. He settled on the Bay front, west of Bath. He was a commissary for the giving out of the Government food supplies during the hard times of 1786. He was the father of the Hon. Simeon Washburn, of Picton, at one time a leading business man in the County of Prince Edward, and the father-in-law of the Rev. Robert McDowall, that well-remembered pioneer Presbyterian missionary in the Bay counties, who lived and died in Fredericksburgh. So said Mr. Casey. He was the first grantee of parts of Lots 4, 5 and 6 in the first concession of Fredericksburgh, although in this patent he was referred to as of Adolphustown. He also had about 1,200 acres in the Township of Hallowell, in the eleventh concession, north-east of the Carrying Place, and some town lots in Kingston. For many years he was member of Parliament for Prince Edward County, and his sessional allowance varied from £22 10s. to £29 10s., as appears by Records of the Quarter Sessions.

GEORGE SINGLETON, who had been a Captain in the Royal Regiment of New York, does not seem to have obtained any land in Fredericksburgh, but over 2,300 acres were granted to his heirs in the second concession of Huntingdon.

ROBERT KERR appears to have been a surgeon in the Royal Regiment of New York during the Revolution, but I cannot find out where he located. His name does not appear as patentee for any lands in Fredericksburgh.

PETER VANALSTINE was born at Kinderhook, Albany County, N.Y. From the earliest period he resolved to support the British Government in the impending struggle. In 1776 he was arrested and sent to gaol for seventeen days as a friend of the king. Early in 1777 he had to leave home, and in September of that year joined General Burgoyne's army. After the Convention of Saratoga he came to Canada. Afterwards, he brought thirty men into the King's army. In 1778 he went to New York and served as Captain of Bateaux-men. Afterwards, he did duty as Major of Associated Loyalists and at Smith Town, Long Island. He seems to have owned considerable real estate in Albany County—this was all seized and declared forfeited.

Among his farm stock, he enumerated three negroes when making his claim before the Royalist Commission. He was elected to represent Lennox and Prince Edward in the First Parliament of Upper Canada. Philip Dorland had been chosen member, but, being a Quaker, he declined to take the oaths, and so the seat was declared vacant. By Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's proclamation, given at Kingston, 16th July, 1792, the County of Prince Edward and the Township of Adolphustown together sent one representative to Parliament. The rest of Lennox was joined with the Counties of Hastings and Northumberland, while Addington and the long since abolished County of Ontario sent another. The members received ten shillings each day for their services and this was paid by their constituents. Vanalstine let his remuneration accumulate and the minutes of the Quarter Sessions, held in October, 1795, record that he was then voted £28 for his "member's wages" for 1793, and £26 for 1794 and £26 for 1795. Vanalstine settled on the Bay shore on Lot 27, just east of the Dorlands. In addition to his land in Adolphustown, he was granted a large tract in the opposite Township of Marysburgh, some 437 acres. This included the mountain on which is the well-known, very interesting and somewhat mysterious, lake. The Major utilized the stream that tumbles over the rock, and erected there the first grist mill in the township. He died in 1811 and a son of his lived many years at the Stone Mills, Glenora, and also died there. The lake was for a time called Vanalstine's Lake. Canniff tells us that in the year 1783 a party of Loyalists sailed from the Port of New York (they were under the command of Captain Vanalstine) with a fleet of seven sail and protected by the Brig *Hope*, of 40 guns. Some of this band had served in the army in an irregular manner; more had been in New York as refugees. Vanalstine, although commissioned to lead this company, it would seem, had not been in the service, was not a military man, but a prominent Loyalist of the Knickerbockers. These refugees, in setting out for the unknown wilderness, were provided with camp tents and provisions, to be continued for three years, and with such implements as were given to the disbanded soldiers, as well as a bateau to every four families, after arriving at their place of destination. They sailed from New York on the 8th of September and arrived in Quebec on the 8th of October. Many were undecided whether to go to the Lower Provinces or on to Canada. A shark followed the vessel for many days, causing no little consternation. At last a child died and was consigned to the deep, after which this grim visitor was seen no more. The Government rations with which they were

supplied consisted of pork and peas for breakfast, peas and pork for dinner, and for supper one or the other. The party proceeded from Quebec to Sorel, where they spent the winter, living in their linen tents, which afforded but little protection against the intense cold. While they were staying there it was determined to grant them a township on the Bay of Quinte. The first township had been granted to Captain Grass and his party; the second and third were to be taken by Johnson's Second Battalion; so Vanalstine's corps were to have the next. Surveyor Holland was at that time engaged in completing the survey, with his tent pitched on the shores of the fourth township. The party left Sorel on the 21st of May, 1784, in a brigade of bateaux and reached the fourth township on the 16th of the following month. The travellers passed along where now stands the Adolphustown wharf, westward nearly half a mile, and rounded a point known as Hagerman's Point. Here a small, but deep, stream empties itself, having coursed along through a small valley. They ascended this creek for nearly a quarter of a mile and then landed upon its south side. Between the creek and the bay is a small eminence; it was on its slopes that the settlers under Vanalstine pitched their tents. Thus housed, and far removed from the busy haunts of men, this community continued to live for many days. Steps were speedily taken to divide the land by lots. Each drew his 200 acres. Besides this, there was laid out a town plot of 300 acres, regularly divided into town lots of one acre each, and each settler obtained one of these. Alas, the town has not thriven as these early arrivals expected. Canniff tells us that after the magistrates were appointed, Vanalstine claimed the pre-eminence, because he had been the military leader of the company in their journeyings, but one Ruttan donned the uniform that he had worn as an officer of the regular army and attended the meeting of the bench, declaring that no one was his superior. Vanalstine submitted. Dr. Smythe told us, in his interesting paper on "Early Law Courts," that Peter Vanalstine and Gilbert Sharp were each fined 30 shillings for absenting themselves, being Grand Jurors, from the Court of Quarter Sessions at Kingston, held on 14th April, 1789. Dr. Smythe says that this was the first court of which he could find any record.

NICHOLAS HAGERMAN was one of those who followed Vanalstine's lead into Canada. He settled on the lot on which the refugee party landed, and on which the United Empire burial ground is now located in front of the Village of Adolphustown. Canniff says that the spot where his house stood has been washed away. He was a man of much energy and shrewdness; as to his education, Canniff remarks that "he

was a man of some education," but Mr. T. W. Casey says, "of not much." Read says positively, "he was a man of education." Canniff suggests that he studied law before he left New York. Be that so or no, he was one of the first legally authorized to practice in the new Province, and Adolphustown was his headquarters. By a statute passed in the 34th year of the reign of George III. it was stated that great inconvenience might ensue from the want of persons duly authorized to practice the profession of law in this Province, and then enacted that the Governor might authorize by license under his hand and seal so many of His Majesty's liege subjects (not exceeding sixteen in number) as he might deem, from their probity, education and condition in life, best qualified to act as advocates and attorneys in the conduct of all legal proceedings, and that upon producing such license their names should be inscribed on the proper roll, to be kept among the records of the Court of King's Bench. Nicholas Hagerman was so licensed. He was called to the bar in Trinity Term, 1797, and was one of those who assembled on July 17 at Wilson's Hotel, Newark, for the purpose of organizing the Law Society of Upper Canada; he became a bencher thereof in Michaelmas term, 1799. The Honorable Richard Cartwright, who was at the time a member of the Legislative Council, thus wrote of the sixteen gentlemen made lawyers by the hand and seal of the Governor, Simcoe: "Certain persons who without any previous study or training, and by the mere magic of the privy seal, are at once to start up adepts in the science of the law and proficient in the intricate practice of Westminster Hall. This bill," he continues, "was hurried through in a manner not very decent. My proposal to have it printed previous to discussion was overruled with some warmth and blustering, and you will be astonished to hear that a law of such importance, and in conversation at least disapproved by several members of the lower house, should be pressed through that House without debate and in a single day." ("Life and Letters of Hon. Richard Cartwright," p. 60.) I may add that all the fees these fortunate men had to pay were forty shillings to the Governor's Secretary for the license, and thirteen shillings and four pence to the Clerk of the King's Bench when inscribing their names on the list of practitioners. One of Nicholas Hagerman's sons, Christopher, was aide-de-camp to the Governor-General during the war of 1812-14. He studied law and practiced in Kingston, was collector of customs here, and for years the member of the city; in 1840 he was appointed Judge of the Queen's Bench, after being both solicitor and attorney-general. His portrait has adorned our

city hall for many a year, except when it paid a visit to Government House, Toronto, while the original's daughter, the wife of the late Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, presided there. Another son, Daniel, practiced law in Bath, was elected member for the county, and his widow was well known to many Kingstonians. For a time Adolphustown was almost the hub of the Upper Canada universe; the Court of the early days alternated between this village and Kingston, being holden twice a year in each place. The Statute 33 Geo. III., Chap. 6, said on the second Tuesdays of July and January in Adolphustown, and second Tuesdays of April and October in Kingston. The first sittings was held in the barn of Paul Huff; this airy and well ventilated building answered beautifully for the summer term, but when the winter court drew nigh application was made for the use of the Methodist chapel, after some hesitation and some cynical remarks anent turning a house of prayer into a den of thieves the use of that building was granted and there the Court was held. But this was years after the date of our commission. Dr. Smythe found the name of Mr. Nicholas Hagerman often appearing as counsel at the Quarter Sessions. He says (*Queen's Quarterly*, 1896, p. 121) that Nicholas and his more famous son, Christopher, were often employed as opposing counsel.

DANIEL WRIGHT.—Mr. Casey said he was an early settler of Marysburgh; he was a sergeant in the 53rd Regiment; was granted 750 acres of land, having nine children born to him prior to 1791. The descendants of that family are numerous and respectable both in Marysburgh and Fredericksburgh. The old man lived and died near Cressy. He was a very influential man in that neighborhood for many a day.

ARCHIBALD MACDONNELL led the Foreign Legion, composed of Hessians and a few Irish and Scotch, up in bateaux from Lower Canada to the Township of Marysburgh that had just been laid out on the south side of the bay and named after the Duchess of Gloucester, the eleventh child of the king; this was in 1785. There were probably about forty Hessians who settled here; unacquainted with the English language and unaccustomed to the profound solitude of the forest and the fittings of the dark-skinned Indian often in a state of semi-nudity, it is no reason for wonder if the Hessian felt otherwise than contented in their wilderness home. They knew neither how to fish nor to farm, so that when the government supplies were withdrawn, after the usual three years, starvation began to stare them in the face. All who could escaped to the more settled part of the country, some even finding their weary way back to the Fatherland. Cap-

tain Archibald Macdonnell, who had served in the 84th Regiment, landed at the cove that now bears his name, and there pitched his tent until he could build his log cabin. He was granted over one thousand acres of land along the bay shore.

WILLIAM MARST.—I think that the gentleman who so beautifully engrossed the patent that we are considering nodded just here, and that the name should have been written Marsh—I can find no trace of a Marst; but I do find that in the list of Justices in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa the name of William Marsh, and that a William Marsh was the grantee on a hundred acre lot in Sydney. Judge Fralick, of Belleville, kindly tells me that William Marsh was the second son of the twenty-four olive branches that clustered round the table of Matthias Marsh, who took up a thousand acres in the township of Sidney, near Trenton, and another thousand near Consecon. Matthias Marsh was the son of one Colonel William Marsh, of the British army, who lost his all in the Revolution, came over to Canada, but returning to Vermont—then an independent republic—died there. Mr. A. H. Marsh, K.C., of Toronto, is—I am informed—a descendant

J. W. MEYERS.—The commission has it Joseph W. Meyers; the list in the Dominion Archives, John William Meyers; Sabine has it John Waltermeyer (one word); Canniff, John Walter Meyers; but Judge Fralick—an old Belleville boy—assures me that the correct name was John Walden—pronounced Walten, meaning Woods—and that the Walten by degrees became Walter, which name in one form or the other has passed from children to grandchildren, boys and girls. At the beginning of the Revolution, John W. was farming with his father near Albany, and though father and brother identified themselves (according to Canniff) with the Continental, or Rebel, party, John remained true to the old flag; but it was not until 1782 that he received his commission as captain from Governor Haldimand. During the war he, with ten men, made a bold attempt to capture General Schuyler in Albany. One night they peered through the windows and saw the General within, but when they got within he had vanished and they found no trace of him although they searched from cellar to attic. In the garret were a number of puncheons turned upside down; many of these were examined by the hunters, but not all; when the cruel war was over Schuyler called on Meyers and explained that he had been quietly curled up under one which the searchers had not touched—so says Canniff. Sabine says that when Meyers and his party entered the dwelling they began securing

the General's plate before they had his person; that he, opening a window, cried out to imaginary partisans, "Come on, my brave fellows, surround the house and seize the villains who are plundering," and that this ruse scared away the Tories. On one occasion, in one of his expeditions, he nearly perished from hunger, yet for days he carried in his arms a favorite dog that had fallen sick for lack of food. This he did—oh, tell it not in Gath—not because of his tender heart, but because he knew not when he might want to kill and eat him. He was often employed during the early days of the war in carrying despatches from Canada to New York. Once, when in a friend's house, he was nearly taken prisoner by the rebels; however, jumping out of a window, he rushed for the woods; he was seen and the enemy on horseback gave chase; to make their way more easily through the underbrush they dismounted and tied their horses and scattered. Meyers crawled out of his near-by hiding place, picked out the best horse, mounted and hied him on his way to New York. He went up the Bay of Quinte about 1787, settled near where Belleville now is, and built the first brick house erected there. The place was called Meyersville, and the river was not then the Moira, but Meyers Creek. He afterwards moved up to Sidney, where he had some three thousand acres of land; however, he returned to Meyersville later. He was a pioneer in mill building, in trading, and in sailing bateaux and schooners up and down the bay.

STEPHEN GILBERT was a prominent and wealthy farmer, and resided west of Belleville, where descendants of the family have ever since lived. His name frequently appears in the records of the early Quarter Sessions held in Kingston and Adolphustown.

WILLIAM BOWEN lived and died on the most westerly lot in the township of Richmond fronting on the Bay, just adjoining where the flourishing town of Deseronto now stands. He kept a large tavern there for years. He was fortunate enough to get lot one in the first, second, third and fourth concessions, as well as two in the third, thus forming a nice little farm of 1,150 acres. There are still numerous descendants of his residing in that locality (says Casey). He was of Irish descent; a lieutenant in the Indian Department, and was a prominent government official among the Mohawks of Tyendinaga for years; he was popularly known as Captain Bowen—no doubt a militia title. He passed away some fifty years ago.

EXPLANATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

The District of Mecklenburg was so called after Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. On the 24th July, 1778, Guy, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation, pursuant to two ordinances passed by the Province of Quebec, establishing four districts in what is now known as Ontario—Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, and one in the eastern part of old Canada, called Gaspe. Lunenburg, called after the grand-ducal family of Brunswick-Lunenburg (a branch of the House of Hanover) extending from what is now the western limits of Quebec, to a north and south line intersecting the mouth of the river Gananoque (then called the Thames) above the rifts of the St. Lawrence; secondly, Mecklenburg, extending from Lunenburg to a north and south line intersecting the mouth of the river Trent, and including the several towns or tracts called or known by the names of Pittsburg, Kingstown, Ernestown, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown, Marysburg, Sophiasburg, Ameliasburg, Sydney, Thurlow, Richmond and Camden, and extending to the north bounds of the Province; thirdly, Nassau (called after the family of William III., of great, pious and immortal memory) extending westerly to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point on Lake Erie; and Hesse (so named after the principality that furnished so many mercenaries for the royal cause during the American Revolutionary war), which district included all the residue of the province in the western or inland parts thereof.

On the same day as this proclamation is dated was the General Commission of Peace for the District of Mecklenburg issued. In the first session of the U. C. House the names of the districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western.

“Council.”—Under the Quebec Act, 1774, a Council was appointed by the Crown consisting of from seventeen to twenty-three residents of the province, and the members were empowered to make ordinances for the peace, welfare and good government of the province, with the consent of His Majesty or his representative.

“Our Peace.”—The peace of the king is that peace and security for life and goods which the king promises to all people under his protection, and for which he is responsible. Originally it meant the immunity (secured by severe penalties) to all within the king’s house, in attendance upon him, or employed in his business, and gradually it has been extended to all within the realm who are not outlaws.

"Within liberties as without."—A liberty is a place or district within which certain special privileges may be exercised. In "The Princess" we read:

We dropt with evening on a rustic town,
Set in a gleaming river's crescent curve,
Close to the boundary of the liberties.

"Threats."—By 27 Geo. II., c. 15, any person sending a letter threatening to kill or murder any of His Majesty's servants, or to burn their houses, barns or grain, was to suffer death without benefit of clergy. By 30 Geo. c. 24, any one sending a letter threatening to accuse any person of any crime punishable by death, or other infamous punishment, with the object of extorting money, etc., was to be put in the pillory, publicly whipped, or fined, or imprisoned, or transported for not more than seven years, in the discretion of the court.

"Of whom any one of you the aforesaid Henry Pope, &c., we will shall be one."—These words designate those justices who were of the quorum, *i.e.*, those whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the Justices of the Peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge or prudence to be "of the quorum." The distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

Addison, in the *Spectator*, remarks, "I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum." Beaumont and Fletcher, in the "Scornful Lady," spell it "corum."

Of the thirteen esquires named in our commission residing within the district only three were of the quorum, Clark, Washburn and Singleton.

By the way, who can explain why Lord Dorchester did not name any one residing in either village or town of Kingstown (as he calls it in his proclamation) on this commission.

"Security for the peace."—When one makes oath before a Justice of the Peace that he has been assaulted, or that he stands in fear of his life, or some bodily hurt, or that he fears his house will be burnt and that he doth not demand the peace from any malice or revenge but for his own safety, the J. P. grants his warrant to bring the accused before him, and then security is to be given by recognizance for good behaviour; or in default the party is to be committed to gaol.

"Felonies" are all offences which occasioned in old times a total forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, at common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded according to the degree of

guilt. Old Coke says, of all felonies, murder is the most heinous. Bringing "Buls" into the kingdom was a felony under a statute of Richard II.; or receiving a Jesuit under an act of Elizabeth.

"Poisonings."—Of all kinds of murder poisoning is the most detestable, says Coke, because it is most horrible and fearful to the nature of man, and of all others can be least prevented, either by manhood or providence. This offence was so odious that by Act of Parliament it was made high treason, and the statute inflicted a more grievous and lingering death than the common law prescribed, viz., that the offender be boiled to death in hot water; under which statute Margaret Davy, (anno 33 Henry VIII.) a young woman, was attainted of high treason for poisoning her mistress and some others, was boiled to death in Smithfield the 17th day of March in the same year. But this act was too severe to live long and was therefore repealed by 1 Edw. VI., chap. 12, and 1 Mary, chap. 1.

Old Coke tells us a man may be poisoned in four manner of ways, "*gustu*, by taste, that is, by eating or drinking, being infused into his meat or drink; two, *anhelitu*, by taking in of breath, as by a poysonous perfume in a chamber, or other room; three, *contactu*, by touching, and four, *suppositu*, as by a glyster or the like. Now, for the better finding out of this horrible offence, there be divers of kinds of poysons, as the powder of diamonds, the powder of spiders, lapis causticus (the chief ingredient whereof is soap), cantharides mercury sublimate, arsenick, roseacre, &c."

"Enchantments, sorceries, arts magick."—Witchcraft, enchantment, sorcery and the practice of magical arts generally went together in the minds of our ancestors. Dorchester says nothing of witchcraft, which is the bargaining with the devil by friendly conference to do whatever was desired by him. He still seemed, however, to fear the other offences. An *enchanter* was one who by songs or rhymes *demonem adjuvat*; a *conjurer* was he who by the holy and powerful name of the Almighty invoked and conjured the devil to consult with him or to do some act; a *sorcerer* was one who used lots in his intercourse with the devil.

According to the act passed in the first year of King James I.—who was an expert and specialist in the matter of witchcraft—if any person or persons should use, practice or exercise any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit, or should consult, covenant with, entertain, employ, feed or reward any evil or wicked spirit, to or for any intent or purpose; or take up any dead man, woman or child out of his,

her or their grave, or any other place where the dead body rested, or the skin, bone, or any part of a dead person, to be employed or used in any manner of witchcraft, sorcery, charm or enchantment; or should use, exercise or practice any witchcraft, enchantment, charm or sorcery, whereby any person shall be killed, destroyed, wasted, consumed, pined or lamed in his or her body or any part thereof; that then every such offender or offenders, their aiders, abettors and counsellors, being of any of said offences duly and lawfully convicted and attainted, should suffer pains of death as a felon or felons, and should lose the privilege of clergy and sanctuary. If any person or persons took upon him or them by witchcraft, charm or sorcery to tell or declare in what place any treasure of gold or silver should or might be found, or had, in the earth, or other secret places, or where goods or other things lost or stolen should be found or become, or to the intent to provoke any person to unlawful love, or whereby any cattle or goods of any person should be destroyed, or to hurt or destroy any person in his or her body, although the same be not affected or done, being therefor lawfully convicted should for the said offence suffer imprisonment for a whole year without bail or mainprize, and once in every quarter of said year he should stand in the pillory upon some market day or fair day and there confess his or her error and offence; for the second offence it was death.

The statute of James was repealed by 9 George II., chap. 5, which enacted that no proceedings should be had against any person for witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration, or for charging another with such crimes, and that whoever should pretend to exercise such arts, or should undertake to tell fortunes or pretend by crafty science to discover stolen goods should be imprisoned for one year, stand four times in the pillory, and find sureties as the court should think fit.

It is strange that after the act of George II., Dorchester should have spoken of "enchantments, sorceries and arts magick."

"Trespasses."—A trespass is an injury committed by one on the person or property of another, with violence, actual or implied; a kiss snatched from an unwilling kisser, an entry on another's land, are trespasses.

"Forestalling" is any attempt to enhance the common price of any commodity, or any kind of an act that has an apparent tendency thereto, whether by spreading false rumors, or by buying things in a market before the accustomed hour, or by buying and selling the same thing in the same market, or by any such like device; and all such acts are highly criminal at common law. Any such attempt was an offence

against the public, inasmuch as it apparently tended to put a check on trade, to the general inconvenience of the people, by putting it out of their power to provide themselves with a commodity without an unreasonable expense.

In 1778 speculators in Canada had run the price of wheat from four shillings a bushel up to ten shillings—equal to about four dollars of our present money. There was plenty of wheat in the country. In Montreal and Quebec it was hard to make bakers carry on business, because the price of bread was fixed. This state of things continued for a couple of years; the export of wheat was forbidden and Haldimand issued a proclamation against forestallers.

“Regrating.”—According to 5 and 6 Edw. VI., chap. 2, a regrater is one who obtains in any fair or market any corn, wine, fish, butter, cheese, candles, tallow, sheep, lambs, calves, swine, pigs, geese, capons, hens, chickens, pigeons, conies or other dead victual whatsoever, and sells them again in any fair or market in the same place or within four miles. Salt is a victual within that statute, for it seasoneth and maketh wholesome beef, pork and other victual. Apples and cherries and such like fruit are not within the purview of the statute, because they are not necessary for the food of man.

“Ingrossings.”—By the same statute of Edw. VI., whosoever shall ingross or get into his hands by buying, contracting or promise taking (other than by obtaining land or tithes) any corn growing in the fields or any other corn or grain, cheese, butter, fish, or other dead victual whatsoever, to the intent to sell the same again, shall be reputed an unlawful ingrosser.

“Extortions” refers to the taking of money by any officer by color of his office either when none at all is due or not so much is due, or when it is not yet due; originally it was considered extortion for any sheriff or other officer concerned in the administration of justice to take any fee or reward for doing his office, except what he received from the King. The excessive costs of law had become so great in Canada as to demand the interference of the Government to restrain and adjust it. Carleton had made several efforts to regulate the fees, but with very inadequate success.

“Riding With Force.”—By 2 Edw. III. it was enacted that no one (unless lawfully authorized) was to go or ride armed by day or by night, in fair, market, nor in any place elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their armour to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King’s pleasure.

"Lying in Wait."—Lie in wait—formerly also "lie in await"—as Chaucer hath it:

"These homicides alle
That in awayte lyggen to mordre men."

means to lie in ambush.

"Victuallers."—If the newly-made magistrates had desired to know the law as to victuals and victuallers, they would have had to read over forty pages of Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown. Hawkins says that the intention of the Legislature, both in enacting and in repealing the various and numerous statutes on these subjects, in accommodation to the exigencies of various periods of time, was to regulate the price of victuals, and to prevent them being constantly raised upon, or improperly introduced to, the public by the respective dealers thereof. He deals with the laws as to the measure of corn, as to the making, size and price of bread, as to beer, butter and cheeses, cattle and butchers, fish, bacon and pork, hay and straw, fruit, honey and wax, coal, etc. Some of the statutes then in force went back to the days of Elizabeth. We find the following entry, made at a Special Session, held in Kingston, Monday, 12th September, 1796: "The average price of bread being twenty shillings, it is ordered that the assize of bread for a four-pound loaf of fine wheaten flour be 9 pence, and that a brown loaf, weighing six pounds, be 9 pence currency. The bakers are ordered to mark their loaves with the initial letters of their names."

The assize of bread is the settling the weight and price thereof.

"Weight and Measure."—We may note that apples and pears had to be sold by water measure and by no other measure, and the measure had to be heaped. In London every barrel of beer had to contain 36 gallons, ale, 32 gallons, while in other places either ale or beer was to be 34 gallons; hay and straw had to be sold in trusses of certain weight, varying according to its being old or new. An Act of 1792 provided that in Upper Canada, after May 1st, 1793, "There should be one just beam or balance, one certain weight and measure, and one yard, according to the standard of his Majesty's Exchequer in England.

"Officials."—Sheriffs, bailiffs, stewards, constables, gaolers and other officers. This sentence had a populous ring about it, but in those days there were none of them round Kingston, save perchance a constable and sheriff.

"Indictments." These are written accusations against one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand jury.

“Laws of England.”—By 14 Geo. III., ch. 83 (the Quebec Act), all of New France and Newfoundland was during his Majesty’s pleasure annexed to and made part and parcel of the Province of Quebec; and as the certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England and the benefits and advantages resulting from the use of it had been sensibly felt by the inhabitants from an experience of more than nine years, it was enacted that the same should be administered and observed as law in the Province of Quebec, as well in the description and quality of the offence, as in the method of prosecution and trial, and the punishments and forfeitures thereby inflicted, to the exclusion of every other rule of criminal law or mode of proceeding therein; subject, however, to any alterations or amendments, as might be made by the Governor and Legislative Council.

The first statute of Simcoe’s first Parliament introduced into Upper Canada the English law in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights.

“Fines” are money payments exacted as a punishment of an offence or a dereliction of duty. Shakespeare says:

“ My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding,
But I’ll amerce you with so strong a fine
That you shall all repent the loss of same.”

Doubtless the immortal William had experienced both fines and amercements.

“Ransoms” are payments for liberation from restraint or punishment.

“Amerciaments” are pecuniary penalties inflicted upon an offender at the discretion of the Court. They differ from fines, in that the latter are fixed and certain sums prescribed by statute, while amerciaments are arbitrary.

“Forfeitures” are the divesting of property, or the termination of a right, by or in consequence of a wrong, default or breach of a condition; also the things forfeited.

“Other Means.”—The records in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in this city show that some of the other means used in those good old days were floggings with forty stripes save one, imprisonments, the stocks, and labelling a man as a thief, or other transgressor, somewhat after the manner of “The Scarlet Letter.”

“Late our Justices of the Peace in the aforesaid District.”—We find that Neil McLean, W. R. Crawford, James Parrot, Jephtha Hawley, Peter Vanalstine, and Michael Grass were among those jus-

tices who signed the letter from the magistrates at Cataraqui, dated 22nd December, 1786, to Sir John Johnston, Bart., in reply to his circular, requesting suggestions as to the best ways of improving the population, the state of agriculture and the settlement of the King's lands.

"Our Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench."—William Smith, to whom we will presently refer, was the Chief Justice. William Osgoode was the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and, appears to have been appointed in 1792.

The first Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, nominated for the District of Mecklenburg, were John Stuart, Neil McLean and James Clark; but John Stuart being a divine and chiefly concerned about settling the spiritual concerns of the people of the district, at once declined to attend to the arranging of their temporal difficulties.

"Our Justices Specially Appointed to Hold the Assizes in the Aforesaid District."—The Records of the Quarter Sessions, under date of 12th October, 1789, show that an Assize was held in that year. It reads as follows: "A Court of Oyer and Terminer having been held for the District of Mecklenburg on the 28th September last, at which all business for this district was settled, the Justices having taken into consideration the great inconvenience that would arise to the good people of the district on being again called together at this time, and the little necessity there was for calling them, as no new business appeared to require it, they therefore declined issuing any precept to summon any jury to attend at this session." Who presided at that Court of Assize? According to Mr. D. B. Read's "Lives of the Judges," the first Court held by Osgoode, C.J., was in Kingston on 23rd August, 1792.

William Redford Crawford was immediately after the issue of the commission we are considering appointed 'Our Sheriff of the said District of Mecklenburg.' He does not appear to have long held the office. Dr. Symthe speaks of one Philip Lansing being sheriff in 1790. He owned land to the north of the city, towards Kingston Mills.

The first "Keeper of the Rolls of Our Peace" of this District was Peter Clark, who held the offices of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Peace, and of the Sessions of the Peace. We find from "The Memoirs of Colonel John Clark" (O. H. S. Papers, Vol. VII.) that this worthy was the son of a soldier, and began life in the Indian trade at Kingston; afterwards, when Governor Simcoe in 1792 inaugurated the Government of Upper Canada, Peter was appointed Chief

Clerk of the Legislative Council. He also was connected with the naval establishment in some way, for as such he accompanied the Duke of Kent (the late Queen's father) across Lake Ontario on his way to visit Simcoe at Niagara in 1795. He was the patentee of Lot 3, west of the great River Cataragui. Clark became involved in a quarrel with one Captain Sutherland, of the 4th Regiment, and was killed by him in a duel at Kingston in 1795.

This would be a good place to apologize to his Excellency the British Ambassador at Washington for our using the name Kingston. We should doubtless have kept to the old Indian word Cataragui, especially as it is, like the immortal Shakespeare's, a very easy name to spell, there being authority for over fifty ways of writing it. Here are the variations—Cataragui, Cadarachqui, Cadarachquin, Cadaracqui, Cadaracquy, Cadarackque, Cadaraggue, Cadaraghie, Cadaraghqui, Cadaraggqua, Cadaragque, Cadaragquet, Caradague, Cadaraque, Cadarakue, Cadaraqua, Cadaraqui, Cadaraquin, Cadaraquy, Cadarachqui, Cadarogque, Cadarakoui, Cadararuchque, Cadaraque, Cadarachqui, Cadaracqui, Caderaqui, Caderaquy, Cadraqua, Cadraqui, Catarachqua, Catarachqui, Cataracoui, Cataracouy, Cataracque, Cataracqui, Cataract, Cataracwa, Cataragque, Cataraque, Cataroque, Cataraque, Chadarachqui, Kadaraghue, Kadaraghkie, Kadarachque, Kadraghkie, Kalaroque, Quadarachqui, Quadraqui, Catarakwee, Cadarakin. And, doubtless, there are others.

"Castle of St. Louis."—From "The Picture of Quebec" (published in 1829) I quote as follows: "The Castle of St. Lewis is the residence of the Governor, and from its peculiar situation it constitutes one of the principal objects of notice, in all views of the city, from Beauport easterly to the Chaudiere. At its base the rock is nearly 200 feet in perpendicular height, and the building on the east is sustained by strong stone buttresses, on which is laid a wide balcony, extending along the whole length, and whence the beauties of the northern and eastern landscapes are beheld. The building is of three stories, about fifty-four yards in length and fifteen yards deep, with small wings. Since the last repairs in 1809 its interior is conveniently arranged, and in its superior apartments are tastefully decorated. To it are attached all the buildings suitable and convenient to the dignified station of the Provincial Executive Chief. The garden is on the south-west of the castle—in length nearly thirty poles and in breadth from the wall to the Rue des Carrieres about seventy yards. On the opposite side of the street, in front of which stands the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, is a lot, 100 yards long by 84 broad, which,

having been designed as a public walk, was formally planted with trees to shade the pedestrians; at present, however, it is appropriated as an additional garden for the service of the Governor. The Castle, by its partial exclusion from sight by the gloomy walls of the buildings in front, loses much of its impressiveness and attraction."

Sir Frederick Haldimand built the Castle; fire destroyed it in 1834.

(NOTE.—The reader will please look at the Great Seal of the Province of Quebec (*ante*) and imagine "the conclusion" of this paper.)

VI.

SOME EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF KINGSTON.

By W. S. ELLIS, B.A.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 18th, 1907.)

I.—THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH.

To-morrow, when you have looked over the parapet of Fort Henry, and have enjoyed the view up the river and down; when the actual landscape is spread before you, or, at least, still fresh in memory; when there is the stimulation of new scenes and the buoyancy that comes with fresh breezes and bright sunshine, I shall ask you, in imagination, to view the first water parade on the St. Lawrence. To do so you will have to suppose that Time has rolled back his scroll for two and a third centuries, to a time when Charles II. was still upon the throne of England, when men were flocking to hear Bunyan preach, when Milton was revising his "Paradise Lost" for the publisher, when Pepys and Evelyn were gathering the gossip and sentiment of London taverns to amuse and instruct the twentieth century, when men were yet living on the shore of Massachusetts Bay who had come over in the *Mayflower*, when Boyle had not yet found that air had weight, or Newton discovered the law of gravitation. You will have to suppose also that the fort has utterly vanished; that the *glacis* has reverted to the original rocky promontory with front battle scarred by storm and war, thrust defiantly out into the current; that the height

is again thickly wooded, and that everywhere in sight there are only the greens of the forest and the blue of the sparkling waters.

If, then, on the morning of July 12th, 1673, we had been permitted, amid such surroundings, to join a group of Iroquois warriors who were lurking behind tree trunks and boulders upon the hill top and peering down the river, we would have witnessed a display unique even on the St. Lawrence, where water carnivals abound, and one that if it could be repeated would bring joy to any canoe club, for even amid our spectacular excitements it would draw admiring crowds from city streets to watch it. Interesting, too, as the event would be to-day it was much more so then, for it took place amid the stillness of the vast wilderness, 150 miles beyond the nearest straggling settlement at Lachine; but it was chiefly significant in that it marked the advent of the white man as a conqueror and a power on the great inland waters of the continent.

On watch that morning, we would have seen emerge from the island passages a great flotilla of canoes, said to have been 120 in number, that convoyed two brightly painted barges, above which floated the Lilies of France, the symbol of sovereignty wherever they were set up in this New World. There, too, was the Governor from Quebec and all the chief men of the colony, clad in the brilliant vestments characteristic of their time and nation, and surrounded by their retinues.

As the pageant drew near we watchers would have noticed, just as the savages did note, the ordered regularity with which the procession came on. First, an advance guard of canoes in double rank and in squadrons at regular distances apart; right and left of the bateaux flanking divisions were ranged at equal intervals; then the Governor and his staff, while behind was a rear guard again in double rank. This ordered advance was for the purpose of impressing those unseen spectators who the Governor knew were watching his approach from every point of vantage along the shore that they might decide whether he was a power to be taken seriously or to be met with the contumely that had been the lot of his predecessors. He well understood the awesome effect of great and machine-like regularity of movement on those whose whole experience had been of individual action and of consequent disorder; he well knew the barbaric love of brilliant coloring and the savage delight in rhythmic noise and rhythmic motion; hence, the oncoming of the fleet in war array, regular of alignment, even of movement, irresistible in its progress, with banners and uniforms and trumpet notes, all designed to make deep the impress that reached the savage mind.

As the fleet swept up past Cedar Island and Point Frederick it swung to the right until it reached a point just beyond the present Cataragui Bridge; here was a little sheltered bay, the mouth of an outflowing creek, with a low, shelving rocky shore, where canoes were pulled up and the weary journey of fourteen days from Lachine came to an end. Last Friday was the two hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of that landing; and to-morrow, when you are passing the barrack gate and see the sentry walking his beat, it may not be out of place to recall the fact that 234 years ago the tread of the guard of Frontenac's camp at this place first mingled with the sound of lapping waves, and nightly since that time, with but two brief interruptions, marching footsteps have echoed back from sounding waters. You will then be standing on a few square yards of ground round which clusters a fair share of the history, of the romance, and of the final tragedy of New France. Such was the impressive, even if somewhat grim and ominous preliminary to the building of Fort Frontenac and the founding of Kingston. Grim and ominous, however, were not wholly out of keeping either with the origin or later history of a place that until a few years ago ranked as one of the three strongest military posts in British America.

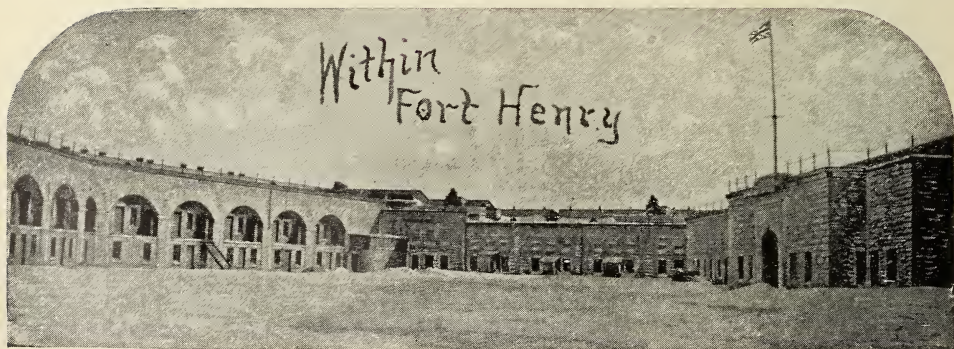
II.—FRONTENAC AND LA SALLE.

After the arrival of the French a meeting was arranged with the Iroquois delegation that was encamped on a rocky ledge where the Locomotive Works and Dry Dock are now situated. From the background of flickering shadows about that council fire two figures stand out distinct and large as leaders among men and builders amid the chaotic elements of empire that lay around them. One was the Count of Frontenac, a nobleman of long descent, quick to fight and strong to hate. Among his peers the high bred dignitary, the Governor of New France, the representative of the most powerful king in Europe; on the journey, a voyageur ready to shoulder a pack at the portage or to push a canoe up the rapids. Endowed with boundless energy he had the capacity for inspiring others, and could get even Indians to work. As a clear-headed, vigorous administrator, he easily takes first place among French governors, and his reputation was such that even the truculent Iroquois dreaded him, for they never raised a finger to disturb the colony during his whole period of office; yet he was engaged in constant bickerings with his associates, and kept king and council busy arranging his unseemly disputes. He could outdo Bigmouth, the Indian orator, in the bombastic puerilities that passed for



LA SALLE.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.



Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.

eloquence, and at dance and feast could set a pace that only the most agile and enduring could support. He twice rescued the colony from the destruction that seemed inevitable and changed the course of New World history by stemming the hostile tide that threatened to sweep French settlers and French influence alike out of the St. Lawrence basin.

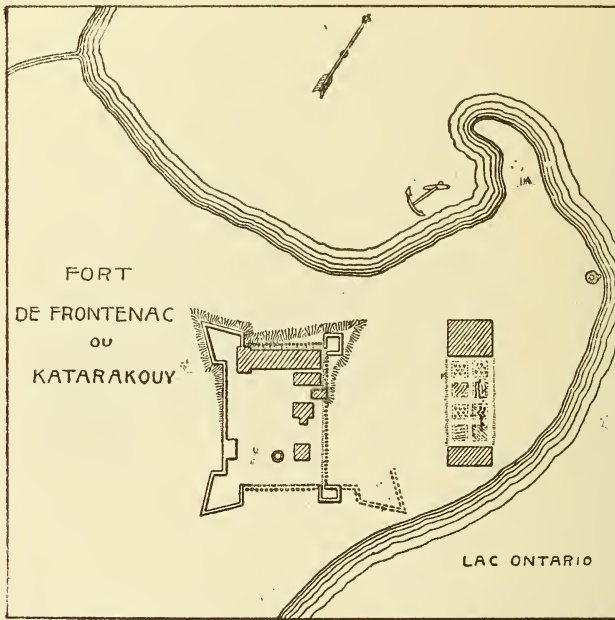
The other of the two was Robert Cavelier, better known as the *Sieur de la Salle*, from the family estate at Rouen, a man who ranks high among the world's great explorers, yet a taciturn, determined man, whom neither the embarrassments of financial reverses, nor the intrigues of jealous superiors, nor the treachery of plotting rivals, nor the hostility of warring savages could turn from his purpose. Driven on by one supreme impulse that France should dominate the continent, he followed the great central basin from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, and took possession of it all, so that at his death in 1687, a traveller might have journeyed from the tides of the St. Lawrence to the tides of the Mississippi either by a short portage south of Lake Erie or by another west of Lake Michigan, and all the land by which he passed would have been the land of France, so far as exploration and claims based thereon could give title. A strange ill fortune dogged his footsteps, however, and hindered him from reaping either reputation or reward from his great achievement. Finally misfortune grew into disaster, then a murderer's hand pulled down the curtain on his adventurous life while yet he was in the early vigor of matured manhood. His body lay unburied in a Louisiana swamp, but the story of his struggles and his successes found safe sepulchre amid the oblivion of official records until rescued and made public by a member of that alien race whose expansion he had so vigorously combatted throughout his whole life.

We are standing to-night on ground that formed part of La Salle's seignury, adjoining Fort Frontenac, which was granted to him by the King of France, the first of the kind made in what is now Ontario. To-morrow you will pass over the site of the fort which he built and which stood from 1677 until 1820. This city is more intimately associated with the career of the great explorer than any other place except one, his headquarters site beyond Lake Michigan; yet it is hardly credible, and certainly is not creditable, that neither in this city or neighborhood is there land or building or street or square or any thing

or place, that bears a name in commemoration of the man whose career has given added honor to the city through his connection with it.

III.—WHY FORT FRONTENAC WAS FOUNDED.

Of all the scenes that passed before the men of the fleet that day as they paddled round Point Henry, possibly that which set pulses beat-



AN ANCIENT PLAN INDEED.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston,

Here is a plan of Fort Frontenac in 1787, taken from Abbé Foillion's "History of Ville Marie (Montreal)." The fort building, and the storehouse, stable and garden in front, were the only signs of habitation of the place, save the Recollet church, a small wooden structure, standing two hundred yards west, between the present Princess and Queen Streets, about the location of Andrew Maclean's store. The fort here shown was evacuated and destroyed by Governor Denonville in 1689, and restored by Count de Frontenac on his return in 1695.

ing most quickly and thoughts running most rapidly was the glimpse between the islands toward the western horizon as they came up the river. It might well have called up visions of that fabled West whence

strange stories had already begun to filter out through the medium of the bushranger and the fur trader. Priest and explorer had already begun to go that way, and La Salle, Frontenac's envoy to the Iroquois to-day, had four years since gone far beyond that horizon's rim to where lands slope down the other way and waters run toward a western sea. For two years he had paddled those streams and roamed those forests, led on by that lure which the wilderness has ever had for men of adventurous mind. And this very day on which Count Frontenac is getting his first glimpse of the great lakes, Père Marquette and his fellow voyager, Joliet, are fifteen hundred miles beyond, paddling down the Mississippi below the present city of Memphis, and two days later, when the Governor will be holding his Indian pow-wow down on the river bank, the good priest will be turning the bow of his canoe up stream to escape the hostile tribes that dwelt where the Arkansas joins the Father of Waters. Some dim realization, then, of the possibilities for France that lay beyond that gap may well have set pulses beating and thoughts running in the brain of the Governor.

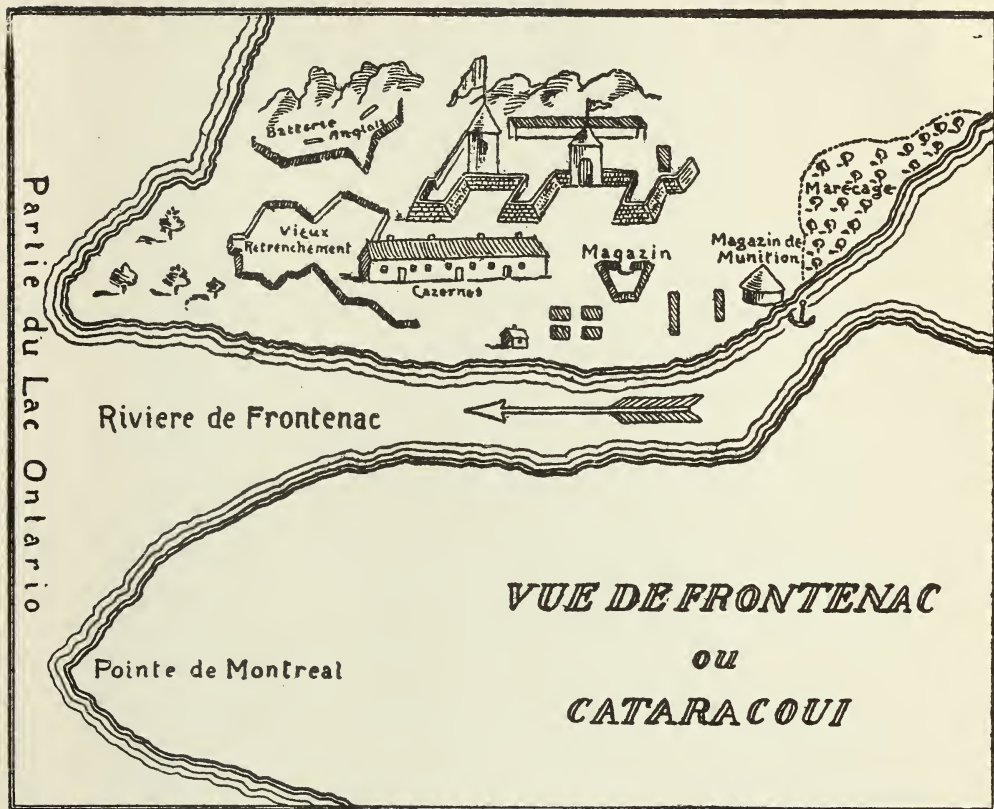
The immediate founding of the fort, however, was due partly to a splendid dream of empire that had its nesting place in the brain of La Salle, partly to the prudent generalship and statesmanship of Count Frontenac, and altogether, so the Montreal fur traders alleged, to the Governor's desire to make illicit gain by abusing the king's prerogative and degrading the high office which he held. Be that as it may, the dream that dwelt in the brain of La Salle was this: That there should be a New France, a mighty empire, embracing all that westward country whose fringe he already knew slightly by exploration, dimly by tales that reached him concerning it, and still more vaguely by conjecture. Westward it should extend along the great waterways into that far unknown concerning whose limits neither wood runner nor missionary enthusiast had yet brought word. Southward, too, it should sweep over the great plains whose wonderful richness the Indians had told of, and through which flowed that mighty river so great that whence it came none knew, and none knew whither it flowed. By thus pre-empting the whole interior of the continent with its two great waterways, the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, he hoped to shut the enemies of France, the Saxon and the Spaniard, into the narrow strip of seaboard plain that lay between the mountains and the Atlantic coast, and which stretched from the Bay of

Fundy to the Florida Straits. He proposed, also, to make provision so that if at any time in the future a wave of hostile population should overtop the enclosing barrier and flow downward toward the plains it would encounter forts and armed garrisons ready to drive it back into its own preserves again. Such was the plan submitted to Count Frontenac, and the Governor was wise to see its significance and quick to take action to carry it into effect. Manifestly the preliminary work of this empire building would be the establishment of strongholds at strategic points on the great waterways to control traffic, to become supply depots and centres for barter, to offer protection in case it should be necessary to stand at bay, and to serve as bases from which aggressive expeditions might be launched at suitable times against hostile tribes or trespassing neighbors. So a fort for each end of Lake Ontario was decided on.

A second factor, though, that had to be dealt with was the Iroquois' ascendancy and their hostility to the French. It is customary to refer the former to the position which their country occupied as the borderland of two warring nations who were contending for the possession of a continent, and each for the dominancy of a principle to which the other was hostile, so that the Indian alliance would be the determining element in the struggle. But the Iroquois had another advantage that is not so generally noted. I think it was Justin Winsor who pointed out that they occupied a country from which the streams flowed outward in all directions, so that they controlled the communications and the trade outlet of the St. Lawrence and the Mohawk, the only two feasible routes of the time. They held the former from the Niagara to the Richelieu, and its tributaries were the by-ways through their country. The Mohawk valley was the common highway through their land from Lake Erie to the Hudson. At the doors of their villages they could launch their canoes upon streams that would carry them by the St. Lawrence to Montreal or Quebec, by the Hudson to New York, by the Susquehanna to the Delaware bays, by the Alleghany and Ohio to the prairies of the central basin, and by the great lakes to the Huron villages on Georgian Bay or the country of the Illinois beyond Lake Michigan. They thus held control of the traffic of the whole lake basin and of the upper Mississippi valley, except the dribble that found its way from Mackinac by the Ottawa route,

and they turned that trade over to the French at Montreal or the English at Albany, as they chose, and generally they chose the latter.

Even in those days when the birch bark was the only freighter,



A PLAN 140 YEARS OLD.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.

This is a reproduction of a plan of Fort Frontenac in 1754, given by the writer of the memoirs of the French occupation from 1750 to 1760, supposed to be Captain Vanquelin, of the navy of France. The plan was evidently made from memory by a poor draftsman, as the representation is far from perfect as to ground lines. But it is quite interesting as showing the character of the fort and buildings. It will be noticed that the great Cataraqui originally bore the name of the River Frontenac.

when the paddle had not yet been supplanted even by the sail, and when the cargo was always a pack of dried skins in the bow of the canoe, the problem of rival routes to the coast was pressing for solu-

tion. Then, as now, opposing nations held the outlets; and ports on the Atlantic seaboard and ports in the St. Lawrence valley were striving to control the output of the lake basin and tributary districts. Through all the changes of time and circumstance the struggle for the export carrying trade is the same as it was when Count Frontenac settled the matter for fifty years by permitting no rivals to enter his field of supply. The reason for the persistence of this problem is that from Hudson Bay to Georgia there are but two natural inlets to the central part of the continent. One of these is the St. Lawrence, which needs no further mention. The other is due to the fact that in some past geologic age a mighty river flowed southward through New York State and cut a great chasm in the rocky crust. Later the whole area sank until that river bed is below tide level, and for 150 miles from New York Bay to Albany this would be an arm of the sea if it were not a part of the continental drainage system, so kept filled with fresh water. This would be of no interest in itself, but from the head of this ravine a great level valley stretches for four hundred miles to Lake Erie, and in all that distance there is a rise of scarcely five hundred feet. Here in the old days of Iroquois supremacy was the land of the Mohawks, and the river of the Mohawks still flows in its bottom lands. Here of old the trapper coming down the lake with his beaver skins either took the St. Lawrence to Montreal or turned the head of his canoe up the river of the Onondagas, portaged over to the Mohawk, and thus reached the seaboard; and the price received determined the route. To-day the point of divergence has been shifted to Lake Erie, but the ways are the same as when Fort Frontenac was built to control the inland traffic and secure it for French merchants.

THE END.

Over on the south shore an Englishman had established a trading post at the mouth of the river of the Onondagas in 1722. About the middle of the century this had grown into the formidable Fort Oswego, a rival of the one on the Cataraqui, and peltries again went to Albany to the chagrin of French fur traders. In these days, however, great events were rapidly chasing one another. In 1751 the first armed vessel on Lake Ontario was built at Fort Frontenac, a three-masted ship equipped with heavy cannon; and the fort became a very important supply depot for the western posts, both as a storage place

for materials and as a garrison reserve quarters. In 1756 Montcalm fitted out here an expedition of 3,000 men for the capture of Fort Oswego. This force was conveyed in boats over past the head of



Reproduced by the kindness of the "News," Kingston.

Wolfe Island to the south shore, thence along the coast to its destination. Without much difficulty the stronghold was captured, and the French secured 1,400 prisoners, together with a great quantity of sup-

plies, thus wiping out every vestige of English power on Lake Ontario. Then La Salle's empire seemed nearest its realization, for French posts dominated alike the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. But "the ancient game of war" was being played on the borders of French Canada with a vigor that had not hitherto characterized it; and one of the moves that counted much in the final reckoning was made by a certain Colonel Bradstreet, a New England militia officer, who had transported a great convoy of stores to Oswego shortly before its capture, and had fought his way through an intercepting French force that had attempted to bar his return. Montcalm got the provisions, and Bradstreet gained an experience which enabled him to form a plan for the capture of Fort Frontenac; but for two years interest was centred on the events by Lake George and on the Atlantic coast. Montcalm, hard pressed for soldiers, had drafted off the garrison until scarcely a hundred men were left to guard the fortress, which contained a very large quantity of supplies, and had nine armed vessels anchored under its walls. In 1758 Abercrombie, who commanded the English army on the Hudson, gave Bradstreet 3,000 men and the necessary equipment to carry out his plan. On August 22nd they launched their boats at the mouth of the Oswego River, where blackened ruins marked the position of the British stronghold that had been blown up two years before. Three days later a landing was made within a mile of Fort Frontenac. Next day a breastwork was thrown up which ran from the water's edge east of the C.P.R. station, across the site of the city hall and westward through the market square to the corner of Brock and King Streets. Here guns were mounted, and at the short range of a couple of city blocks, the English began to knock Fort Frontenac to pieces. The French commander decided that the contest was hopeless and surrendered everything on August 27th, 1758. Then the Lilies of France ran down from the flagstaff where eighty-five years before Count Frontenac had hoisted them on that July day when his fleet of canoes rounded into the little wooded bay on the "Kataracoi." Henceforth another symbol of sovereignty will float above the post.

Then the first chapter in the history of Kingston was closed. The wilderness again resumed its own, and green woods grew down to the margin of the blue waters; but the record of the post on the Cataraqui was written large in the annals of French Canada, so that neither

wilderness nor foe could obliterate the memory of a fortress that Frontenac had founded, that La Salle had owned, that Denonville had wrecked, that Shirley had threatened, that Montcalm had commanded, that Bradstreet had captured. Soon the name New France was wiped from the map, and the empire that La Salle dreamed of passed to those Saxon foes that refused to be shut between the Adirondacks and the sea. To me a man of that alien race, reared amid other teachings, there is something extremely pathetic in the outcome of the long struggle that was carried on for France in the New World. However much we may rejoice that fate rung down the curtain of national life upon the St. Lawrence rather than upon the Hudson, we cannot but feel regret that the splendid courage, the brilliant daring, the initiative and the perseverance of those who bore the brunt of that struggle should have been doomed to final disaster. Probably only in Montreal and Quebec is the pathos of the tragedy of the St. Lawrence valley more pronounced than it is on this spot where we are assembled to-night.

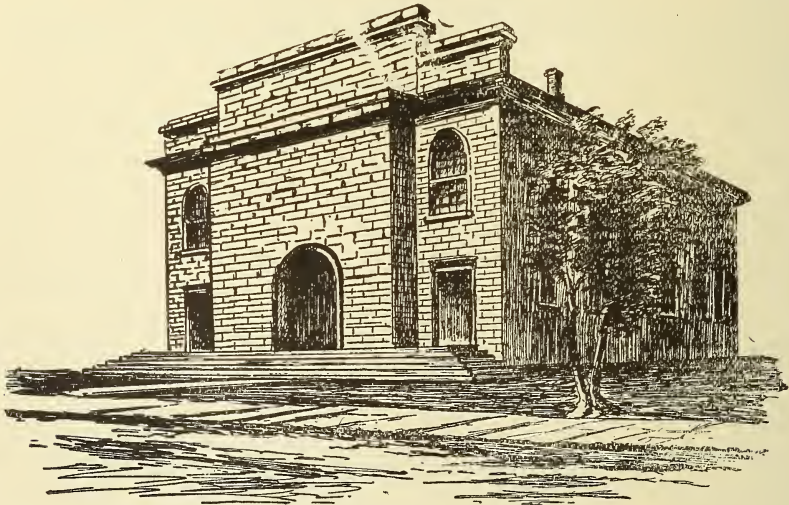
VII.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN KINGSTON.

BY REV. ARCHDEACON MCMORINE, D.D.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 19th, 1907.)

Although at the time of the Revolutionary War nearly two and a half centuries had elapsed since Europeans first set foot in Canada, yet the present Province of Ontario may be said to have been uninhabited. Only after peace had been concluded did the great northward movement of the United Empire Loyalists begin. A consider-



THE ORIGINAL ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "News," Kingston.

able number of refugees, it is true, had ere this found shelter in Nova Scotia and Quebec, but, the men who first peopled the banks of the Upper St. Lawrence, the Bay of Quinte, and the Niagara District, came over during the decade beginning with 1783. It is supposed that about 10,000 of these sturdy patriots found asylum in what is now the Province of Ontario. Ecclesiastically, a very small proportion of them were members of the Church of England.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, who knew whereof he affirmed, considered himself warranted in asserting, in a statement made in the year 1792, that in all the Province of Upper Canada, there were not one hundred families who had been educated in this persuasion. Again, writing from Kingston two years later, he estimated that only one-tenth of the people of the Province were Anglicans. The Rev. John Langhorn, also, who was missionary at Ernestown and parts adjacent, from 1787 to 1813, declared that four-fifths of the settlers on the Bay of Quinte, then one of the most thickly peopled parts of the Province, were of persuasions different from the Church of England. Many of the Loyalists were of Dutch descent, and these were mostly Presbyterians. No inconsiderable contingent were Quakers from Pennsylvania, while those of British origin were in many cases Methodists and (in the Eastern Lake Erie District) Baptists. Nowhere, however, were the adherents of the Church of England so numerous as at the military station, first known as Fort Frontenac. Here, in 1792, the first missionary reported thirty communicants, while at Toronto, over a decade later, there were but ten. In truth, of the one hundred families credited to the Church of England in Upper Canada by Mr. Cartwright, no less than thirty were to be found at Kingston. So, at least, it appears from a letter written by the infant congregation to the S. P. G. in 1791. Some of these were Loyalist refugees. Some were soldiers of Sir John Johnson's battalion of the Royal Regiment of New York, which had come from Oswego to Kingston during the summer of 1783, and a year later had been disbanded there; and, as the Fort seems to have been well garrisoned, the officers and soldiers, together with the permanent inhabitants, of what in 1784 was laid out as the Town Plot of Kingston, sufficed to form a considerable congregation.

During the summer of the year I have just mentioned (1784), there came to this promising settlement Dr. John Stuart, *nomen clarum et venerabile*, a man whom all Canadian Anglicans regard with reverent affection. May I briefly sketch the story of his life. He was born in 1740, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where it is said the family mansion was still standing in 1836. His father, Andrew Stuart, was a worthy and attached Presbyterian, of good North of Ireland stock, and sent his son for education to Philadelphia. Here his religious convictions underwent so serious a change that he determined to seek for ordination in the Church of England. Not, however, till the lapse of several years had convinced his father of the sincerity of his motives, and the tenderness of his filial consideration. To receive the laying on of the hands of a Bishop involved, in those days, a journey across the Atlantic, but

this he undertook, and in 1770 he was admitted to Holy Orders by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. Immediately thereafter, he returned to America and was appointed to Fort Hunter, an Indian mission, where fortifications and a chapel had been erected by Queen Anne in 1712. He preached his first sermon at Canajoharie, on Christmas Day. Fort Hunter was situated on the southern bank of the Mohawk River, at the point where the Schoharie enters it, or, if you choose, it was 38 miles northwest of Albany, or 4 miles east of Fonda, a modern station of the New York Central R.R. The stone church, which, indeed, resembled a fort more than a place of worship, is thus described in a contract for the building of the Fort: "Also a Chaple, in the midle of the Efort of 24 foot square, one storye ten foot high, with a garet over it, well covered with Boards, and shingled, and well flowrd. A Seller of 15 foot square under it, covered with Loggs, and then with Earth. The whole Chaple to be well floured." After long disuse as a place of worship, this historic building was demolished in 1820, to make way for the Erie Canal, which passed through its centre. The parsonage, however, remains, and, having been modernized, is still occupied. At Fort Hunter Dr. Stuart remained for eight years, faithfully and successfully ministering to his Indian congregation, as well as to the English and Dutch residents, and holding a fortnightly service at what is still known as Johnstown. With the aid of Brant, the well-known Indian Chief, he also translated a considerable part of the New Testament and of the Book of Common Prayer into the language of the Mohawks. But in the meantime the War of Independence began, and Dr. Stuart was as unflinchingly attached to the Royal Standards as his brothers, Andrew and Charles, were to the cause of the Revolution. He was therefore obliged to abandon his post, but not until the greater part of his Indian converts had joined the Royal forces. We are not specially concerned to enlarge upon the treatment which he afterwards received from the Revolutionists and which is incident upon times of war. Suffice it to say, that after having been obliged to suspend his ministerial functions for over two years he was at last permitted to remove to Canada, and reached St. John's, in the Province of Quebec, on October 9th, 1781. A few weeks later we find him at Montreal, where he opened a Public School, with a considerable attendance, and acted as Deputy Chaplain to the 60th Regiment. He had also frequent opportunities to visit the Indians at Lachine and elsewhere, for many of his converts, like himself, had found their way into Canada. Montreal, however, he felt was not his appropriate centre, and in February, 1784, he requested the appointment of Chaplain to the garrison

of Kingston. Having received a favorable reply from the authorities, as well as discretionary power from the S. P. G. to settle in any part of Canada, he resolved to remove to what was then the most important point in the Upper Province. But first he undertook a visitation of the great district which he was to oversee. Setting out from Montreal on June 2nd, he reached Niagara on the 18th, having visited all the new settlements of Loyalists on the way, and baptized all the children presented to him for that purpose. "On my return" (I now quote his own words) "having determined to visit every settlement of Loyalists, I came by way of Cataragui, remained there some days, baptized several children and buried one." He was, however, unable to take up his permanent residence in Kingston till the summer of the following year, but in August, 1785, when he was in his forty-sixth year, he settled down to what was the chief work of his life. Kingston was then a town of about fifty houses, some of which he describes as very elegant, and immediately on his arrival there he established religious services in a large room in the garrison, in proximity to the present Tete du Pont Barracks, and soon after an academy for general education, the earliest in Ontario. The people he describes as a class "not the most favorable to morality and industry." Again, he speaks of the need of teaching them the first principles of religion and morality before persuading them to become actual members of the Church. He was, however, supported by a little band of loyal and earnest men, and in 1792, his communicants, as we have seen, numbered thirty-four. His stipend amounted to £150 (sterling), two-thirds of which was derived from the Crown and one-third from the S. P. G.

The first Vestry of which we have record was held upon Easter Monday, April 25th, 1791, at which there were present Dr. John Stuart, Richard Cartwright, Sr., Richard Cartwright, Jr., Capt. James Richardson, Joseph Anderson, and Christopher Georgen. Georgen and Richardson were appointed Wardens, and Archibald Thompson and Capt. William Atkinson, Vestrymen. The duties of the Clerk and Sexton were also defined. The latter was to "make fires and sweep the Church regularly, for which he was to be paid one shilling per week during the season when it was necessary to have fires, and sixpence per week when no fire was necessary. He was also to furnish water for the christenings." The little congregation, the majority of whom are described as depending upon manual labor for their subsistence, considered themselves taxed to the utmost in providing benches for the room in the barrack, raising the salary of the Clerk (\$18), enclosing the burial ground (\$27.60), providing a surplice (\$9.15), as well as

a cloth and napkin for the decent administration of the Sacrament (\$4.15). Nevertheless, the S. P. G. thought to lay upon them the duty of contributing to the salary of their clergyman as well, and in July, 1790, addressed a remonstrance to them to that effect. They therefore felt it necessary to bestir themselves, and probably conceived that by taking steps to erect a church they would satisfy the Society of their activity. A subscription list was set in motion, and the fifty-four names which appeared upon it gave promises to the extent of about \$450, in sums varying from one dollar to forty. Richard Cartwright, Neil Maclean, Robert Macaulay, Joseph Herchmer, Michael Grass, Joseph Forsythe, Thomas Markland, Peter Smith, and David Brass, were among those who undertook the erection of this, the second church in Upper Canada. The building decided upon was a weather-boarded structure forty feet long, thirty wide, and twelve high. The burial ground, to which reference has just been made, and in the centre of which St. Paul's Church was built more than half a century later, had been placed by the Crown in the custody of the Clergyman and Wardens as early as 1784, although the patent was not issued until July 16th, 1827. That valuable block known as "G," and now bounded by King, Brock, Wellington and Clarence Streets, was probably given at the same time, as the site of a church, although in this case also the patent was delayed till January 19th, 1824, when the purposes of the grant were specified. Here, therefore, with a feeling of perfect security as to title, and upon a site a little to the rear of the lot upon which the office of the *British Whig* now stands, building operations were begun in February, 1792, the contractor being Archibald Thompson. During the summer of this year, an epoch-making event took place at Kingston. The Province of Upper Canada had been formed in 1791, but Sir John Graves Simcoe, its first Governor, was not proclaimed until July 8th of the following year, and the proclamation is said to have been made in the Protestant church at Kingston, and upon a Sunday. I find some difficulty in reconciling this statement with the fact that the church at the date mentioned must have been very incomplete, and possibly the term "church" may be used to designate the building used as a church, viz., the room in the Barracks already mentioned. In October, however, says Dr. Stuart, the building was glazed and plastered, and the interior furnishings were probably extemporized by the use of the benches already supplied for the Barracks. But on the 1st of April, 1793, we read of a Vestry meeting held in "the Church," when Captain Robert Macaulay and Peter Smith were appointed its first Wardens, and Lieutenant James Robbins

and James Russell, Vestrymen. Early in the following year a proper pulpit, desk, Communion table, pews, cupola, and bell were added, and the material equipment was completed. The source whence the bell was procured, I am unable to discover, but venture to suggest that it may have been presented by the Commandant or some officer of the Garrison. It was cast in Bristol, England, by one John Baker, in 1690, and weighed no more than 60 lbs. Afterwards discarded by the congregation of St. George's for a worthier instrument, it was presented by the Archdeacon to the Rev. Job Deacon, of Adolphus-town, and to-day it hangs in the tower of the pretty Memorial Church, lately erected there. Unfortunately, however, it is no more than a relic, for it is cracked and cannot be used. The completed structure cost about \$800, and the entire expense was borne by the congregation. On the 17th March, 1794, thirty-one pews were sold at prices varying from \$25.00 to \$6.50, being, at the same time, subject to a rental of \$4.00 per annum. In the following August the congregation received its first Episcopal visitation. Dr. Jacob Mountain had, in 1793, been consecrated Bishop of the great district extending from Gaspe to Lake Huron. Facing westward in the following year, he reached Kingston at the date mentioned, and from him fifty-five persons received Confirmation there.

Even in these early days, when one might suppose that the little flock would feel themselves but one united family, affairs did not always move without the occasional intrusion of that element which, in this age of disguising phraseology, we term "friction." At the Easter Vestry, April 6th, 1795, it was unanimously resolved that the ground rent should cease, and that the expenses of the church should be raised by assessment. But, on the following Monday, another Vestry was held, for the purpose of upsetting the action of the former one. Oaths were administered, and then they tried it again. Captain Richardson, as was to be expected from a member of the Garrison, stood to his colors, and voted "no," but the other three voted "yes," and so the pew rent was restored for the ensuing year. Two years after the completion of the structure, it was found necessary to erect a gallery, the builders being Messrs. Wycott and Ellerbeck. A further enlargement was effected in 1802, which consisted of a lengthening of the building to the extent of 25 feet, and the erection of the second gallery, the cost of which enlargement was nearly \$800. From that time onward the building seems to have continued unchanged, until it was supplanted by the finer structure of 1827. Here then we **may** appropriately pause and endeavor to transport ourselves back to one

of the first years of the century. Let us suppose it to be Easter Day, April 18th, 1802. King Street, or, more strictly, Church Street, as that part of it was then called, is mud almost to the ankles, and there are as yet no sidewalks, but it is Easter and we must go to church. The little bell, which quite suffices for a town of 500 or 600 souls, has ceased ringing, and we may enter from the side, or the end, as we will. We are attracted by the stately, well-proportioned figure of Dr. Stuart, for he is full six feet four inches in height (the "little gentleman," as his friends used to call him), and his reverent, sympathetic voice is reading the opening address to worshippers. Just a little below him is Mr. John Cannon who, for the annual sum of \$44.00 and fees, discharges the duties of clerk, sexton and bell-ringer. Of congregational responding, I am afraid there is none. Mr. John Cannon, who, by the way, is quite a consequential individual, is paid to respond. Why should the congregation interfere with his prerogative? And so, after each collect, we hear the sharp "A-a-men" of the clerk. The only musical instrument is a barrel organ of limited scope, and the congregation do not, and cannot, complain that too many of the tunes are new. The Psalms usually sung are those of Tate and Brady, but the closing pages of the Prayer Book contain a few hymns for the chief festivals, and one of these, we may conjecture, is sung upon Easter. If during the service we could, without impropriety, stand at the entrance to the chancel, and look down the nave, we should probably see a congregation of between 100 and 200 persons, for, although Sunday is not *very* well observed in Kingston, and the noise of axes and hammers may be heard all day long, this one church does duty for all the inhabitants. Immediately in front of us, then, are Mr. Richard Cartwright and Mr. Christopher Hagarman. Beside Mr. Cartwright is the diminutive figure of a young man of 24, but already his features give indications of that strength of will which gave him such marvellous determining power in the life of Canada, when in after years he became Bishop of Toronto. Across the aisle from Mr. Cartwright is the military figure of Captain Richardson. On one side of the pulpit is the "Government pew," in which may probably be seen Commandant Spencer—at least, if he was as faithfully devoted to the duties of worship as his grandson, the late Clerical Secretary of the Diocese of Ontario. On the other side of the pulpit, which seems to have been against the wall, and midway down the church, is the clergyman's pew. Across another narrow aisle we can discern the strong Flemish features of Lawrence Herchmer. Just behind him sits Mrs. Macaulay, still clad in the

garb of widowhood, for Captain Robert Macaulay had died in the fall of 1800. To the left is Michael Grass, well known to history, whose blood courses in the veins of Kingston's energetic representative in the Legislative Council of Ontario. Captain Murney is there, whose name still lives in the tower at the foot of Barrie Street, and Jermyn Patrick, and many others, whose descendants are worshipping in St. George's to-day. Mr. John Corby and Lieutenant Robbins are the Wardens, and as the Holy Communion is to be celebrated, offerings are taken up (probably in long-handled boxes, or bags), to be devoted to the relief of the poor. The sermon is somewhat longer than that to which modern ears are accustomed, but it is imbued with the spirit of one who seldom clothed religion in its terrors, and whose word ever made for righteousness of living. The "Holy Table" is decently habited and the bending figure of the Rector administers the consecrated elements to thirty or forty communicants.

From this date onward there is little specially eventful to record, save the gradual upbuilding of the Church. Bishop Mountain's purpose was to pay triennial visits to every congregation in his vast Diocese, and Confirmations were administered by him in Kingston in 1800, 1803, 1809, and onwards. Dr. Stuart died on the 15th day of August, 1811, at the age of 71. In these early days it was not unusual to subject the missionaries sent from England to unfavorable criticism, and to describe them as totally unfit for the situations in which they were placed. Concerning Dr. Stuart, however, no word of censure was ever breathed. Affectionate testimony was borne to his usefulness and activity, as well as that high moral character and these educational abilities, which, it was said, would make him an ornament to any society. All that the grave can claim of this honored servant of the Lord lies in the burying ground surrounding St. Paul's Church, and it is sheltered from the world's intrusion by a high and massive stone wall. A tablet to his memory was placed on the wall of the United Empire Loyalist Memorial Church, Adolphustown. A Vestry meeting was held a fortnight later, when it was ordered that the announcement of his death should be made to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Bishop, and the hope was expressed that Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, then missionary at Toronto, might become his father's successor at Kingston. Here let me introduce all that I have to say concerning the first Dean of Ontario. He was born at Fort Hunter, June 29th, 1776, and educated at Schenectady, Windsor, N.S., and Harvard. In June, 1800, he was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec, and sent in the following year to Toronto, as a missionary of the S. P. G. Here he

remained eleven years, during which time the church, afterwards rifled by the Americans in the War of 1812, was built. He entered upon his duties in Kingston in the summer of that year; was made the Bishop of Quebec's "official" in Upper Canada, and later, Archdeacon of York. Upon the subdivision of that ecclesiastical district in 1827 he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Kingston, a position he held until the establishment of the See of Ontario, of which he became the first Dean. He died in October, 1862, having attained the patriarchal age of 86, and his mortal remains were laid to rest beneath the shadow of St. Paul's Church. After him have been named five streets lying near the Archæic residence, which he erected for himself, and which in 1854 became the property of Queen's University. We retain delightful memories of it as the place where we trudged wearily over the *pons asinorum*, and where the humanity professor, after one of our crude translations, asked us, with a smile of the utmost tenderness and benignity, whether we thought that Horace and Plato wrote nonsense. To-day this same building suffices to shelter the households of three of the professors of the University.

The War of 1812 followed hard upon the Stuarts' arrival in Kingston, but operations were carried on, as we know, mainly east and west of the Limestone City, which, for the time, benefited rather than suffered during these trying years. The dockyard, which had been established in 1789, was now the scene of a busy industry, between 1,000 and 2,000 men being steadily employed, and \$100,000 of Government money expended annually. Under the impetus thus received, Kingston continued to grow and was still the premier town of the Province. Anglicans, too, began to realize the value of their Government land grant, and in 1818 the system of leasing their land, with building privileges, began. The section facing upon Brock Street was divided into five blocks, of which the annual rental was \$297.

The Princess Charlotte died on the 6th November, 1817. No event caused a sharper pang throughout the British Empire. The sad news could not in those days have reached Canada in less than six weeks, but the loyal members of St. George's immediately thereafter, put their church into mourning. The cost of the funeral drapery was \$88, but the material was afterwards sold by auction, and the church recouped to the extent of \$57.

In the beginning of August, 1820, Bishop Mountain paid his last visit to Kingston, and administered Confirmation on the third day of the month. His son, Rev. G. J. Mountain, afterwards Bishop of Quebec, who accompanied him, describes the church as "long, low,

blue wooden building, with square windows, and a little cupola, or steeple for the bell, like the thing on a brewery, placed at the wrong end of the building. They are taking steps, however," he adds, "to build a new one."

In addition to the block known as "G," to which allusion has been made, a grant of the block of land upon which St. George's Cathedral now stands had been made subsequently, and after plans and elevations had been sought from various sources, the work of constructing the new building upon this site began in earnest in 1825. On April 9th a building committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. G. H. Markland, Thomas Markland, C. A. Hagarman, Hon. John Macaulay and John Kirby. Mr. Thomas Rogers, whose plans had been accepted, was appointed architect, and the contractors for the masonry were Matthews and Lauder; for the carpentry, John Corrie; and for the plastering, Thomas Brickwood. The corner-stone was laid by Sir Peregrine Maitland, with impressive ceremonies, on June 25th. We learn from the *Kingston Chronicle* that the procession left Walker's Hotel, which stood facing the Market Square, at 11 a.m. It consisted of the band of the 37th Hampshire Regiment, playing appropriate music; then the architect, the builders, the sexton, the clerk, the church wardens (Messrs. Henry Smith and Thomas Askew), the rector, the Building Committee, the staff of the garrison, visiting clergy, barristers, physicians, the sheriff, the magistrates, members of Parliament, military and naval officers, and gentlemen. Two members of the Building Committee then met his Excellency at the Government wharf and conducted him to the platform, when prayers were offered by the Archdeacon, and the stone was duly laid. The cavity contained the usual newspapers, coins, etc., and a scroll which bore these words: "By the favor of Almighty God, on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and the sixth year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign, George IV., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc., the corner-stone of this Protestant Episcopal Church of St. George, dedicated to Divine Worship, according to the doctrines, rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Town of Kingston, was laid by his Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Russian Order of St. George, and of the Order of William in the Netherlands, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, the Venerable George O'Kill Stuart being Rector." On October 10th of the following year, the contractor

for the carpentry having failed to fulfil his agreement, the Committee themselves undertook the work, under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers, and the finishing touch was not given until the close of the summer of 1827, when a steeple, a bell-chamber and a substantial platform were added to the original contracts. As most of those now living have been familiar with the stately portico, erected in the fifth decade of the century, we should probably have regarded the completed structure of 1827 very bald, for the pillars and the dome which now surmounts the steeple were then wanting, but the church was probably little less worthy than any then standing in Canada. The "elegant and commodious" structure, as an epitomizer of the day describes it, was opened for service upon Sunday, November 25th. "Prayers were read by Rev. William Macaulay, then Rector of Picton. Rev. R. W. Tunny, Chaplain to the forces (who died in the first year of the cholera, aged 55), officiated at the communion table, and Dr. Stuart, the Rector, preached an appropriate sermon from 1st Samuel, 12. 24." The cost of the structure seems to have been about \$25,000. Of this amount the congregation subscribed \$5,600. The Lieutenant-Governor obtained, as a grant from the military chest, the large sum of \$7,500. From the Bishop of Quebec came \$400, and the balance was raised by a loan. I find the following interesting entries in the accounts of that date, and they help to explain the manner in which the congregation was accommodated while suffering the vexatious delays to which allusion has been made: "Jan. 6th, 1826; paid Stephen Wood for work done at the Wesleyan Chapel, £0, 5, 2." "March 27th, 1826; from Henry Smith for rent of pew 12, Wesleyan Chapel, one year to Easter, £1." It appears, therefore, that to the courtesy of the Wesleyans, the Anglican congregation were indebted for housing, while their church was in building, and from another source (the late Sheriff Fergusson) I have learned that they were permitted to hold one service each Sunday during the interval in which they received this grateful accommodation.

In the summer of 1826 the congregation saw the face of Dr. Charles James Stuart, then Bishop of Quebec. Six years had elapsed since the final visitation of Bishop Mountain, and we are not surprised to learn that 115 candidates for confirmation were presented by the Archdeacon. From this time forward, too, the exigencies of parochial work seem to have overtaxed the powers of the Rector, and he associated with him a succession of curates, the earliest of whom was the Rev. Thos. Handcock, who served from 1825 to 1830. The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, universally beloved, dying in his prime, aged 37, and bequeath-

ing to Canada distinguished sons, succeeded him in 1831, and during the sad summers of 1832 and 1834 both the Rector and his assistant must have been sorely tried and overworked. The burial register of a few weeks, which contains a list of interments from cholera numbering 171 persons, young men and maidens, old men and children, gives some slight indication of the amount of faithful and exhausting duty performed by men who knew what it was to stand between the plough and the altar. Mr. Cartwright resigned, on account of ill-health, in April, 1843, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Macaulay Herchmer,



Reproduced by the kindness of the "News," Kingston.

who was associated with the Archdeacon at the date which limits this paper.

Just a word may be added as to the fate of the old building which did reverent service for over thirty years. It was advertised for sale, perhaps in the early months of 1826, for we read that in March of that year Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Thompson received £0, 4, 7 each for advertising the sale. It is also added that the removal of the church was considered desirable, for the accommodation of those who had erected buildings on Brock Street. Unfortunately, the Vestry records from 1827 to 1835 have been lost. But tradition sayeth that old St. George's was removed to the corner of Wellington and Clar-

ence Streets, used for a time as the Lancasterian schoolhouse, and afterwards sold to Adam Main and removed to the corner of Union and Wellington Streets, where it still stands. This is possible, as balloon frames were unknown in these early days. Nevertheless, we have been unable to verify the tradition. Enough, that in the humble structure was nurtured the faith and life of men who helped to lay broad and deep the foundations of our Canadian polity, who gave not to Kingston only, but to Canada, many worthy sons, and whose example, laymen and clergymen of the present generation may reverently emulate.

VIII.

SOME EPOCHS IN THE STORY OF OLD KINGSTON.

BY MISS AGNES MAULE MACHAR ("FIDELIS").

I.—THE FOUNDING OF FORT FRONTENAC.

For the first and most romantic epoch we have to go back, in imagination, just two hundred and thirty-four years, to the July days of 1673. The "Glorious Twelfth" deserves special commemoration by all classes of Kingstonians, for it was on that day that Frontenac landed his expedition on the lonely shore of Cataracqui—or Katarakoui—till then the undisturbed home of the wild denizens of the forest. On that morning the observant crow, hovering over the blue St. Lawrence, a few miles below Kingston, or the contemplative crane, fishing solitary on some tufted rock, beheld a long and strange flotilla making its way out of the mazes of the Thousand Isles, unlike anything that had before been seen floating amid these sylvan solitudes. Canoes manned by French soldiers and gaily painted bateaux led the way; then came large "war canoes," filled with imposing figures in glittering French uniforms, amid whom might easily have been distinguished the stately figure and dark clear-cut face of the "Great Ononthio," Count Frontenac himself. On either side came another squadron of canoes, French and Indian, while two others, following as a rearguard, closed the martial procession. The Governor, we are expressly told in the Journal of the Expedition, written by the Abbé D'Urfé, had carefully arranged this order of approach with a view, undoubtedly, to the impression he hoped to make on the savage mind.

But why had the dignified French Viceroy undertaken, with such a retinue, an expensive and tedious voyage from the rock of Quebec to the junction of the St Lawrence with the little River Cataragui, at the entrance to Lake Ontario, a hitherto unknown point in the midst of unbroken wilderness? And why was he so desirous of impressing a gathering of roaming Indians with the power and prestige of his country? For the answer we need only cast our thoughts back to the circumstances under which the gallant "Pioneers of France in the New World" had been, for more than a century, struggling with the adverse forces of Nature and human savagery, in order to establish the colony of New France on a stable foundation.

As we all know, the supremacy on the continent of North America was then actively contested by the three great powers which had shared the honors of its discovery. Spain had early pre-empted a vast southern region under the general name of "Florida"; the *Fleur-de-lis* floated over an extensive northern area; while Great Britain, with adventurous Dutchmen by her side, had established a line of settlements along the eastern seaboard. Competition was keen for the "sinews of war," i.e., the beaver trade, then the mainstay of any colony in this part of North America.

The fierce Iroquois, or Five Nations, who had so long been the scourge and terror of New France, were then the chief purveyors of the fur trade, which the English and Dutch settlers naturally sought to draw to the southward of lake and river. The shrewd Intendent Talon had, in 1670, suggested to Louis XIV. the expediency of planting two outposts, one on the north and one on the south shore of Lake Ontario, which might serve at once as a check on the Iroquois raids and as depôts for fur trading, and also the building of a small vessel to cruise between them and intercept the Indians on their way to the rival settlements. In the following year the then Governor, De Courcelles, made a canoe voyage up the St. Lawrence and, as the memoir of the expedition informs us, arrived at the mouth of Lake Ontario, which appeared "as an open sea without bounds." Apparently he reached the vicinity of Kingston, if we may judge from the following observation in the memoir: "The Governor remarked at this place a stream bordered by fine land, where there is sufficient water to float a large bark. This remark will be of use hereafter," adds the writer, a remark that was justified by the result.

If we may venture, in a historical paper, on what seems at least a probable hypothesis, we might plausibly connect this first visit to the site of the future Fort Frontenac with the remarkable personality who was to be for many years to come its commander and animating

spirit, as well as the Seigneur of the surrounding country. Robert Cavelier de La Salle is the figure that most strongly impresses our imagination when we study the early history of Cataraqui or that of the discovery of the Great West. This young Norman, who had arrived in New France animated by the passion for discovery and the enthusiasm of the explorer, had become possessed with the desire to find the long-dreamed-of waterway through the continent to the treasures of the Orient. He had, furthermore, been led by the accounts he had received from wandering Indians of the course of the Mississippi, and the rich regions through which it flowed, to concentrate his aims and ambitions on seeking to trace its course, colonize its banks, and add a territory of fabulous riches to the realms of France. He had been a companion of the friars, Galinée and Dollier de Casson, on the exploring tour of the lakes, from which De Courcelles had derived the information that led to his own voyage, and it is quite possible that the suggestion of a fortified fur dépôt at the eastern end of Lake Ontario had originated with him. It was certainly a much more favorable base for his projected voyage of discovery than his first Seignior of Lachine, so called, we are told, in derision of its master's dream of discovering a short cut to China.

When the energetic Frontenac succeeded De Courcelles in the government of Canada, he had been attracted by the enterprise and enthusiasm of the young Norman, whose nature was in many ways akin to his own, and had lent a favoring ear to the far-reaching projects which had already taken definite shape in the mind of Cavelier. He was, indeed, quite ready to consider any proposals likely to extend the power of France in the New World, and to fulfil, as soon as possible, the recommendation of his successor concerning the new outpost. Knowing that La Salle had already explored much of the region about the Great Lakes, he sent him on in advance, to make a final reconnaissance of the site for the new dépôt, as well as to conciliate the surrounding Iroquois, and thus prepare the way for its establishment. Meantime, he began to muster men and canoes for his intended expedition, and as he could not command adequate funds, and would not run the risk of awaiting the result of an application to the king, which might quite possibly have proved unfavorable, he had recourse to the Seigniors settled on both sides of the St. Lawrence, whom he invited to form part of his retinue, supplying, of course, a contingent of men and canoes. At Montreal he made a halt long enough to provide him with four gaily painted bateaux and other necessary supplies, which were portaged to La Salle's old settlement of Lachine, from whence he set out at the head of a train of one hundred and twenty canoes,

carrying a martial force of four hundred men, a friendly contingent of Indians, and the bateaux, laden with supplies of food and requisites for the building of the proposed fort.

The season was the loveliest of the Canadian year, when the summer is at its prime, the forest gay with fresh verdure, the coverts vocal with the joyous songs of birds and the air filled with delightful floating fragrance. But the expedition was no holiday affair. Though we may not stop to trace the long succession of toilsome portages, as one snowy rapid after another impeded their progress, dashing its silvery wave crests against the dark rocks that bristled with interlacing hemlock and pine. When the mighty surges of the Long Sault blocked their course the men were often obliged to wade waist deep in the water, pushing the bateaux against the strong sweep of the current. It was an arduous undertaking, but the energetic Governor knew how to encourage and spur on his men to success, and did not disdain, at times, to share in the toil, standing knee deep in the rushing stream. Heavy rains came on, causing vexatious delays, and Frontenac, who bivouacked with his men on the shore, passed sleepless nights, from anxiety lest the water which found its way into the bateaux should have wet and spoiled the biscuit which formed the staple of the food of his men.

At length, however, the laborious ascent was completed and at the head of the rapids Frontenac received a message from La Salle, appointing the mouth of the Cataragui as the place of the intended conference. From thence the flotilla glided, under a cloudless July sun, over calm waters and through the mazes of what seemed a fairy archipelago, studded with rocky wooded islets, clustering thickly on a sapphire lake, some rising like weather-beaten fortresses out of the water, others luxuriant bowers of foliage, seeming to nestle in the placid stream, mirrored in the still waters that lapped their shores. After passing through a seemingly endless succession of these fairy isles the expedition at length reached the end of the "Lac des Iles des Rochers," and at length came out in view of the blue expanse of the apparently shoreless lake. The Abbé D'Urfé had been sent on in advance, to notify the assembled Indians of the approach of the expedition, now arranged by Frontenac in the order which has been described. As they drew nearer to the wooded promontory, now crowned by our fast-vanishing Fort Henry, a canoe was seen advancing, containing a number of the Iroquois Chiefs, accompanied by the Abbé, to escort the expedition to the place of meeting, a site which impressed the voyagers with its advantageous position and its picturesque surroundings of summer verdure and sapphire lake and stream.

Around them stretched a spacious harbor, cut off from the broad breast of Lake Ontario by a chain of large islands, as the lake narrows into the river, and is joined by the narrower stream of the Cataragui, winding its way out from a succession of lakes, cascades and still river-reaches, now connected by the Rideau Canal, and forming here, by its wide embouchure, a quiet bay and well-sheltered port. The sylvan monotony of the scene was as yet unbroken by any artificial feature, and the deep green woods that clothed the gently sloping shore were still undisturbed, save by the temporary Indian encampment. But the strange flotilla now approaching was the harbinger of inevitable change.

The meeting which now took place between the great Ononthio, as the Governor was styled by the Iroquois, and the representatives of that tribe and the "civilities" which then took place are thus quaintly described in the memoir already quoted:

"They saluted the Admiral (Governor) and paid their respects to him with evidence of much joy and confidence, testifying to him the obligation they were under to him for sparing them the trouble of going further, and for receiving their submissions at the River Katarakoui, as they were about signifying to him.

"After Count Frontenac had replied to their civilities, they preceded him as guides and conducted him into a bay about a cannon-shot from the entrance, which forms one of the most beautiful and agreeable harbors in the world, capable of holding a hundred of the largest ships, with sufficient water at the mouth and in the harbor, with a mud bottom, and so sheltered from every wind, that a cable is scarcely necessary for mooring."

The disembarkation was soon effected, while the Indians, encamped close at hand, looked on, with characteristic passivity, the more venerable Sachems approaching to do homage to the august "Ononthio," whose position and power La Salle had taken every opportunity to magnify. Notwithstanding fatigue, Frontenac spent the afternoon and evening in exploring the vicinity, not returning till dusk. The French encampment was by that time completed, guards being, of course, set with punctilious formality, while the *Fleur-de-lis* floated proudly above the Governor's tent and martial music for the first time awoke the slumbering echoes of the place.

On the following morning, the 13th of July, 1673, the reveillé, with the beating of drums, aroused the French camp to the important work of the day, for Iroquois Councils were early "functions." A double line of soldiers under arms formed a living lane from the Governor's tent to the Iroquois Camp, to impress the deputies who

marched, with slow gait and dignified mien, to the place of conference—an area, carpeted with sail-cloth, in front of Frontenac's tent, where the orthodox camp-fire kept off insect intruders, and made a centre for the meeting. Here the Indian envoys were duly presented to the Governor and his suite, imposing, with their gold-laced uniforms and aristocratic bearing, Frontenac himself hardly needing any accessories to enhance the native dignity of his commanding face and figure.

After the first salutations there followed, according to Indian custom, a period of silence, while the Chiefs squatted on the canvas carpet, smoking their pipes with imperturbable gravity. At length the proceedings were opened by a speech from the Chief Garakontié, well known as a tried friend of the French, expressing, with profuse compliments, the pleasure and respect with which the great "Ononthio" was welcomed among them. At the close of his harangue, Frontenac, with the paternal air so well adapted to impress the Indian nature, began his own address, as follows:

"Children! Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, I am glad to meet you here, where I have had a fire lighted for you to smoke by, and for me to talk to you. You have done well, my children, to obey the command of your Father. Take courage! You will hear his word, which is full of peace and tenderness, for do not think that I have come for war. My mind is full of peace, and she walks by my side. Courage, then, children, and take rest!"

Then followed a generous gift of tobacco, more promises to be a kind father to them, as obedient children, and another presentation, this time of guns to the men, and of prunes and raisins to the women and children. This closed what was but a preliminary conference. The great Council was to meet on a future day.

It would be interesting to know the exact spot where this memorable meeting took place, but we may not be far wrong in supposing it to have been what was afterwards, and perhaps then, called Mississauga Point, near the foot of Earl Street. It certainly could not have been very near the site of old Fort Frontenac, because, even while the conference was proceeding, and the savages were entertained with speeches and gifts, Frontenac, with characteristic promptness, had ordered his engineer, M. Baudin, to trace out the ground plan of the projected fort; and as the men of the expedition, under the directing officers, were speedily set to cut down trees, hew palisades and dig trenches, the work of construction was soon rapidly proceeding before the eyes of the astonished Indians. Frontenac, meantime, spared no trouble to gain their favor, and seems to have amused his suite by caressing the

little brown dusky children, feasting them with bread and sweetmeats, and ordering an evening banquet for the squaws, that they might entertain the strangers by their native dances, which they were nothing loth to do. In these ways he managed somewhat to divert the attention of the savages from his military designs, and made himself most popular among them. Four days of hard work passed before the Grand Council was at length summoned, with due state and ceremony, on the 19th of July, 1673. Then, after a repetition of the former ceremonious preliminaries, the Ononthio, in his grand manner, again addressed his "Indian children."

Expressing his satisfaction that they had obeyed their Father's command in repairing to this rendezvous, to hear what he had to say, he briefly exhorted them to become Christians, which he doubtless sincerely desired, and not solely on account of the spiritual interests of his hearers. Then, after calling their attention to the strength and power of his armed escort, and the guns on the bateaux moored close by, he continued his oration in the grandiloquent terms congenial both to speaker and hearer:

"If your Father can come so far, with so great a force, through such dangerous rapids, merely to make you a visit of pleasure and friendship, what would he do, if you should awaken his anger, and make it necessary for him to punish his disobedient children? He is the arbiter of peace and war. Beware how you offend him!" Furthermore, he warned them strongly against molesting the Indian allies of the French, any attempt at which would draw upon them swift chastisement.

He then, with cautious diplomacy, proceeded to the matter in hand, explaining, with many expressions of regard, that he was about to build a storehouse or *dépôt* there, at which they would be able to barter their furs for the things they required without being obliged to undertake a long and dangerous journey. They must not, however, listen to the misrepresentations of bad men who, for their own interests, would delude and deceive them, but should give heed only to men of character, like the *Sieur de La Salle*, who would remain with them for the present. He closed his harangue by asking that they should entrust him with a number of their children to be educated at Quebec, so that, in time, they and his French "nephews" might "grow into one people."

The profusion of gifts which accompanied this oration, along with its friendly tone of paternal consideration, secured for it a good reception, though the Indians expressed a natural desire to know what prices would be given for the furs in goods at the new *dépôt*. They prom-

ised to consider, on their return to their villages, the proposal concerning their children, and a few of these were eventually sent to Quebec to be educated—the girls in the Ursuline Convent, the boys in the household of the Governor himself.

After three days more of feasting and friendly intercourse, the Iroquois broke up their camp, and the great majority of them re-embarked in their canoes, and disappeared beyond the point of land which projected into the St. Lawrence, on their way to their villages to the southward. By the time that the primitive palisades of the fort were set up, and the barracks of rough logs were well advanced towards completion, another band of Iroquois, from the north of the Great Lakes, arrived to hold a similar pow-wow with the Ononchio. He had already despatched a large part of his men in detachments, and when the second division of Indians had departed, propitiated by presents and *belles paroles*, and Frontenac had established a garrison in the new fort, and had arranged for their winter supplies, as well as for the building of a small vessel, he, with the remainder of his retinue, set out on his return to Montreal.

As he retraced his course down the St. Lawrence—much more swiftly and easily than he had ascended—Frontenac felt that he had every reason to congratulate himself on the success of his venture. He had accomplished a dangerous voyage without the loss of a single canoe, and, owing to the aid he had enlisted from his Seigniors, the whole work had been accomplished at a cost of only ten thousand francs, advanced by himself on behalf of the King. He had procured from the Iroquois all the concessions he had asked, and wrote to Colbert that he might boast of having impressed them at once with respect, fear and good-will, and that, by means of the new post and the vessel on the stocks, with another fort he contemplated building at the mouth of the Niagara, the French would hold the command of the Upper Lakes, always an important point for the would-be masters of Canada. And however opinions in the colony might differ as to the commercial usefulness of the new outpost, however much the Montreal merchants might look askance at it from their own point of view, there could be no doubt that in it New France would possess an effectual barrier against incursions by the Iroquois for years to come. As our present subject is the founding of Fort Frontenac, we must not linger over its varied and interesting history. As we all know, La Salle went to France in the following year, and obtained from the King the command of the fort and the Seignior of the adjacent country. In accordance with the conditions of his grant, he rebuilt the palisaded log fort in stone, repaid the ten or eleven thousand francs of Fron-

tenac's outlay, cleared land for farming, built several small vessels, maintained a garrison and chapel for French and Indians, a number of whom settled near the fort, and spent there, we may well believe, some of the happiest, and certainly the most peaceful, years of his strenuous and tragic life. From it, again and again, he set out on the toilsome expeditions to explore and colonize the "Great West," and to it he repeatedly returned, with even his great strength, almost exhausted, from the long and perilous journeys on foot, such as very few white men have equalled on this continent. Towards it he was, for the last time, bending his steps from the wilds of Texas, after the fatal mistake which had landed him on Matagorda Bay instead of the embouchure of the Mississippi, when he was finally laid to rest by the bullet of a treacherous follower. His name must ever be inscribed on America's honor roll of heroes, for he was one, says Margry, quoting Polybius in regard to Hannibal, whom "fate alone was able to subdue."

For eighty-five years the new outpost of Fort Frontenac fulfilled its destined purpose as a bulwark of New France. The scenes it witnessed were varied enough, at one time peaceful conferences like that we have described, at another warlike demonstrations, when Peace did *not* walk by the Ononthio's side. It witnessed the cruel and dastardly treachery practised by Denonville on the Iroquois, when, having lured some of the most peaceful of their bands within the precincts of the fort on pretence of a conference, he put the men in chains, let many of the women and children die of want, and sent most of his prisoners to the French galleys, a piece of cruel perfidy that naturally awoke in the Iroquois a thirst for vengeance, which ultimately found vent in the massacre of Lachine. Denonville further displayed his cowardice and folly in ordering the demolition of the fort, which Frontenac, on his return to the rescue of New France, found in ruins, and which he rebuilt within a few years, notwithstanding the determined opposition of his Intendent, De Champigny. As this was the fort whose remains were actually existing for some time after the British settlement, a little detailed description of its character and site will not be out of place.

In its restored condition, the fort had four curtains of stone, each a hundred and twenty feet long, with four square bastions at the angles, the north and south bastions standing almost on the present line of Ontario Street, the eastern one on the present barrack square, and the western one on what is now called the "Haymarket." On the west side were an embankment and ditch, the gate being on or about the site of the present barrack wharf, the bastions being sunk on

wooden piles, and the curtains loop-holed for musketry, the water side being, as before, defended by palisades and barracks, a well, mill and bakery occupying the interior.

Frontenac, septuagenarian as he was, soon made his strong hand felt on the reins, saving the existence of New France for a time and, in spite of repeated directions from home, firmly refusing to abandon its bulwark of Fort Frontenac. Hither, again, in the month of July, some twenty-five years after his first expedition, he brought the fighting force of the colony on an errand of war, to subdue and intimidate the again aggressive Iroquois, and rested here a few days before invading their strongholds on the other side of the lake.

But Frontenac's life and rule, as well as the French hold on Canada, were almost over. A few years later came the last hour of Fort Frontenac, which had survived some of the other outposts. Louisbourg was already in ruins, and the English were well aware of the importance of capturing the fort and garrison at Cataraqui. On an August morning, in 1758, the small, inadequate garrison of little more than a hundred men, exclusive of a few Indians, commanded by the gallant and chivalrous veteran de Noyau, surrendered, with the honors of war, to Colonel Bradstreet's greatly superior force of 3,000 men, after a bombardment at short range, from no greater distance than the market square. With the fort, the English force captured sixty cannon and sixteen mortars, which were used in battering down the walls they were meant to defend, nine armed vessels, and large supplies of munitions of war. The fort was dismantled, all the buildings in and about it burned, along with most of the vessels, and, except for a few French and Indian families who may have remained in the vicinity, Cataraqui was left once more to silence and solitude. When we next hear of the place, to which the name of Fort Frontenac still clung, it is in the report of a British surveyor to a British General; and when the ruined walls were again used for military purposes the Union Jack floated over them instead of the *Fleur-de-lis*.

II.—THE COMING OF THE LOYALISTS.

About a quarter of a century of silent summers had passed away before the blue waters of the St. Lawrence once more bore a small flotilla to Cataraqui in the early spring, carrying a party to inspect the land about Fort Frontenac, with a view, not to building a fort, but a new and peaceful settlement. The passing years had brought changes which could hardly have been contemplated in 1758. Britain reigned, indeed, supreme over what had been New France; but the thirteen

colonies to the southward had renounced her sway, and were now known as the United States of America. We must be content to accept the verdict of impartial history that this unfortunate *dénouement* was due to "faults on both sides," and we need not now revive the memory of "old, unhappy things, and battles long ago." Yet we can hardly refer to the coming of the Loyalists without remarking that the revolutionary party made no greater mistake, in days when the conflict of feeling and opinion was sharp and bitter, than in the rigor with which they treated those of their fellow-countrymen who maintained their old allegiance to the British flag, and the animosity with which they drove out some of their best citizens from a republic constituted in the sacred name of freedom! As loyal subjects of the British Empire, we can never cease to honor the high-minded men and women who left their pleasant homes and fertile farms, and in many cases, their all, rather than sacrifice the principles in which they believed. Like Abraham of old, they went out into the wilderness, scarcely knowing whither, to become, like him, the founders of a nation; and it is generally of such material that the best foundations of a nation are built. Their long and weary journeyings over the snow-clad wilderness that separated them from their promised land, or by the still longer and more circuitous route of sea and river, recall the spirit and the faith of the Israelites of old, and their faith was justified by its ultimate reward. Amid all the noble traditions to which Canada is heir, that of the genuine United Empire Loyalists is one of the noblest, and should be one of the most imperishable.

The flotilla that now appeared had no external pomp or circumstance, no martial music or brilliant uniforms gleaming in the sunshine. A few bateaux carried a number of weather-beaten men, in weather-worn garments, weary with the toil of a long voyage. They were the husbands and fathers—the pioneers of a band of refugees, led by Captain Michael Grass—the founders of Kingston and its adjacent townships. The circumstances under which they came are so interesting, and so typical of many similar cases, that they may be glanced at somewhat in detail. Captain Grass, who had owned a farm some thirty miles from New York, had once been for a short time a British prisoner of war with the French at Fort Frontenac. When he refused to enter the American service, and took refuge with his family within New York under British protection, the Commander (Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester), much perplexed concerning the future of the numerous Loyalists in the city, sent for Captain Grass to obtain information as to the country about Cataraqui. Finding that he gave a good report of it, the General asked whether he would

undertake to conduct to the place as many Loyalist emigrants as might be willing to accompany him. After three days' consideration he agreed to become the leader of such a band; whereupon, notices were at once posted, inviting all who desired to go to enroll their names. A company of women and children was soon enrolled, and in vessels provided by the Government they set out by sea. Their little fleet of seven ships was nearly wrecked by the way, and they got no farther than Sorel that season, being obliged to live there through the winter, which, in such circumstances, must have been dreary enough.

And now the men of the party had come to behold their promised land, and pitched their tents at Indian or Mississauga Point, already referred to as the site of an old Indian burying-ground, and of Frontenac's Conference. They surveyed the fair landscape about them, as Frontenac had done more than a century before; and Captain Grass tells us "there was no building to be seen, save the bark-thatched wigwam of the savage or the newly-erected tent of the hardy Loyalist"; for the ruined walls of Fort Frontenac, and its still standing tower would hardly count for much in the distance. Captain Grass, at least, was satisfied, and in language whose spirit recalls that of the men of the *Mayflower*, he tells us that he pointed out to his companions their future metropolis, "and gained for persecuted principles a sanctuary, and for myself and my followers a home."

The wives and families soon followed the prospectors, and the green slopes that rose so gently from the water, and the fair shores of the Bay of Quinte were soon dotted with families engaged in selecting their future homes, while the forest solitudes again echoed human voices and human wit. The eager settlers had to remain for some time, awaiting the surveying and numbering of the townships, which were not allotted till July. Meantime other companies of refugees had arrived on a similar errand, and the Governor paid the place a visit, and, after enjoying a ride along the lake shore on a fine day, expressed his satisfaction with the "fine country" he saw around him. When the time arrived for allocating the townships surveyed, the Governor gave Captain Grass the first choice for himself and the company he had led. He at once chose the first township, that of Kingston. Sir John Johnston, who had the second choice, took the second township, now Ernesttown; Colonel Rogers, the third, that of Fredericksburgh; and Major Vanalstine, the fourth—Adolphustown; while Colonel Macdonell, with his company, took the fifth, that of Marysburgh.

The townships, being thus appropriated to the various bands of immigrants, farms were soon laid out and work began in earnest.

Trees were felled, seed (given by the Governor) was sowed, and primitive homesteads begun. The settlers received from the Government, besides seed, provisions to last three years, consisting chiefly of flour, pork, beef, and a little butter and salt, distributed in a rather promiscuous fashion, and also some necessary implements, including an axe, hoe and spade, a plough and one cow for each two families, a whip and cross-cut saw for each four families, while boats and portable mills were provided at convenient points for common use. Some of the implements were not of the most suitable kind, the axe in particular being too short and heavy for their needs. Clothing was also supplied, intended to last until they should be able to provide it for themselves, consisting chiefly of shoes, Indian blankets and coarse cloth, so that the men were at least decently clad, though in a rather primitive fashion. The women probably had to make their old clothes look as well as new, a business that must have taxed their ingenuity, though they doubtless had their share of the shoes and blanketing for outer wraps.

The settler's first and heaviest piece of work was, of course, the felling of trees and the building of the log cabin. In order to lighten, as far as possible, the severe toil to which many of the new-comers were unaccustomed, they frequently combined forces, each helping the others, and being helped in his turn. The busy scene presented when a band of stalwart pioneers were hard at work, felling the great trees, trimming off the branches, squaring the trunks or piling up the refuse logs for burning, or fitting together those which were to form the settler's home, seems to have suggested the appellation of "bee," which has clung to such gatherings ever since. The settler's first cabin was necessarily most primitive in style, being often built of the rough round logs, rudely notched together at the corners, and piled some seven or eight feet high, with openings cut out for a door and small window. The openings between the logs were filled in with wooden chips and clay for mortar. The roof was composed of slabs of elm or other bark, in overlapping layers, laid on a support of poles. The chimney was formed of round poles, plastered over with mud. The floor was made of split logs, flattened enough to present a fairly even surface, and the ample hearth was built of flat stones, while smaller stones, packed together, composed its back and sides. A suspended blanket frequently did duty for a door until sawn boards could be fashioned for the purpose.

The log "shanty" built, it was soon furnished with home-made necessities. The bedsteads were built with the cabin itself, poles being inserted securely between the logs of the walls, forming a shelf

on which a comfortable bed could be laid. Any carpenters among the pioneers were turned to good account, and the benches, tables and bureaux manufactured out of split basswood, were probably surveyed with more pride than the connoisseur of to-day feels in his "Chippendale" or "Louis Seize" acquisitions. Hard as was the toil, many as were the privations they necessarily endured, the brave Loyalists were happy enough in their "simple life," which braced their energies and cheered their spirits as they began to reap the reward of their honest labor.

Their faith and endurance, however, were tried by the "famine year" of 1788, when the crops failed, and with all their added resources in fish, game and wild fruit, much distress ensued, when a cow was sometimes sold for a barrel of flour or a few bushels of potatoes, and whole farms were sacrificed for the necessities of life. Nor was this the only trouble, for wild animals still roamed the forest in large numbers, and, as the settlers were scantily supplied with fire-arms, bears and wolves were a constant source of alarm. The latter often howled dismally round the settlements on winter nights, not seldom carrying off salted provisions, poultry and even cattle, while a single mink would carry off in one night all the fowls of a farm, and the fatted pig would sometimes fall a victim to the hug of a bear. Tragic tales are still told of human lives sacrificed to the rapacity of the wolves, and it was found necessary to pass an Act offering a premium of four dollars for every wolf's head brought in, with two dollars for those of bears. Some forty years later, when wolves were growing scarce, we are told that a man who lived in Kingston bred them privately in order to secure the reward.

The privations of the Loyalists can, of course, be paralleled in many parts of our Dominion to-day, the difference, however, being that the ordinary emigrant submits to them from motives of self-interest, while the U. E. Loyalist voluntarily sacrificed to his principles the goods of which he was already possessed, with only the remote chance of future compensation.

The U. E. Loyalists, however, were not the only settlers of Upper Canada at that period. Many officers and soldiers who had fought for the British flag also received liberal grants of land from the Government, some of these being in the vicinity of Cataraqui. A number of emigrants from the United States, who were not of the same sterling stock as the original Loyalists, but came for speculative ends, also received grants on too lavish a scale, so that Lord Durham stated in his report that more than three millions of acres had been granted to these refugees and their children, of which a very small proportion,

perhaps less than a tenth, had been occupied by settlers, much less reclaimed and cultivated. This abuse, of course, arose from a lack of discrimination; but in bestowing on the *genuine* Loyalists grants proportioned to their losses, the British Government supplied to the virgin Province a worthy body of patriotic settlers, who had proved their loyalty by personal sacrifice; and the wisdom of this generous policy has been amply justified by the tenacious adherence of their descendants, ever since, through all varying fortunes and vicissitudes, to the British Empire and the old flag.

III.—THE PROCLAMATION OF THE SEPARATE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA BY GOVERNOR SIMCOE AT KINGSTON.

A decade has passed away before we again look in on the new settlement on the banks of the Cataragui, beside the ruins of Fort Frontenac. The name of the spot has been changed to "Kingstown," that being the name bestowed by the enthusiastic Loyalists on both the township and the village which has sprung into being. The latter has now a population of between three and four hundred, dwelling in some hundred houses built of logs or clap-boarded, scattered along the north shore of the Cataragui, while behind these the ground slopes gently upward in a sort of amphitheatre of cleared, but only partially cultivated, land. La Rochefoucauld tells us that none of the houses are distinguished by a more handsome appearance than the rest, the only conspicuous structure being the barracks, a stone building surrounded with palisades, erected on the ruins of Fort Frontenac. On the southern bank a busy dockyard, filled with workmen engaged in building the king's ships, occupies Point Frederick, named in compliment to General Haldimand. There stand also the residence of the Commodore and other officials, and a large stone building named the Stone Frigate, built for training purposes, on the model of a man-of-war. Close by the King's ships lie at anchor, in a harbor all their own.

The stimulus which had promoted the growth of the primitive settlement, and brought so much life and animation into the scene, was its early selection by the British authorities as a naval and military centre. In 1788 Lord Dorchester, formerly Sir Guy Carleton, then Governor of Canada, instructed Surveyor John Collins to make a survey of forts and harbors, from Carleton Island to Michillimackinac, and more particularly with regard to the question whether Carleton Island or Kingston were the more eligible station for the King's ships of war, in order to protect the navigation of Lake Ontario and the upper part of the River St. Lawrence. The report was not favorable

to Kingston, the surveyor's preference leaning to Carleton Island, as on the whole affording the best shelter, while he declared the ruins of Fort Frontenac to be in a hopeless state of dilapidation, although the barracks, partly dismantled, might still be repaired.

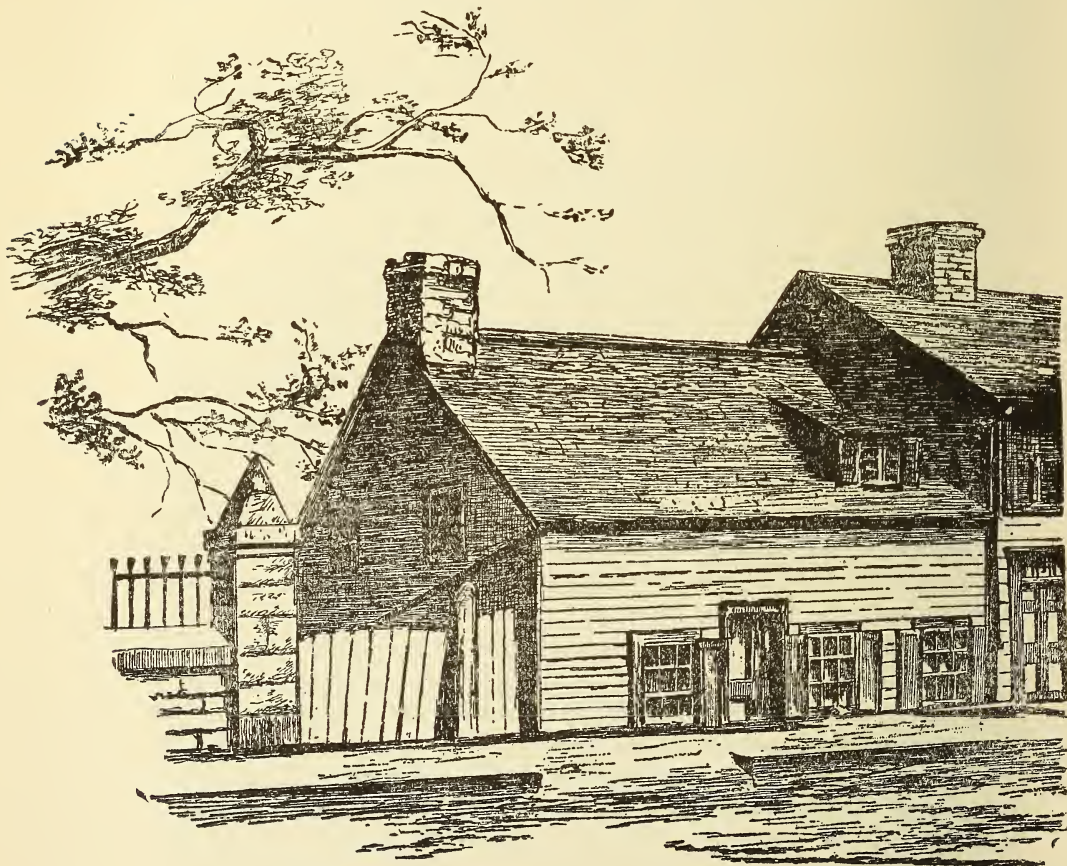
Despite Collins' adverse report, Lord Dorchester held to his own views in favor of Kingston, and as Carleton Island was shortly after found within the boundary line of the United States, there was no further question as to where the naval depôt should be. The dockyard and stores were begun in 1789, the year after the survey, while barracks were erected on the ruins of the old fort. The "Stone Frigate," too, was built, the dockyard was soon bustling with the important work of shipbuilding, and the residences of the Commodore and other officials imparted some dignity to the spot.

Upper Canada was now, for the first time, to be constituted as a Province, ruled by its own governor, instead of being governed from Quebec. General Simcoe was appointed Governor, and his inauguration naturally took place at Kingston, which, half a century later, was to be the scene of the first Parliament of a reunited Canada, under Lord Sydenham.

We are told that this interesting ceremony took place in St. George's Church, but it seems uncertain whether by this is to be understood the small, unpretending building which had just been erected by the generous contributions of its little congregation, and which had not yet been completed, or in the room in the barracks which had been hitherto used for religious services.

In whichever place the event took place, it is not difficult to call up the scene, on or about the 15th of July, 1792. The otherwise bare and unadorned apartment was sure to be draped with all the bunting at command, while above it waved proudly the old flag that had already braved so long the battle and the breeze, and was soon to see some of its severest fighting and win its Waterloo. The assemblage was a notable one, for some of the leading men of the young Province were citizens of Kingston, and others must have assembled there from their distant homes. There, as one of the most striking figures, stood the stalwart form of the Curate of St. George's, first minister and first teacher, the Rev. John Stuart, six feet four inches, and therefore playfully called by his friends "the little gentleman." There was the energetic, somewhat arbitrary, martial-looking Governor, attired in the elaborate official dress of the period, surrounded, of course, by his military staff, as well as by Commodore Bouchette and his official *entourage*. There was Major Peter Vanalstine and Messrs. Cartwright, Macaulay, Markland, Kirby, Deacon, the McLeans, Dr.

Dougall, and others, well known in the early history of Kingston, who doubtless appeared correctly attired in the small-clothes or tight knee-breeches, with silver-buckled shoes, which had been brought by their wearers from scenes of more fashionable life, and carefully reserved for occasions of ceremony. In the background, we may be sure, were



GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S COUNCIL HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, 1792.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "News," Kingston.

gathered all the other citizens who could crowd into the room. We may, perhaps, believe that Mrs. Simcoe was there—a worthy helpmeet to her husband, whom she was able to assist with her skilful pencil in drawing plans, etc., and with that same pencil has left us interesting sketches of Kingston in its then embryo condition. If she was present, the wives and daughters of other citizens were probably in

attendance, dressed in the best finery they could produce from their stores and remodel for the occasion, for it is not probable that there were as yet anything but "general stores" at hand. Doubtless it was a great day for little Kingston, and cherished in memory for many a future year, in circumstances where such "functions" were few and far between.

Immediately after his inauguration, Governor Simcoe issued his proclamation, dated July 16, 1792, dividing the Province of Upper Canada into nineteen counties, Leeds and Frontenac being joined together for purposes of representation. This proclamation is said to have been issued from a small frame building, which still stands on Queen Street, and which did duty as Government offices for the time. He also appointed his first Councillors, among them several Kingston men. Kingston had naturally cherished the hope of becoming the permanent seat of government, as Lord Dorchester had recommended; but it was a hope destined to disappointment, for Governor Simcoe did not share the views of Lord Dorchester, but was then bent on making Newark his capital, and there Parliament met on the 17th of September following, in a camp tent. As Governor Simcoe was at that time desirous of opening up to settlement the still unsettled west, he had thoughts of making London, by the River "Trancke," his capital, but eventually yielded to local influence in favor of what was then and afterwards called "Muddy Little York," but was finally reinstated in its fine old Indian name of Toronto.

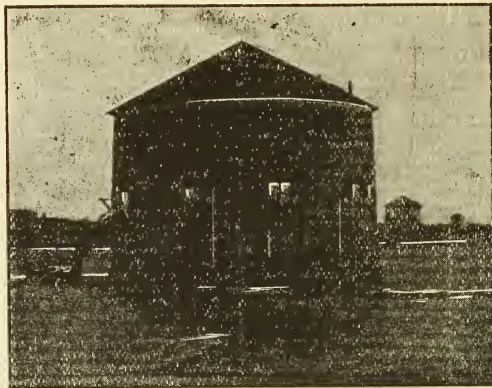
Kingston at this time was, as a town, in what might be called a very elementary condition, for most of its streets were only a trail through the woods. It had a wooden gaol and courthouse, surrounded by a palisaded wall, but as yet no market, and but one small church. But its citizens were staunch, loyal and public-spirited; and it had, as yet behind it, scarce ten years of existence.

IV.—THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF UNITED CANADA BY LORD SYDENHAM.

Kingston had made rapid and substantial progress during the half century which elapsed before we again look in upon it at an interesting and important crisis of our national history—the reunion of Upper and Lower Canada, under the name of United Canada, an event which we may consider the first step towards the consolidation of our wide Dominion.

Stirring events and troublous times had marked that half century in the young Province. The harassing war of 1812 had for three years kept its loyal people on the *qui vive* against the invader, yet

Kingston, notwithstanding its exposed position and its strategic importance, had come out unscathed by the hostilities which destroyed York and Newark, doubtless because its position and importance had led to its being so well fortified and garrisoned that the enemy was afraid to put his fate to the touch in attacking it. It had also been almost untouched by the unfortunate conflict between fellow-citizens, in the rising of Canadian yeomen against persistent mis-government, which has been somewhat grandiloquently styled the "Rebellion," and a rising terminating in a *fiasco*, but bringing in its train a series of guerilla demonstrations from "the other side," still more mis-named



SHOAL TOWER.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.

the "Patriot War." The battle for Responsible Government had been practically fought, Lord Durham's memorable "Report" had been submitted to the British Parliament, and the Committee appointed to consider and report, feeling that further information was needed, particularly as to the willingness of the two Provinces to concur in the proposed constitutional changes, selected Mr. Charles Poulett Thomson, President of the Board of Trade, as the man best qualified for such a mission. He came to Canada as Governor-General in 1839, and, throwing himself into his appointed task, he soon won his spurs, and as Lord Sydenham, won also the respect and gratitude of the colony he had been sent to govern. It was mainly through his unceasing efforts that a Bill for the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and reluctantly agreed to by the Conservatives of Upper Canada, hitherto strongly opposed to the measure. In Lower Canada the opposition was stronger still, but as

there existed at that time no popular Legislature, the Union was carried through by a council specially appointed for that purpose, and the Act of Union came into force by Royal proclamation on February 10th, 1841.

The changes in the Constitution of Canada brought to Kingston the prize she had long coveted, through Lord Sydenham's selection of it as the capital of the United Provinces, a proviso to this effect being, indeed, inserted in the contract of the union. Its population was now between five and six thousand, and though that was less than half of the number Toronto had already attained, it was now, of course, a much more central point, and had a traditionary claim in its previous selection by Lord Dorchester as the capital of Upper Canada.

The advancement of the little town to such an exalted position caused, naturally enough, much elation among its citizens, as well as what we should now call a "boom" in real estate; and high hopes of civic prosperity were raised, only to be dashed by subsequent events. In the absence of any suitable Government buildings, temporary substitutes were found. The central portion of our now spacious hospital had just been completed, and became for a time the House of Parliament. A fine new residence, shortly before built by Archdeacon Stuart, now part of the equipment of Queen's University, was turned to account as lodgings for the members; both of these buildings being commodious and pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the lake and opposite islands. Alwington House, a little way out of town on the lake shore, the residence of the then Baron de Longueuil, became the Viceregal abode, and, with some temporary additions, the scene of much official hospitality under three successive Governors.

The 15th of June, 1841, was a day long remembered in Kingston, the Limestone City, for on the afternoon of that day Lord Sydenham, attended by a large official staff and by all the dignitaries of the place, proceeded in state to open the first Parliament of United Canada. We have still among us a lady well known and much respected by her fellow citizens for her many estimable qualities and not least for her public spirit, who still cherishes pleasant memories of that epoch-making function. She could, of course, describe, from the standpoint of an eye-witness, the brilliant scene, and the joy diffused throughout the city at its elevation to the honors of the capital of United Canada.

The session which followed was an important and busy one. It lasted but three months, but in that short period one hundred and two bills were passed, all tending towards the progress of Canada, and some of the very greatest consequence to its well-being, as, for instance, the Bill for the establishment and support of elementary schools, and

that which, for the time at least, settled the vexed question of the disposal of the Clergy Reserves. But its closing days were tragic enough. Lord Sydenham's unremitting labors during the hottest weather of the summer undermined his already failing health, and a fall from his horse early in September induced a fatal complication. He bore up until his prorogation speech had been prepared and corrected, and, almost simultaneously with the ceremony of prorogation, the first and last Lord Sydenham passed peacefully away from this earthly scene, having, at least, faithfully accomplished the task committed to his trust.

Lord Sydenham had desired to be buried beneath St. George's Church, whither his remains were followed by a large concourse of real mourners, for the death of the Governor was felt as a heavy loss to the country. The *Kingston Herald* expressed the general sentiment when it said: "All is finished. Parliament is prorogued, and the Governor-General is no more. *'Sic transit gloria mundi.'* The First Parliament of United Canada has ended well, well beyond expectation, and much good has been achieved. The main positions of the new Government have been sustained, and some of the essential measures of reform effected. Conflicting opinions have not been carried out to any injurious extent in any way, and the members have all parted in good humor."

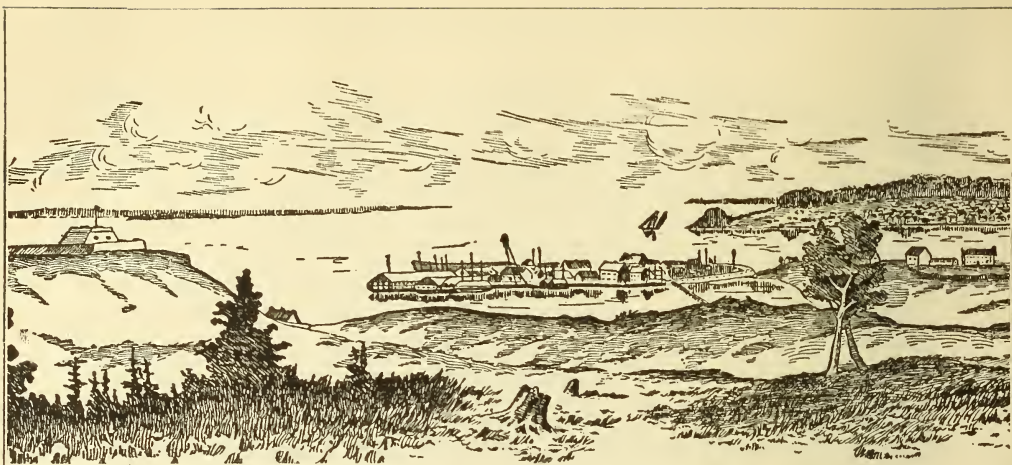
Side by side with this local comment may be placed another contemporary tribute of esteem for the dead Governor, who had worn out his life in the service of Canada—an extract from a published letter, written at the time by the late Dr. Ryerson, then stationed at Kingston:

"To lay the foundations of public liberty and, at the same time, to strengthen the prerogative; to promote vast improvements and not increase the public burdens; to promote a comprehensive system of education upon Christian principles, without interfering with religious scruples; to promote the influence and security of the Government by teaching the people to govern themselves; to destroy party faction by promoting the general good; to invest a bankrupt country with both credit and resources, are conceptions and achievements which render Lord Sydenham the first benefactor of Canada and place him in the first rank of statesmen. His Lordship found a country divided, he left it united; he found it prostrate and paralytic, he left it erect and vigorous; he found it mantled with despair, he left it blooming with hope. Lord Sydenham has done more in two years to strengthen and consolidate British power in Canada by his matchless industry and truly Liberal-Conservative policy, than has been done during the ten previous years by the increase of a standing army, and the erection of

military fortifications. His Lordship has solved the difficult problem that a people may be colonists and yet be free; and in the solution of that problem he has gained a triumph less imposing, but not less sublime and scarcely less important, than the victory of Waterloo. He has saved millions for England and secured the affections of Canada."

Lord Sydenham was buried, with all possible honors, under St. George's Church, which has thus been associated with leading events in Kingston's history. His name and important services were commemorated on a tablet erected to his memory by his family, which remained on the walls of the enlarged church till it became a cathedral. Being unfortunately destroyed when the church was burned down on January 1st, 1899, a movement was made in 1901 to provide a new one, by the Kingston branch of the Woman's National Council. Endorsed by the whole of the National Council and by the principal historical societies of Ontario, they petitioned the Ontario Government to supply the means for this object, which that Government gracefully and generously did. The new tablet, a satisfactory one in all respects, was duly placed on the walls of the restored church, which, it may be hoped, it will long adorn.

Kingston enjoyed her metropolitan position only for some three years, and during that short period Government House was again darkened by the shadow of death. Sir Charles Bagot, also an excellent Governor, discharged the duties of his office for less than fifteen months, and in the spring of 1843 Alwington House was, a second time, the scene of a Viceregal funeral. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who succeeded him, was a sufferer from an insidious disease during his administration in Canada, and resided in Kingston for only about a year. The third session of Parliament held in Kingston under his *régime*, was an exciting one in political matters, but to Kingstonians it was chiefly and sadly remarkable for the passing of a resolution that the seat of Government should be transferred from Kingston to Montreal, a decision which, of course, brought a severe disappointment to its citizens generally, and almost ruinous loss to those who had built and speculated with very different expectations. Whether the transfer at that time was best for the peace of the country is open to doubt, but the hope of a return of the seat of Government to Kingston was long cherished, and did not entirely die out until the Queen's selection of Ottawa finally settled the question. If our good city was not destined to become the permanent seat of our National Government, she has, at least, achieved for herself the not less useful distinction of becoming a well-equipped educational centre, moulding to no small extent the intellectual progress and character of this fast growing "Canada of ours."



KINGSTON IN 1819.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.

This faithful sketch, recognized of late years by many old residents, was from the pencil of Cadet Bayfield, R.N., afterwards Admiral Bayfield. It came into possession of Major-General Cameron, R.M.C., and was reproduced by Prof. Forshaw Day for the *Whig* and afterwards engraved as above. The village, for it did not attain the dignity of a town until 1838, is seen to skirt the harbor for about ten blocks, with fringe of trees reaching down to the summit of the hill that now marks the centre of the city. The time honored Cataraqui bridge was yet undreamt of, but Navy Bay had a pontoon bridge, to connect the military and naval settlements. At the dockyard several frigates, active in the War of 1812, are shown in permanent quarters out of commission, housed in under wooden roofs. One was the *Princess Charlotte*, 42 guns. The fortification shown is the first Fort Henry, built in 1818 by the Royal Engineers on the site of the present costly stone pile, erected in 1832. In 1820 barracks were added to the old fort, which led to its enlargement and to its more formidable appearance. The two trees on the right of the foreground can be seen still on Barriefield Heights, sturdy trunks truly.

IX.

THE NAVIES ON LAKE ONTARIO IN THE WAR OF 1812.

NOTES FROM THE PAPERS OF A NAVAL OFFICER THEN SERVING
ON HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

BY BARLOW CUMBERLAND, M.A.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 19th, 1907.)

Sheltered on one side by the ramparts of Fort Henry and under the lee of Point Frederic, now occupied by the buildings and establishment of the Royal Military College, Kingston, lies a little bay, reposeful and placid, as indeed befits its present service, for it is the graveyard of His Majesty's fleet of the War of 1812.

Once the shores were busy with the hauling of huge oaken timbers and resounded to the clank of massive chains, and munitions of

war, the strokes of hammer and calking irons, and cheers rose exultant as ship after ship was launched upon the waters to add strength to the defence and carry defiance to the opposing foe.

Upon the Point had been erected the Royal Naval Dockyards, for the construction and repair of the British Navy upon the Inland Lakes. The ranges of barracks, some of which still remain, were erected for the artificers and workmen. The large stone building alongside the anchorage, now occupied by the cadets of the College, formed the shore quarters for the sailors, and from the then upper three floors being left open for the full length like the decks of a ship and fitted with hammocks, was known as the "Stone Frigate."

Upon this adjacent bay, known as "Navy Bay," the warships then lay at their moorings in all the bravery of their rigging and colors; now all that is left of them is buried deep in the dark waters and remembered only in tradition.

We are so accustomed to seeing great steamers in active passage between the ocean and the far Upper Lakes, and fast express trains speeding by on our railways, that it is difficult for us to comprehend the conditions of land and water transport as it existed nigh 100 years ago. Still more so the character of the armaments which then sailed the lakes when the first war navies made their appearance upon them. A slight excursion into some contemporaneous records may not be without interest.

War between the United States and Great Britain had been declared at Washington on 19th June, 1812, and under the then slow-going methods of communication the news only reached Sir Geo. Prevost at Kingston on the 27th.

Both sides, the American and the British, were equally unprepared for naval operations on the Inland Lakes. There were some local shipyards on the shores when war was announced, but they were of no magnitude, nor were they provided with the necessary naval supplies for construction or equipment. The bases for obtaining these were at the ocean and far removed by tedious and expensive communication—on the Canadian side by bateaux from Montreal, slowly surmounting the dangers of the St. Lawrence; and on the American side from Albany, by the mixed transport of road and river along the courses of the Mohawk and the Oneida Valleys.

There were then no canals by which vessels already constructed could be introduced, no naval stores, except such as were to be brought from the seaboard; no inland depôts of seamen trained for gunnery or for discipline on warships in active service. The Navies for the lakes had to be constructed and created.

The garrisons and important centres of population of the belligerents on Lake Ontario were far divided and situated at the far ends of the lakes—on the American side, Sackett's Harbor and Ogdensburg on the east, Lewiston and Fort Niagara to the west; on the Canadian side, Kingston on the east and Fort George (Newark) and York (Toronto) to the west.

On both sides of the lake single roads of primitive and bush-meandering character followed the shores, forming slow and difficult means of communication, particularly for the transport of heavy supplies and war material.

The command of Lake Ontario was, therefore, of supreme importance to whoever could obtain and hold it.

The local coasting shipping was immediately brought into service with such crews and material as were to hand, some of the small sloops and schooners being fitted to carry guns.

In the winter of 1812-13 strenuous activity reigned along the lines of communication from the sea and in the United States dockyards at Sackett's Harbor, and the Royal Naval Dockyard at Kingston and Point Frederic.

An item in the *Kingston Gazette* of December 19th, 1812, evidences these activities and records:

"We are happy to announce that 120 ship carpenters have arrived at this place; more are expected." In the same issue quotation is made from a private letter from the American side, dated Sackett's Harbor, October 10th, 1812, stating, "Every exertion is being made by the Government to get command of the lake. We have a fine ship on the stocks, which will be finished in the last of November, which will mount thirty-six 32-pounders, with the Brig *Oneida*, mounting twenty 32-pounders and five merchant vessels, which are to be converted into gunboats."

Another ship, afterwards named the *Pike*, was also being laid down.

On the Canadian side preparations continued in progress. On March 18th, 1813, the *Kingston Gazette* says:

"We are happy to announce the arrival at this place of several distinguished naval officers, together with 400 or 500 seamen, as fine looking fellows as were ever beheld."

These were the men of the Royal Navy who had been sent through overland from Halifax to man the warships on the lakes, which it was expected would be ready for them on their arrival.

In the race for the supremacy by the building of new ships the Americans in this winter surpassed the British.

Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General of Canada and "Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Forces," was in headquarters at Kingston. Of courteous and conciliating disposition, his lack of boldness and decision much hampered, and in some instances afterwards destroyed, the more ardent action of his subordinate commanders. It had been arranged that there should be two new 24-gun warships built during this winter on the Canadian side; one of these it had been arranged should be built at Kingston, the other at York. From a naval point of view the separation was indefensible—Kingston was amply fortified and garrisoned, while York was short of guns and naval stores, weakly garrisoned and without any reasonable defences, and, yet worse for expeditious construction, was farther from the base of naval supplies. It may be that in response to representations from the western Constituencies for a granting to them of a share in the Government Expenditures Governor Prevost, as a politician, had acquiesced in a cry for local winter work, which, as a military commander, did not justify his approval.

The result was disastrous.

While the British fleet in Kingston was still unprepared and the new ship still in the stocks, the spring of 1813 found the "fine new ship" at Sackett's Harbor ready for service as the *Madison* and sailing with thirteen other vessels on 25th of April as flagship of Chauncey's fleet for the attack on York.

York was attacked by the Americans and taken on the 27th, the new 24-gun ship being built there, but unfinished, was burned on the stocks and the 10-gun brig *Gloucester*, which had wintered in the port, was captured.

This was a hard blow against the British naval supremacy on the lake and thus early did the yielding of military requirements to political influences reap its usual reward.

While this disaster was in progress and not until the 1st of March, after General Sheaffe had retreated from York, where he left on 27th April, was the other new ship launched at Kingston and named the *Wolfe*.

The naval operations during the autumn and winter had not been expeditiously or satisfactorily conducted and a change was made in the command, Commodore Earle being superseded by Sir James Lucas Yeo.

Sir James arrived at Kingston from the Atlantic squadron about 11th May and was appointed as Commodore, to take full "command of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the Lakes of Canada."

Additional batches of seamen had been received from the seaboard and with Sir James another draft of naval officers for service in the Royal ships.

Among these was Lieut. John Tucker Williams, R.N., who had served as a midshipman under Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and from whose papers, among which are his copies of the naval Orders which had been from time to time issued to the ships on which he served, information is obtained and the extracts from the Orders are made.

The season of 1813 for active operations on the lakes had opened, the Americans had made their first successful foray on York, their fleet had remained at that end of the lake, actively occupied in carrying and conveying troops and supplies for General Dearborn's army for the attack on Fort George which, as at York, mainly by the support and covering fire from the guns of the ships, was successfully attacked and taken on 27th May.

Sir James Yeo, immediately on his arrival, had spurred up the energies of the dilatory preparations. The *Wolfe* was pressed forward to readiness for action and on 27th May he sailed out from port in her as flagship of his squadron to deliver a counter-attack on Sackett's Harbor and by destroying the shipping there make a bold stroke for the supremacy of the lake.

Arriving next day off the south shore, the boats from his ships captured a brigade of bateaux bringing reinforcements to the Americans, but by hesitating orders from Sir George Prevost, who was present and in supreme command, the troops on board the squadron which had been embarked in the boats and lay alongside for immediate landing, were by his orders re-embarked and were not landed until the 29th. Again indecision interfered, the attack was not pushed home, and after setting fire to the new ship *Pike* on the stocks and the *Gloucester*, which after her capture at York had been sent here by Chauncey to be refitted and rearmed, her guns having been taken out for the defence of the old fort at York, the troops were recalled and re-embarked and the expedition returned to Kingston.

Commodore Yeo's object had been only partially obtained, for the fire on the two ships was extinguished, they were immediately repaired and ready for action again in the end of July.

In the meantime Yeo was energetically active, his ships scoured the lake, intercepting supplies, conducting cutting-out expeditions, and supporting the British land forces. By his timely and spirited attack on the American encampment on the shore at Forty Mile Creek on 8th June he dispersed their reinforcements and completed the rout so successfully effected by Colonel Harvey and FitzGibbon on the previous day at Stony Creek. Afterwards, off Niagara and Burlington, he conducted able lake engagements.

But what manner of ships were these in which the rival contestants were sailing? We learn that they consisted of coasting schooners, altered to carry guns, and of specially constructed warships.

The records given for 1813 are:

AMERICAN—CHAUNCEY'S SQUADRON, 1813 *

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.	Commander.
Madison	Ship	593	200	24	Com. Chauncey.
Oneida	Brig	243	100	16	Lieut. Woolsley.
Hamilton†	Schooner	112	50	10	Lieut. McPherson.
Scourge†	Schooner	110	50	9	Mr. Osgood.
Conquest	Schooner	82	40	6	Lieut. Pettigrew.
Tomkins	Schooner	96	30	8	Lieut. Brown.
Julia	Schooner	82	35	2	Mr. Trant.
Ontario	Schooner	53	35	2	Mr. Stevens.
Fair American	Schooner	53	35	2	Lieut. Chauncey
Pert	Schooner	50	25	1	Lieut. Adams.
Asp	Schooner	57	25	1	Lieut. Smith.
Pike†	Ship	875	300	28	Flagship.

BRITISH—YEO'S SQUADRON. §

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.	Commander.
Wolfe	Ship	637	220	23	Sir Jas. L. Yeo.
Royal George	Ship	510	200	22	Capt. W. H. Mulcaster.
Melville	Brig	279	200	14	Com. E. Spilsbury.
Earl Moira	Brig	262	100	14	Mr. H. Hobbs.
Sir Sidney Smith	Schooner	216	80	12	Lt. and Com. H. C. Owen.
Beresford	Schooner	187	70	12	Mr. H. Radcliffe.

The ships were "three-masters," for naval reports are given of the *Pike* losing her fore top-gallant mast and of the foretop, maintop and mizzentop masts of other ships being carried away. The warships are stated to have had regular quarters for their seamen, as, indeed, the numbers of their crews would indicate. The schooners were cranky and unweatherly, the guns on their decks making it difficult to prevent their upsetting, as several of them in the course of the operations did. In numbers of vessels the Americans exceeded, but they were unequal in size and in their sailing qualities. Yeo's ships, though fewer in number, were more equal in character and therefore better capable of combined evolutions. In number and range of guns and weight of metal the Americans also had greatly the superiority, the

* Roosevelt, "The Naval War of 1812."

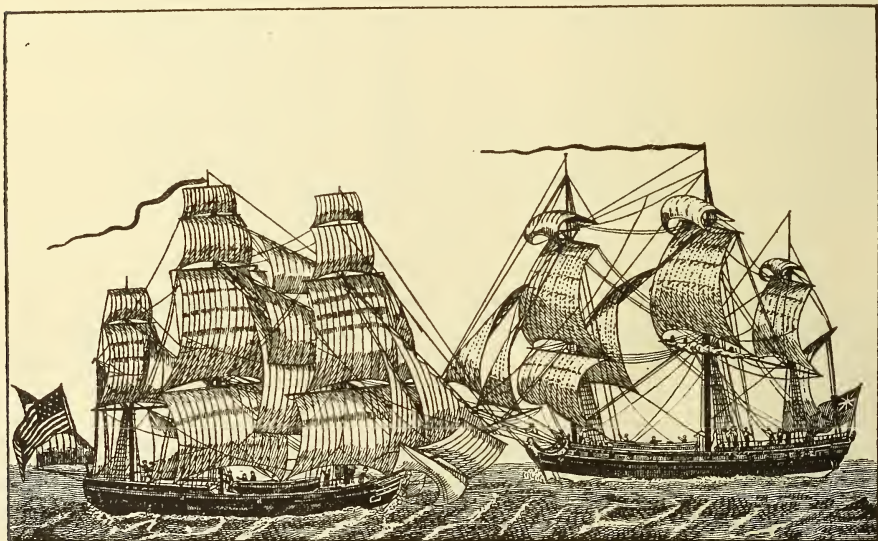
† Upset off Niagara August 8th.

‡ Added to fleet July 31st.

§ Kingston Gazette, September 7th, 1813. (Tonnage and crews are as given by Roosevelt.)

long 32's, which were mounted on all of them, being heavier and more effective than the long 24's and short 32's in Yeo's squadron.

By the courtesy of Dr. Jas. Bain, Public Librarian, copy has been made of a rare print, "A Scene on Lake Ontario," published by Shelton & Kensitt, Cheshire, Conn., November, 1813, now preserved in the Public Library, Toronto. The size of the sailors has been somewhat exaggerated by the draughtsman, making it difficult to estimate the exact proportions of the ships, but the general contour is well given and the figureheads and stern lanthorns are interesting.



A SCENE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR "GEN. PIKE," COMMODORE CHAUNCEY, AND THE
BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR "WOLFE," SIR JAMES YEO, PREPARING
FOR ACTION, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1813.

Published and sold by Shelton & Kensett, Cheshire, Con., Novem'r, 1st, 1813.

The American ensign on the *Pike* shows sixteen stars, being the three added to the original thirteen of the flag of 1777, to represent the additional states subsequently admitted to the Union—Vermont in 1791, Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796.

The flag on the *Wolfe* is the three-crossed Union Ensign of George III., 1801.

The incident referred to is an indecisive meeting of the squadrons off Burlington Heights, when no captures were effected, but the main

topmast and mainyard of the *Wolfe* being carried away, congratulatory report was made to headquarters by Commodore Chauncey, hence, no doubt, the issue of the print.

Both sides seem to have been equally well served by their crews. Being largely manned by officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, strict discipline was maintained on the British ships, as indicated in the report of a court-martial at Portsmouth.* The proprieties were also observed. One of the Orders issued for the guidance of midshipmen states, "the gentlemen of the quarter-deck are always to wear a uniform dress appropriate to their stations, and on no account to appear without stockings, but at all times to go on deck with brushed clothes and shoes and be very attentive to cleanliness."

Although rivals at war, the old-time courtesies, which in those early days were exhibited to one another by belligerents, evidently existed between the fleets. After the capture of Fort George by the Americans on 27th May, 1813, the *Kingston Gazette* records, "Arrived on Thursday evening, 3rd June, from Sackett's Harbor, with a flag of truce, the American schooner *Lady of the Lake*, bringing the ladies of Major Dennis and Mr. Paymaster Brock, of the 49th Regiment, who were politely accommodated with a passage from Fort George in the *Madison* by Commodore Chauncey." The American ships were also officered and manned largely by drafts from their regular navy on the Atlantic. We may be sure, therefore, that the ladies received every attention and were given pleasant passage, for a woman in distress always appeals to a sailor's feelings and he dearly loves a petticoat.

With the close of the season of navigation for 1813, the contest for the supremacy, by the building of new and larger ships, was energetically continued.

The Americans laid down at Sackett's Harbor two 22-gun brigs, which were launched in 1814, at end of April and May, as the *Jefferson* and the *Jones*, and another ship, the *Mohawk*, 42 guns, was also under construction.

At Kingston similar activity prevailed. The advertisements of the *Kingston Gazette* evidence the call for men and the prices for timber.

"All artificers wanting employment will have liberal encouragement on application at the Commandant Office at Point Frederic."

"Merchantable timber will be received at His Majesty's Naval Yard.

"Oak, squaring not less than 14 per cubic ft., 1s. 6d.

"Rock Elm, squaring not less than 14 per cubic ft., 1s. 6d.

"Red Pine, not less than 45 ft. long and 9 in. square, per cubic ft., 2s. 6d."

* Robertson's "Landmarks," Vol. II.

On the British side two frigates had been laid down at Kingston, the *Prince Regent*, 58 guns, and *Princess Charlotte*, 42 guns, and launched early in April, this time due, no doubt, to Sir James Yeo's energy, in advance of their rivals.

The additions of the winter of 1813 and 1814 to the fleets were:

AMERICAN—CHAUNCEY'S SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.
Superior	Ship.....	1580	500	62
Mohawk	Ship.....	1350	350	42
Jefferson	Brig.....	500	160	22
Jones Y.....	Brig.....	500	160	22

BRITISH—YEO'S SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.
Prince Regent.....	Ship.....	1450	435	58
Princess Charlotte.....	Ship.....	1215	315	42

In reading the accounts of this period it is well to remember that the names of some of the British vessels of the previous year were changed, the *Wolfe* to *Montreal*, *Royal George* to *Niagara*, *Beresford* to *Netley*.

Another large ship, the *St. Lawrence*, 100 guns, was also laid down at Kingston, but was not launched until September, 1814, and, on Peace being declared, was never sailed.

The advance in the sizes of the ships constructed on both sides in the winter of 1813-14 over those of the previous years is most noticeable, and indicates increased ability on the part of the ship-builders.

It is not within the scope of this paper to enter into or explain the operations of the fleets during 1814. In the race for ship-building the British had this year made earlier gains, but the superior numbers of guns and range still remained with the Americans.

Previously it would almost appear that each fleet in turn, as additions had been made to the strength of the other, had been held in harbor until, by the completion of another ship, the balance of sea power had been more equalized. This year, the fleets, meeting on the open lake, manœuvred to obtain the advantage of position, the Americans, under Chauncey, with their long-range guns, to engage at long distance in calm weather; the British, under Yeo, being better sailers, but with shorter guns, for the weather-gauge, and to engage at closer quarters. The reports of the Commanders, particularly those of Chauncey, vary considerably in the motives assigned for the indecisive meetings, which may reasonably be accounted for by the disparity in

armament, but Yeo certainly surpassed in keeping open the communications on the lake, and acting in consort with his land forces.

With much fairness Roosevelt ("Naval War of 1812") sums up the year 1814 on Lake Ontario: "The success of the season was with the British, as they held command over the lake for more than four months, during which time they could co-operate with their army, while the Americans held it for barely two months and a half."

With the conclusion of the war the fleets faded out of existence, a few ships only having been kept in service. The dismantled ships were laid up in port and, having been built of unseasoned timber, cut fresh from the forests, either became victims in two or three years to decay and dry rot, or were sunk to preserve their timbers, so thus their form and appearance were soon forgotten. The illustration of "Kingston in 1819" shows the little bay, the lofty derrick in the shipyard for raising the masts, and warships, dismantled and housed in. If there are any records of the working plans of the ships, it would be of much interest that they should be brought to light.

Mr. Justice John Hamilton (born 1833, died 1907), eldest son of the Hon. Senator John Hamilton, of Kingston, said that he remembered as a boy fishing from a boat around the hulls of the old sunken war vessels in the anchorage of Point Frederic, some of the timbers still projected and the shape of the hulls could be seen under water, in form very much like half a walnut shell.

The fine ship *Madison*, at Sackett's Harbor, is described in the *Kingston Gazette*, February 16th, 1813, as "A corvette-built ship of the dimensions—112 ft. keel, 32 1-2 ft. beam, 11 1-2 ft. hold; she carried 24 32-pound guns and a crew of 200." This would be a very round-shaped vessel, with a beam almost a third of her length, and approximates closely with Judge Hamilton's description of the shape of the British ships.

The *Superior*, of 1814, carried 62 guns, with a crew of 500; the *Prince Regent*, 58 guns, and a crew of 435, and the *St. Lawrence*, which never sailed, was a two-decker, to carry 100 guns, which makes one wonder where they placed such guns and stowed such crews upon a draught which could not, for utility, have exceeded 11 or 12 feet.

Much has been written about the movements of the land forces in the war, but there is here infinite opportunity and an untouched chivalrous field for the historic novelist who will revive these ships, man them again with their gallant crews, place his characters on board them and sail them over the lakes in the stirring attacks and adventures, midnight landings and lake engagements, with which the sea story of the War of 1812 abounds.

News of the Treaty of Peace conducted at Ghent on December 24th, 1814, having found its belated way across the ocean and been declared in America on February 15th, 1815, Sir James Yeo and most of his men returned to the sea. Lieut. Williams, then serving on the sloop *Netley*, remained with others to man the few vessels retained in service on Lake Ontario and Lake Huron.

The energies of the neighboring peoples were now devoted to repairing the ravages of the war and the period of reconciliation had come. The policy of the British was in this direction, and seeing that at the conclusion of the contest, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of the United States invading forces, they had been driven back across the frontier, the Canadians had good reasons to be gratified with the results.

That there was dissatisfaction and animosity still existing and being fomented on the southern shores is evidenced by one of the orders.

Commodore Sir E. C. R. Owen, K.C.B., had, in succession to Sir James Yeo, been appointed "Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the lakes of Canada."

In again transferring his command, he issued a confidential order to his respective officers on the lakes, dated "On board His Majesty's Ship *Prince Regent* at Kingston, Upper Canada, 5th day November, 1815."

"In turning over to another Officer the conduct of the naval service upon the lakes I feel it necessary to apprise the Captains and Commanders of the several ships and vessels of His Majesty's, that acts of vexatious aggression have been committed by some of the Civil Authorities under the Government of the United States, which cannot fail to give great height to the acrimonious publications abounding in their public papers, and made solely with a view to keep alive that spirit of rancorous animosity which it was hoped would have subsided with the war.

"Considering these acts as originating with individuals ignorant of the real British character and with passions enflamed by the calumnies and falsehood, which are so boldly fabricated, they may be led to practise further on a forbearance which their arrogance has been too apt to attribute to wrong motives. It is my duty to caution the several Captains and Commanders to continually be upon their guard, and that whilst they meet every disposition which may be manifested by our neighbors with a liberal frankness and endeavor to promote reciprocal good-will by every means within their power, they hold

themselves in readiness on all occasions to repel any act of insult or aggression which may be offered them, remembering that the honor of the British character, as well as of its flag is in their hands, and it is to be maintained with firmness.

"The day I hope is far distant when it will be needful to maintain by other means the respect and courtesy which is its due."

As between the regular forces of the navy on both sides we have seen that courtesy, honorable emulation and a seaman's comradeship existed, that these should not be interrupted by the acrimonious publications of a rabid press or the truculence of wordy individuals made this call for forbearance a reasonable act on the part of the retiring Commodore, and one which was entirely in consonance with the high-minded British policy.

With the reduced number of ships the rank of the Naval Command appears to have been reduced. After the retirement of the Commodore, all the subsequent orders to the respective "Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the lakes" are signed in succession by the "Senior Captain Commanding" on the flagship stationed at Kingston, at first by Captain W. F. Wm. Owen, from the *Prince Regent*, and afterwards by Captain Robert Hall, from the *Montreal*.

There being no aggressive naval operations in progress, the subsequent orders are mainly directed to internal matters of economy, issue of stores, purchase of ship clothing, bedding, allowances to pursers, reports of expenditures, etc., etc.

Extra allowance of pay is announced by the order dated 20th Sept., 1816, as having been approved by the "Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty to the Officers, seamen and marines serving on the lakes of Canada during the time they may serve thereon."

The schedule of rates given gives evidence of the completeness of the manning of the crews and makes one still more wonder how the various rankings were accommodated on board the vessels.

	Per diem.
Commodore	£1 0 0
Post Captain, three years	7 0
Post Captain, under three years	5 0
Lieutenants, Masters, Pursers, Surgeons, and Secretary . .	3 6
Assistant Surgeon	1 0
Officers of Marines	according to their respective ranks.

	Per month.		
Carpenters	£2	7	0
Boatswains	1	13	6
Gunners	1	13	6
Masters, mates, Mids and Clerks	1	5	0
Armourers and Masters-at-arms	1	5	0
Carpenters mates, Caulkers, Rope-makers, Qr. Masters, Gunsmiths, Sail-makers & Gunners mates		15	9
Yeomen of the Powder-room, Corporals, Coxswains, Gunners, Masters mates and Captain Forecastle		15	9
Armourers, Mates, Yeomen of the sheets, Captains Fore- top, Maintop, Mizzen top, After guard, Trumpeters..		14	0
Sail makers, mates, Quarter Gunners, Carpenters crew, Sail makers crew, stewards, Cooks, Cooks' mates, Coopers, Ab. Seamen, Ordy Seamen, Landsmen, Boys and Marines		12	0

It has been stated by some writers on the period of the War of 1812-1815 that the British Government had given higher pay from the beginning and throughout the war, in order to get selected men. This order states that the extra pay accorded is to commence on "16th Sept. inst.," which indicates that the pay up to that time had been the same as on the ocean; and further, it concludes, "as this extra allowance of pay does not extend to any other Foreign Station, I am in hopes that Officers, seamen and marines will fully appreciate the indulgence their Lordships have been pleased to grant them."

The advance of pay was evidently made at this time with the intention of inducing the officers and crews, as subsequent events proved it did, to remain in service on the lakes, and eventually become residents in Canada.

The expenditures of the war period must have been enormous, not so much perhaps in maintenance as in the cost of transport and bringing in naval armament and supplies.

A period of strictest scrutiny into every expenditure appears now to have been initiated.

The accounts were ordered to be sent in more frequently and with "fullest particulars." A perquisite of the captains ceased and they were not to expect "Freight" for carrying "public money or specie," which was in future to be "carried free, in charge of a Commissary." Allowances for pilotage were to cease and masters were given "six navigable months on the lakes" in which to qualify themselves as pilots. The ships' clerks were not any longer to advance cash to offi-

cers, but bills could be drawn on the Deputy Commissioners, who were to be stationed inland, one at Holland Landing and one at the Niagara Frontier, as well as at Montreal.

Increased restrictions were placed upon the carriage of passengers on Government ships.

It is recorded* that the steamer *Bella Gore*, Capt. Sandars, plied in 1810 between Niagara, York and Kingston, and another steamer, jocularly nicknamed "*Con's Coffin*," between York and Niagara, under the command of Captain Con. During the hostilities, these first steamboats had disappeared and the sailing packets left on the lakes had no doubt deteriorated. The vessels of the navy passing to and fro between the ports on the lakes formed a convenient and, no doubt, favorite method of conveyance, but differences had arisen in the amounts of the vouchers for the expenses of naval officers and men passing from one station to another, so an order was issued in 1815 for a scale of allowances per day "which was not to be exceeded."

"Captains and Commanders, per day, One Pound, one shilling.

"Lieutenants, Masters & Captains of Marines, One Pound, fifteen shillings.

"Surgeons, Pursers, Second Masters, Mates, Gunners, Boatswains, Carpenters and subalterns of marines, per day, 10 shs.

"Midshipmen, Assistant Surgeons & Captains Clerks, per day, Seven and Sixpence.

"Other petty Officers and Non. Com. Officers & Marines, per day, Five Shillings.

"Seamen and Private Marines, per day, Two Sh. & Sixpence."

(It will be noted that in this and the previous order surgeons were not given very high relative rank.)

This allowance was to be "in lieu of rations and lodgings" and "not to be construed into compensation for carriage hire, but that mode of conveyance which is mostly used in the country and which is not expensive will only be allowed, unless particularly ordered."

No longer could the vouchers for travelling vary in detail, for they were to be limited to an amount per diem.

In the conveyance of military officers, the officers of the navy had hitherto been allowed to put in accounts for "expense incurred in entertaining the officers of the land forces on board the ships." With the proverbial hospitality of the sailor, what jolly conviviality must have accompanied these interchanges of acquaintance between the

* Robertson's "Landmarks," Vol. II.

brother officers of the sister services? But, alas, the period of close scrutiny of accounts interfered. The Admiralty objected to their Department being charged with expenses which they considered should be borne by the Military Departments and at length the privilege was stopped by a general order, dated Quebec, 9th April, 1816, issued by the "Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces," directing that "when Military Officers are ordered to embark on board ships of War on duty they must bring on their own mess or make their own private arrangements with the officers of the vessels for the accommodation during their passage."

What chaff there may have been when first the gallant soldiers came alongside, what kindly enquiries as to where is your lunch basket? Have you forgotten your bed and bedding? Have you brought your boot blacking? etc., etc., to be followed by a cheery greeting and a hearty welcome.

Lieut. Williams had up to this time been serving on the Lower Lakes and was now transferred from the sloop *Netley* to the Upper Lakes. His appointment as "Commander of His Majesty's Schooner *Surprise* (via Clapperton)" was issued 26th October, 1816, by Capt. Sir Robert Hall, Knight and C.B., "Commander of His Majesty's Ships on the Lakes of Canada," and is dated from "His Majesty's Naval Establishment, Lake Huron."

This was from the then Naval Station at Penetanguishene. Capt. Bonnycastle, who visited the place in 1841, says in a letter, "The Garrison is three miles from the village and is always called the Establishment." At the present day the skeletons of some of the old warships are to be seen sunken beneath the waters in the harbor and the tombstones in the churchyard preserve the names of not a few of the crews who manned them. In the Park at Holland Landing is a huge Ship's Anchor which, having been drawn by eighteen yoke of oxen this far on its journey up "Yonge Street" from York, was dropped there on the "Declaration of Peace."

This visit of the Naval Commander-in-Chief to the interior may have been provocative of a further order recorded, or perhaps it was the increasing activity of scrutinizing auditors.

The order restricting the expenses for travelling had been based on an allowance per diem. Some of the officers may have moved more expeditiously, some perchance had a larger list of friendly acquaintances and dallied by the way in visiting them or in enjoying the hospitalities of their military brothers in return for hospitalities once given on board the ships. A new order (20th November, 1816) was now issued, stating the

THE NAVIES ON LAKE ONTARIO IN THE WAR OF 1812.

“ Previous order is liable to misconstruction as far as relates to the time occupied in travelling,” and a time limit between the stations was set, “ which is never to be exceeded, nor can any Officer expect to be paid for a longer period than is herein specified.”

Between Quebec and Montreal, when passage in steamboat is found by Government	no allowance
Quebec and Montreal, by land	2 days
Montreal and Isle Aux Noix	2 days
Montreal and Lachine	1 day
Montreal to Kingston, by bateaux	7 days
Montreal to Kingston, by land during winter	4 days
Kingston to Montreal, summer and winter	4 days
Kingston and York, by land	4 days
York and Nottawasaga	4 days
York and Burlington, by land	2 days
Burlington and Naval Establishment, Grand River	2 days
Burlington and Fort George, by land	1 day
Fort George and Fort Erie	1 day
Fort Erie and the Grand River	1 day
Grand River and Amherstburg	4 days

But even this limitation was not considered sufficient, for the merciless order goes on to say:

“ As such service will frequently be performed in a shorter period than is presented by the said scale, the vouchers are to be made out accordingly.” No matter what, then, were the difficulties, or delays by head winds or of muddy roads, it was a case with the auditor of “ Heads I win, tails you lose,” while as for a fast team in a sleigh or a speedy sail with a fairwind, such frivolities were not to be permitted, except upon penalty of a reduction of allowance.

The times allowed for expeditious travel bring vividly before us the wonderful contrast between these early days and ours, and the different conditions under which we live in comparison with the early pioneers.

In 1817 an arrangement or “ convention ” was arrived at as to the naval force to be maintained by the respective Governments upon the Inland Lakes. This was effected in the simple manner of the exchange of identical letters, or diplomatic notes, on 28th April, 1817, between Sir Charles Bagot, British Plenipotentiary at Washington, and Richard Rush, Secretary of State for the United States. The naval force on either side was to be restricted to one vessel each on Lake

Champlain and Lake Ontario, and two vessels each on the Upper Lakes, comprising Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior; each vessel to be "not exceeding 100 tons burthen and armed with one 18-pound cannon," and their employment to be "restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party." All other armed vessels on these lakes were forthwith to be "dismantled and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed."* Orders bringing it into effect were to be forthwith issued, and the convention was to remain in force subject to six months' notice, to be given by either party desiring to annul it.

The disarmament and dispersion of both the Lake Navies immediately followed.

The result of this disarmament is very clearly to be seen in the interesting print of Kingston in 1828, drawn by James Gray and published by Wickett & Stanford, London, 1828, copy of which is in the Archives at Ottawa, and by kind permission of Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, is here reproduced.

The view is taken from the parapet of the roadway leading up to Fort Henry. In front, on Navy Bay, are lying, to the right, three dismantled warships, the masts taken out and the decks housed over; one of these, on the side visible, is pierced on the main deck for fifteen portholes; the portholes on the other vessels are not distinguishable. In the centre are the shear legs of the derrick for lifting the masts out of the ships, and close beside the four-storied building of the "Stone Frigate." To the left is a two-decker, housed in and pierced on main deck for eleven and on upper deck for twelve portholes, possibly either the *Prince Regent* or the *Princess Charlotte*. Further behind is the largest of all, an unfinished ship, pierced on upper deck for twenty-two guns; the lower deck cannot be seen, as it is hidden behind the other ships; this is probably the *St. Lawrence*. In the distance, on the other side of Point Frederic, is the old town of Kingston. This print gives a fuller idea of the old ships, their huge and unwieldy size, planned more for ocean than for lake service, and approximating to the shape accorded them by tradition.

Many of the men of the British crews took their discharges and settled in the country on Free Grant Lands in Canada, which were given them by the Government. Around the shores of the lakes, par-

* These armed vessels of the agreed number have been since employed as revenue or fishery protection gunboats. In 1905 the Americans introduced another, a small gunboat captured from the Spaniards, which is stationed at Duluth and used by the local naval volunteer company.



KINGSTON FROM FORT HENRY.

Respectfully dedicated to his Patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lt.-Governor, & the Gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient servant, James Gray.

London : Published by Willett & Blanford, Boulevard Street, Fleet Street, Dec'r 1st, 1825.

ticularly of Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario, are to be found the descendants of the retired naval officers, who had applied their land grants where in the autumn of their days they could still watch the movements of the waves and be reminded of the oceans on which they had attained their careers.

When the naval establishment on the lakes was discontinued Commander Williams had returned to England and, having retired from the service on half-pay, returned to Canada in 1818, bearing with him a despatch from the Earl of Bathurst to the Duke of Richmond, authorizing a grant of land to be made him in proportion to his rank. He received as his grant by patent from the crown a number of properties in the County of Durham and established for himself a homestead near Port Hope and comprising one hundred acres on the shore of Lake Ontario (which he named "Penrhyn Park," after his Welsh associations). Here he settled down and, becoming a large landowner in the district, became quite a personage in the County.

Of good height, portly presence, clad in the breeches, top boots and many folded neck-kerchief of the period, he was familiarly known as "The Squire." He was appointed a magistrate, and from the list of books in his library evidently took his position seriously and had versed himself in the study of law. Subsequently he represented, from 1841 to 1848, the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland in the Parliament of Upper Canada, giving particular attention to the agricultural interests of his constituency. In the hotly contested election in 1843 between himself and Mr. G. S. Boulton the polling place for the county was at Newtonville and, under the then system of political elections, was kept open for six days. Excitement ran high, there was much turmoil and many personal encounters, in which the Williams' rallying motto, "New measures, new men, my colors are Naval blue," showed that the Commander had not forgotten the stirring naval service of his early days. He died at "Penrhyn Park" in 1854. His eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Williams, M.P., was one of the notable figures in the North-West Rebellion of 1885 where, after taking part with his regiment, the Midland Battalion, in the engagement at Batoche, he contracted an illness and died while on service on the banks of the Saskatchewan. A national monument has been erected at Port Hope to his memory in the Town Square of his birthplace. Two grandsons of the Commander are in His Majesty's service—Lieut.-Colonel Victor Williams, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who served in South Africa, and Lieut. Stanhope Williams, of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Since 1817 the convention, subject to revocation on six months'

notice, has remained continuously in force for well nigh ninety years. Long may it so continue for the peace of the adjoining nations and an example to the world of the best way of avoiding causes of mistaken or party offence, particularly in these more modern days, when a widespread yellow press and inflammatory speaking individuals have even more power to do damage and arouse animosities than in the days when the restriction was first instituted.

The old vessels and their gallant crews have long been laid at rest, respected in their history, beloved in their memories, each with their record, on both sides, of duty ably done for the Nations then engaged in warring strife, but now only rivals in the arts of promoting the welfare of their peoples and the preservation of peace throughout the world.

X.

CATARAQUI.

By CHARLES MACKENZIE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 18th, 1907.)

Cataraqui primarily derived from the aboriginal language spoken by the Six Nations, Hurons and other tribes of that lingual group, has descended to us as a corruption of the French rendering of the aboriginal designation of the old "Kanata" (gaw-naw-daw) of the Confederacy. The name of the "Kanata" was variously rendered by the French.

Cataraqui, in its present corrupt pronunciation, possesses a resemblance to "Kanyatarake" (Gaw-nyaw-daw-raw-gay), signifying "on the lake," an apparent proper designation of the "Kanata," and many of aboriginal descent would translate it as such.

Cataraqui also resembles "Kayantarakwi" (Gaw-yawn-daw-raw-gwee), the name of the Nannie berry in that language. But there need be no speculation regarding its true meaning, for at the Onondaga and Cattaraugus Reserves in New York State, at the Grand River, Tyendinaga and St. Regis Reserves in Ontario, and at the Caughnawaga and Two Mountain Reserves in Quebec, the residents, when using the aboriginal tongue and speaking of Kingston, call the city "Katarokon" (Gaw-daw-roh-gohn). This designation is a composite word, having

for its base "otara" clay (oh-daw-raw), changing to "otaro" (oh-daw-roh), "clay in the water," not necessarily clay submerged, but also clay that stands in the water, or that has its base in the water. In the composite word "otaro" changes from the neuter to the feminine, the feminine "ka" (gaw) replacing the neuter "o"; it then signifies "she is clay in the water." This form of the feminine usually denotes activity and importance. There is yet a particle to be added that will give the name its full form; that particle is "kon" (Gohn), particle of "onakon" (oh-naw-gohn), signifying "in." The name will then appear as "Katarokon" (Gaw-daw-roh-gohn), meaning "in she is clay in the water." In the alphabet usually chosen to represent the sounds in the language of the Confederacy the "a" is, as in French, like "a" in hall, raw, caught; the "e," as in French, like "a" in may, rail, fair; the "i," as in French like "e" in seal, knee, heal; the "o" always as in oat, coal, hole, but it must never be corrupted like the "o" in dog, hog, frog; the "t" is sounded as a "d"; the "k" like "g." If the name or word is rendered by French spelling this rule holds good, with these additions, the French "y" being different from the English when at the beginning of a syllable. If the syllable is "yaw" or "ya" in English, the French rendering will be "ia"; if in English two syllables were "ree yaw" or "re ya" the French word would be "ri ia." In French the English "w" is rendered by "ou," and the syllable "ken" at the end of an aboriginal word spelt by the French should be pronounced "gaw." The place name "Katarokon," like all aboriginal designations, requires proper tonguing to make its meaning plain, the aboriginal method having a tendency to pronounce "ka" (gaw) distinctly, "taro" (daw-roh) in one section giving a full sound to the "o," the voice usually softening on the last syllable, "kon," so that the sound of "n" is only apparent on the closest observation, though the sound of "n" becomes very plain if "haka" (haw-gaw), particle, signifying "dwellers," is added. Those at the present day who use the language of the Confederacy, when speaking of the citizens of Kingston, call them "Kataroknhaka" (Gaw-daw-roh-gohn-haw-gaw), signifying "dwellers in she is clay in the water," and this designation closely resembles the name of the swallow that is variously called the eve, cliff and mason swallow. It is called in the same language "Kataraknhaka" (Gaw-daw-raw-gohn-haw-gaw), signifying "she dwells in the clay," receiving this name from the fact that this swallow builds a casing or hut for her nest of an inverted cone-like shape, constructed of clay. The name of this swallow is frequently used by aborigines as a family name for the swallows. A similar curiosity of that language is that

the name of the City of Hamilton is "Orowakon" (Oh-roh-waw-gohn), signifying "in the gully." The land in the vicinity of the original part of Hamilton or near it was gullied land. This aboriginal name is frequently translated "in a ditch" or "in the valley," and the name of the residents of Hamilton is "Orowakonhaka" (Oh-roh-waw-gohn-haw-gaw), signifying "dwellers in the gully," and this is the precise designation of the sand martin or sand swallow that excavates the tunnels for its nest in a side hill or slope that is gullied, and the soil bare, without a covering of vegetation.

Katarokon took its name, according to aboriginal methods of naming places, from the clay in its immediate vicinity, and not from this natural feature at a distance. It is probable the "kanata" was surrounded by water, while the huts were on clay ground or the clay sloped into the water at the "kanata" side; or the village was on an islet or clay point of from four to ten acres. If on a point, the land side may have had an excavated moat or trench filled with water. The shores at the chief part of the site of Kingston are of limestone rock, so the "kanata" must have been situated north of the Cataraqui bridge, probably at or near that place where the whitish clay that the Kingston Boys call "lady clay" can be found. Fragments of articles, such as pipes, etc., made of a similar clay, can be found at the village sites of "Wanat" (waw-nawd), or Hurons, and of those bands whom the French called the Northern Iroquois, in the County of Prince Edward and along the Bay of Quinte. These fragments possess no reddish tint, and appear like dried unburnt clay. "Katarokon" is said to have been inhabited by Senecas and Oneidas when Champlain first visited the "kanata." The proper designation of the Senecas is "Katarakarashaka" (Gaw-daw-raw-gaw-raws-haw-gaw), signifying "stinking clay dwellers," and their original territory was named "Katarakaras" (Gaw-daw-raw-gaw-raws), "stinking clay," it probably receiving this name from the condition of the clay in the vicinity of their original village. Such clay is found in the Lake of the Mountain, at Glenora, and at different places; it usually possesses a sulphurated, hydrogen like smell. Cattaragarus, in New York State, is derived from "Gatarakaras," and it resembles Cataraqui, both originals having "otara," clay, as their basic word. When Cartier came to Canada the "Wanat" were in possession of the land about Katarokon. Later, after hostilities broke out between them and the Confederacy, they moved further west, and when Champlain came to Katarokon there were "Wanat" at the vicinity of the head of the Bay of Quinte.

"Wanat" (waw-nawd), corrupted into "Wyandotte," in literature

is the proper designation of the Hurons. The people of the lingual group of the Confederacy and of the Hurons were corn growers who lived in villages, going on distant hunting expeditions, returning with the preserved products of the chase. In this respect they differed from the Mississauga tribes, who built few villages and grew little or no grain, though all the aborigines raised tobacco in favored localities. The aborigines, only possessing stone tools, were unable to clear the forest for agricultural purposes, and had to clear the land with fire or take possession of the site of a forest fire, or build their "kanata" near a beaver meadow. My archæological research shows their favorite site for a village was along or near a creek or small river in the vicinity of a beaver dam. In such localities they would find from a few to hundreds of acres of flooded land well cleared, so that they, by destroying the dam, could drain and prepare to plant their corn, beans, sun-flowers, tobacco, etc., which they cultivated when the Europeans first visited this locality. At such village sites are found hollowed stones, usually granite boulders, on which they crushed or ground their grain. These stones originally had a convenient hollow that got worn smooth and farther depressed from frequent use. Sometimes a small slab of limestone or other rock will be found with a polished hollow that was probably kept in the hut. The larger boulders were embedded in the soil and were the public mills of the "kanata." The pestles or mullers used were stones of a natural rounded form and of a size to conveniently fit the hand. Such stones are numerous at village sites and can be easily recognized by their having a smooth surface, acquired through use. The village sites of the Mississauga tribes are usually near the mouths of rivers. In such localities we do not usually find these primitive mills, though there will be found the usual granite boulders, with smooth, worn surfaces, that all aborigines used as grindstones to sharpen their stone tools and weapons on. Now, Katarokon not occupying a typical site of a "kanata" of the Confederacy (the locality not being suitable for agriculture), it can have been erected for no other purpose than a fort or resting place, or capital, or place of communication for the northern and southern bands of the Confederacy—a place where they rested after crossing the St. Lawrence, called by them the Kayonhakowa (Gaw-yohn-haw-goh-waw), meaning "the mighty river." The favorite crossing places were at the vicinity of Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg. The actual site of a "kanata" of the Confederacy and "wanat" was usually a barren knoll or elevated spot on sandy, gravelly or shaly ground, this position apparently being chosen so that the floor of the huts (which was the ground), sometimes partially covered with rush mats, would be easily drained and firm in

wet weather. It was from Katarokon or its vicinity that the raid was made on the Wanat or Huron missions in 1649, the reason for this raid, according to traditions of the Kanyankehaka (Gawn-yawn-gay-haw-gaw), or Mohawks, was that the Hurons decoyed a party of Mohawks to go on a hunting expedition, then waylaid them and killed and eat them. The Wanat were inveterate cannibals. Human bones mixed with animal bones can be found at their village sites and in their ash heaps. Those missions were probably located near the vicinity of the upper part of the Bay of Quinte. The people of this lingual group usually built "kanatas" containing from six to forty "kanonsa" (gaw-nohn-saw), huts or houses, of an oblong form, occupied by a number of families, and there would be a large council or storehouse, a larger building than those inhabited. Each tribe would have a number of "kanata" along a small river or creek; these would be a comparatively short distance apart, the remainder of their recognized territory being unoccupied and used as a hunting ground. Much has been written by the French about Katarokon which requires careful scrutiny. One account states the inhabitants or those congregated there called the French Governor, "Onontiio," or, in aboriginal style, "Onontiyo" (Oh-nohn-dee-yoh), "good mountain," because the Governor protected them from the Confederacy, in other words, from themselves. The aborigines would not have practically called a man God; they would have considered that blasphemous. It would have been used in the form signifying that he was like a good spirit to them. If this actually occurred, then at that time the Senecas and Oneidas were expelled, and the Hurons occupied Katarokon; or the old Kanata was destroyed and the French settlement retained its name or it was used as a place of rendezvous by the Wanat or Hurons. In the language of the Missisauga tribes, God is called "Manito" (Maw-nee-doh), a town is "otana" (oh-daw-naw) and a house "wikiwam" (wee-gee-wawm).

XI.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GILKISON.

(The following notes on the life of Captain William Gilkison are taken from a paper prepared by Miss Augusta Isabella Grant Gilkison, of Brantford, daughter of Jasper Tough Gilkison, and granddaughter of Captain William Gilkison.)

William Gilkison was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 9th of March, 1777. His parents were David Gilkison and Mary Walker. The celebrated Scottish novelist John Galt was his cousin. John Galt, the Manager of the Canada Company, was the founder of Guelph, and in 1832 Captain Gilkison founded the settlement which he named Elora. After some years as a sailor and having been prisoner in France for some months, he escaped in a small boat. He had tired of the sea, so he crossed the ocean and arrived in New York in 1796, having letters of introduction to John Jacob Astor and many others. He was given command of a schooner on Lake Erie, owned by Astor, and employed in the service of the Northwest Company. For six years he remained in command. On the 13th of June, 1803, he was married at Amherstburg to Isabella, the sixth daughter of Commodore the Hon. Alexander Grant. His business carried him from place to place. His eldest son was born at Amherstburg, the second at Sandwich, the third at Detroit, the fourth at Queenston, the fifth at Prescott and the sixth, Jasper Tough Gilkison, at Johnston (13th March, 1814). After this he went to Glasgow, in order to allow his boys to be educated, and while residing there five more sons were added to his family, making eleven in all. It might be mentioned here that the family of his father-in-law, Commodore Grant, consisted of eleven daughters and one son. Captain Gilkison lived in Brockville in 1810 and in 1811 built the first house in Prescott. At this latter place his fifth son, Archibald, was born. He studied law and in the fifties was a judge at Picton. During the War of 1812 Sir Isaac Brock appointed William Gilkison Field Quarter-master General, with the rank of Captain. He was present at the Battle of Chrysler's Farm, under the command of Colonel Morrison, and carried off the field Major Duncan Fraser. Two bateaux which had been landed at Mrs. Stewart's on Hoopler's Creek were plundered and destroyed. He applied to Sir George Prevost for compensation but

got no redress. Again, in 1825, through Mr. Allan, of York, he filed a claim with Mr. MacAulay, but with the same result.

In 1828 Jasper Tough Gilkison had returned from Glasgow and was engaged in the service of Mr. Morris, who carried on then a forwarding business. His father, Captain Gilkison, was still at Glasgow, but a letter from the son to the father indicates that the latter contemplated soon returning to Canada after his fifteen years' residence abroad. Jasper Tough Gilkison married Mary E., the third daughter of Thomas McCormick, of Niagara, whose wife was Augusta, the second daughter of Captain William Jarvis, first Secretary of Upper Canada.

Captain William Gilkison returned to Canada in April, 1832. In September of that year he bought a farm at Brantford and settled there. In November of the same year he began the settlement at Elora. He did not long survive his return to Upper Canada. While on his way home from Hamilton to Brantford he took ill and died of apoplexy, April 23rd, 1833, at Tuscarora Parsonage, Onondaga. The Rev. Abraham Nelles was missionary then. Captain Gilkison was buried at the old Mohawk Church, Brantford.

Children of Captain Gilkison.

1. David, the eldest son, was at the founding of Guelph, assisting John Galt. He died at Toronto in 1854.
2. William Galt died in India in 1830.
3. Alexander Grant lived and died in Glasgow.
4. Robert was a shipbuilder at Glasgow. He came out to Niagara in 1834 and up to 1840 he built the steamers for the Niagara Dock Company—the *Traveller*, *Transit*, *Queen Victoria*, *Gore*, *Niagara* and others. He died in Scotland in 1845.
5. Archibald studied law and was Judge at Picton.
6. Jasper Tough was the first Secretary of the Great Western Railway in 1836. In 1860 he was Assistant Adjutant-General of Canada. From 1862 to 1891 he was Superintendent of the Six Nations of the Grand River. He died 16th November, 1906, aged 93 years.
7. Daniel Mercer was a lawyer in Brantford, where he died in 1861.

XII.

EARLY CHURCHES IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA, STAMFORD AND CHIPPAWA, WITH MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THOMAS CUMMINGS, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE CUMMINGS' PAPERS.

EDITED BY JANET CARNOCHAN.

The following records were obtained from various sources and relate to three early churches of the Niagara Peninsula and to a noted merchant of Chippawa.

The records of the Stamford Church were kindly loaned by Mr. McMicking, and it is told with pardonable pride were once produced in a court of justice to decide a lawsuit.

Those relating to Chippawa were rescued by Colonel Cruikshank from an old building where old account books were found, some of them almost undecipherable from the effects of rain and damp, some mildewed and decayed, and now recopied by kind permission from that gentleman's first copy.

Stamford Church was probably the first in Upper Canada, with perhaps the exception of the Mohawk Church, near Brantford. It is supposed to have been built in 1786 or 1787, but the earliest records are unfortunately lost. The oldest record in the graveyard is 1793. In the session book the name is the Associate Presbyterian Society, and the congregation is still in connection with the churches of the United States. The faithful pastor, who for nearly thirty years kept the records here printed, is thus commemorated in the graveyard:

"In memory of the Rev. John Russell, D.D., Pastor of the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford, who died March 3rd, 1854, in the 58th year of his age and 28th of his ministry. After he had served this generation, by the will of God he fell on sleep. 'Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.' *Requiescat in Pace.*"

The marriages performed by Thomas Cummings, of which the record is so quaintly expressed, "Be it remembered," were legal by Act of Parliament, as if no clergyman were nearer than eighteen miles the ceremony could be performed by a justice of the peace. The Rev.

R. Leeming did not arrive till 1820, and it is likely there was not always a resident minister in Stamford, and Niagara, where congregations dated from 1792, was distant eighteen miles. Thomas Cummings was the first settler, coming in 1784, and did an extensive business as a merchant. The books kept by him are models of neatness, dating from 1796, and the same methodical habits are shown in the records of his son, James Cummings.

The records of the building of the Lundy's Lane Church are interesting, as Drummond Hill, where the present church stands, as did also that which preceded it, was the scene of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, the hill alternately held on that night of 25th July by foemen using the bayonet, that hill where the next day the bodies of the slain were consumed to ashes after a battle the most stubbornly contested of any in the War of 1812, in which each side claims the victory, the loss on each side nearly equal, about 900 in killed, wounded and missing, but our forces remaining in possession of the field and the enemy retreating, it is with reason that we claim that Lundy's Lane was ours.

I.—REGISTER AND SESSION BOOK OF THE STAMFORD ASSOCIATE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. JOHN RUSSELL, D.D.,
MINISTER.

NOTE.—The book is dated Forres, October 30th, 1820, then Stamford, U.C., 1827, and is in very small, fine writing.

1827.

MARRIED.

- April 12. In the Township of Pelham, Jas. Watson, of Thorold, to Eleanor McGinnis, of Pelham, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
19. In the Township of Stamford, John Tharson to Naomi Clow, both of the Township of Stamford, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
23. Jas. Smith, of Stamford, to Janet McCradie, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- May 17. In the Township of Stamford, Wm. Hickson to May McLellan, both of the Township of Stamford, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- In the Township of Niagara, Daniel Cooper to Catherine Armstrong, both of the said township, by license.
- June 27. In the Township of Niagara, Jacob Putman, of Bertie, to Rebecca Young, of Niagara, by special license.

- Aug. 17. In the Village of Stamford, David Ostrander, of Stamford, to Lucy Young, of Niagara, by license from R. Grant.
- Sept. 13. In the Village of Stamford, John Bastedo, of Dundas, to Susan Ayton, of Stamford, per license from R. Grant.
- Oct. 4. In the Village of Stamford, Robert Thorn, of Thorold, to Phebe Heinor, per special license from R. Grant, Esq.
9. Christopher Beamer to Esther Man, by Rev. Mr. Eastman.
10. Jas. Everingsham, of Crowland, to Nancy Mathews, of Thorold, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
22. Alpha H. Shaw, of Tomkins County, N.Y., to Almira Phelps, of Grantham, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Nov. 8. Thos. Cartwright to Catherine Thompson, both of the Township of Stamford, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Dec. 22. Colin Mathews to Abigail Hagar, both of the Township of Thorold, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
24. Alexander Depese, of Bain, to Flizzia Strawberge, of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.

1828.

- Jan. 24. Peter Lessing to Elizabeth McLellan, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
31. William McLellan to Emeline Useyen, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- March 4. Jas. Goring Parnall to Elizabeth Seed, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
5. Daniel S. Brown to Maria Ann Groff, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
6. Alexander McKerlie to Mary Ann Bender, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
11. Ira Needs to Mary Morris, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
22. Jas. Duff to Jane McKerlie, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
31. Moses Cook to Sarah May, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- April 3. Alexander Rogers to Delilah Markle, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

- April 10. John Gillis, of Thorold, to Sarah Newkirk, of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
21. Samuel Rice to Rebecca Forrester, both of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Jos. Thorn, of Stamford, to Sarah Rice, of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
29. Richard Thomson to Sarah Hardison, both of the Township of Bertie, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- May 10. James Field, of the Township of Niagara, to Maria Mid-
daugh, of the Township of Stamford, by license from
R. Grant, Esq.
13. Jas. McOwen, of Grantham, to Sophia McKinley, of
Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- June 16. David Kemp, of the Township of Niagara, to Mary Tuttle,
of the Township of Stamford, by license from R.
Grant, Esq.
- July 8. Jos. Vanevery, of the Township of Stamford, to Mary
Hyslop, of Thorold, per license from R. Grant.
10. Isaac Clark, of Thorold, to Margaret Cavers, of Grantham.
Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation
of Stamford and Thorold.
16. John Beamer, in the Township of Louth, to Maria Jane
May, of the Township of Grantham. Published in the
Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and
Thorold.
- Sept. 24. John Corwine, of Stamford, to Catharine Upper, of
Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
25. Zechariah Cole to Sarah Shulties, both of the Township
of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian
congregation of Stamford.
- Oct. 6. Joseph Wynn to Mary McCabe, both of the Township of
Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
14. Henry May, of the Village of Dundas, to Maria Sweazy,
of the Township of Thorold, by license from R.
Grant, Esq.
- Nov. 6. John Kilman to Margaret McKerlie, both of the Town-
ship of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
11. Benjamin Cherrier to Eliza Hudson, both of the Town-
ship of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

- Dec. 2. Henry Sitzter, of Stamford, to Mary Ann Renen, of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
10. Luther Dunn to Mary Miller, both of St. David's, by license.
25. Jacob E. Terry to Catherine Brown, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- 1829.
- Jan. 22. Simon Kemp to Deborah Freel, both of the Township of Niagara, by license.
27. William Upper to Ann Sidey, both of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Jacob Kerr, of the Township of Grantham, to Isabel Sidey, of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Feb. 5. George Hutt, of the Township of Stamford, to Susannah McKinley, of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
12. Gilbert E. Fields to Rebecca Froman,* both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- March 10. Jacob Hill, of Thorold, to Sarah Dunham, of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
19. Abraham Markle to Hannah Crysler, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- April 16. Robert Garner, of Stamford to Lydia Spencer, of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
22. Stephen Parnall to Eliza Kip, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant.
- May 8. Henry Elingal Bossem to Sally Ellsworth, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
14. William Bender to Rebecca Green, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
28. Jonas Fortner to Mary M. Neville, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- June 10. Daniel Cooper to Jane Cooper, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
18. Samuel Hatch to Margaret Hardy, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

*Vrooman.

- June 24. John C. Banks, of the Township of Thorold, to Henny Ann Shultes, of the Township of Niagara. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
26. James Brown Jones, of the Township of Niagara, to Mary Bessey, of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- July 2. Francis Bogardus* to Catherine DeWilt, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Aug. 2. Sidney Robert Squire to Susan Hoover, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Sept. 22. Charles McKenzie to Jane Pitkaithley, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
29. William Warner, of the Township of Niagara, to Isabella Orr, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Oct. 1. Mathew Thomas, of the Township of Thorold, to Elizabeth Lampman, of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Nov. 9. Hiram Lafleur, of Chinguacousy, to Martha Ostrander, of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Dec. 29. Wm. L. Peterson to Susanna McMicking, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

1830.

- Jan. 5. Usher Goldsmith to Amy Smith, both of the Township of Louth. Published in the Associate congregation of Stamford.
19. Conrad Shooek to Mary McDonald, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant.
21. Jacob Hainer, of the Township of Grantham, to Parmela Smith, of the Township of Thorold, by special license.
- Feb. 18. Hugh McKerrall to Emily Dawson, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- March 10. Richard Clement to Deborah Medach,† both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant.
24. Philip Wilson to Sally Kelly, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford, etc.

*Bogardus.

†Middaugh.

- March 24. William Read to Sally Hike, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
30. George Coulter to Ann Vanderburgh, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
- May 5. Joseph Upper to Charlotte Mathews, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
12. Reuben Biggar to Elizabeth Bender, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
19. George Cook, of St. David's, to Sally Coos, both of the Township of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- June 30. Lewis Jackson to Sally Boston, both of St. David's. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
- July 13. Martin Sitzter to Anna Margaret Shriver, both of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Sept. 21. George Upper, of the Township of Thorold, to Phebe Cook, of the Township of Crowland, by license from R. Grant.
30. Joseph Midach,* of the Township of Niagara, to Susan Johnson, of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
- Oct. 25. Joseph J. Upper, in the Township of Thorold, to Mary Ann Here, in the Township of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
- Dec. 15. Robert Loree, of the Township of Stamford, to Rhoda Williams, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
23. John Lennox to Frances Pew, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
29. Theophilus Brundage, of the Township of Grantham, to Jane Badgeley, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.

1831.

- Jan. 6. James Neville, of the Township of Stamford, to Mary Wilkison, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.

*Probably Middaugh.

- Jan. 6. Obadiah Hopkins to Ann Swayzie, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
19. John Hawkins, of Pendleton, County of Niagara, State of N. York, to Nelly Burch, of Stamford, U. Canada, by license from R. Grant.
20. Richard Smith to Phebe Street, both of St. John's, Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Feb. 2. George Bender, of the Township of Stamford, to Hester Doan, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
11. Abram Secord to Charlotte Vansickle, both of the Township of Grantham, by license issued at Niagara.
15. Enos Shrigley, of the Township of Pelham, to Eliza Brown, of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
- March 1. John Vanderburg to Abigail Spesnor, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
3. Christian Warner, junior, to Margaret Precure, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant. John Mitchell, Alexander Miller, witnesses.
11. William Little, of York, to Isabella Thomson, of Niagara. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. John Eaglesum, James Francis, witnesses.
29. Amos Bradshaw, of Thorold, to Susannah Misner, of Crowland. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. John Misner and Elisha Misner, witnesses.
- April 28. Hiram McDowal to Margaret Upper, both in the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant. Anthony Upper and David McDowal, witnesses.
- May 2. William Smith, of Pelham, to Mary Cof, of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. Ezekiel Rice and William Rice, witnesses.
10. Elijah Gleason to Rachel Smith, both in the Township of Pelham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. Daniel Stump and Catherine Smith, witnesses.
12. David Lynch to Elizabeth Spencer, both in the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. William Hepburn and Benjamin Cormine, witnesses.

- May 18. William B. O. Riley, of Wainsfleet, to Eliza Chapman, of Pelham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. Enos Sprigley and Alex. Brown, witnesses.
25. William McCracken, of Crowland, to Maria Emerick, of Thorold, by license from R. Grant. Andrew Nevils, David Snively, witnesses.
- June 16. Samuel Darling, of Thorold, to Charlotte Celia Wilson, of Pelham, by license from R. Grant. Lewis Wilson and Andrew More, witnesses.
22. David McDowal to Elizabeth Upper, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant. Antony Upper and Hiram McDowal, witnesses.
29. John Johnson to Ann Hoswell, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. Henry Hoswel and William Everingham, witnesses.
- July 7. John Blanchard to Jane Hartswell, both of the Township of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. James Hyat and Joseph Medach,* witnesses.
13. Henry Howal to Catherine Ann Garrison, both in the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. David Close and John McKinley, witnesses.
14. James Emerick, of Thorold, to Catherine McCracken, of Crowland, by license from R. Grant. James McCracken and John Emerick, witnesses.
- Aug. 22. Nicolas Potts, of Crowland, to Charity Warner, of Niagara, by license. Christian Warner, Sr., and Thos. J. Nevills, witnesses.
- Sept. 1. Philip Wilson to Jemima Merithew, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. Jonathan Merithew and John Lampman, witnesses.
- James Hulbert, of Stamford, to Salesdon Cook, of Crowland. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. Elijah Cooper and Mary Misner, witnesses.
- William Fram to Jane Boyd, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. Stephen Peer and Ann Bell, witnesses.

*Probably Middaugh.

- Sept. 5. William Rice to Rebecca Brooks, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. John Wilson and Alfred W. Allen, witnesses.
- Oct. 12. Reuben Goodman, of Grantham, to Hannah Midaugh, of Niagara, by license from R. Grant. John Midaugh and Smith Midaugh, witnesses.
13. William Johnson to Ann Margaret Lampman, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. William Lampman, George Shaw, witnesses.
- Nov. 16. Ephraim Hopkins to Mary Willson, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. George Shaw and Hetty Hopkins, witnesses.
22. Henry Hoover, of Thorold, to Catherine Jane Pew, of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. George Hoover and John Crawford, witnesses.
- Dec. 15. Alonzo Young to Ann McCredie, both of the Township of Willoughby, by license. James Smith, Janet Smith, witnesses.

1832.

- Jan. 11. George Shaw to Mehitabel Hopkins, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. Ephraim Hopkins and Mary Hopkins, witnesses.
19. Robert Campbell to Margaret McLeod, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. Thos. Bald and William Orr, witnesses.
25. William Davis, of the Township of Niagara, to Hellen Bender, of the Township of Stamford, by license. John Davis and John Hawkins, witnesses.
- Feb. 2. Robert Wilkinson to Rebecca Vanderburgh, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. Jacob Vanderburgh and William Selewin, witnesses.
7. William Coughell to Jane Merethew, Niagara Township, by license. John Coughell, Aaron Allen, witnesses.
8. George Hoover, of the Township of Thorold, to Wilhain Jackson Falconbridge, of the Township of Stamford, by license. Samuel Falconbridge and Henry Hoover, witnesses.
16. Thomas Clark, of Thorold, to Isabella Cavers, of Grantham. Published. Blateley Robinson and James Robinson, witnesses.

- Feb. 23. Elijah W. Devaurex to Catherine Nhier, both of the Township of Grantham. Lewis Travers and George Aire, witnesses.
- April 5. By license, Samuel Conger to Maria Weiner, both of the Township of Niagara. Richard H. Secord and Samuel R. Secord, witnesses.
16. By license, John Mitchell to Mary Henderson, both of the Township of Stamford. Joseph Caleff and Alexander Wallace, witnesses.
18. By license, George Coon, of the Township of Stamford, to Dradama Collard, of the Township of Niagara. Elijah Collard and Peter Hoover, witnesses.
- May 23. Peter Lampman, of Stamford, to Catherine Cole, of Grantham, by license. John Cole and William Seburn, witnesses.
- June 21. By license, Robert Kelly to Caroline Kerr, of the Township of Thorold. Aaron Theal and Hannah Ann Kelly, witnesses.
- July 31. By license, Alexander Page, of Thorold, to Edith Young, of Crowland. Jonathan Page and Mary Ann Young, witnesses.
- Oct. 11. By license, Lewis Robinson to Mary Ann Stuart, both of the Township of Niagara. Richard Boltemore and Isaac Boltemore, witnesses.
22. By publishing of banns, Robert Cruikshank, of Stamford, to Catherine Wright, of Crowland. Thomas Wright and Jacob Young, witnesses.
25. By publishing, William McIntyre to Elizabeth Falkner, both of St. David's. George Cook, Isaac Baltimore, witnesses.
- Nov. 15. By publishing, Bletchly Robins, of Thorold, to Amy Cavers. Grant Walter Cavers, Deborah Cohoe, witnesses.
- By license, Joseph Gable, of Stamford, to Susan Southand, of Niagara. George Cheshale.*
29. By license, Nathanael Pozy to Melinda Stuart, both of Niagara. Lewis Robinson and Mary Robinson, witnesses.
- By license, Thomas Neville, of the Township of Crowland, to Nancy Hesmell, of the Township of Stamford. John Kamsdem and Peter Misner, witnesses.

*Witness, probably.

1833.

- Jan. 2. By license, Jacob Young to Susan Wiley, of the Township of Crowland. John Misner and Crowell Wilson, witnesses.
- March 13. By license, John Wilson, of Gainsboro', to Margaret Wires, of Wainfleet. Joseph Hyslop and George Hill, witnesses.
14. By license, Robert Gilchrist to Jane Collard, both of the Township of Stamford. Hiram Van Wike and Elijah Collard, witnesses.
19. By license, Russell A. Wells to Anne Defields, both of Queenston. Edward Defields and William Defields, witnesses.
- June 12. By license, Samuel Haux, of Toronto, to Lydia Hopkins, of the Township of Thorold. Samuel Smith and Jane Hopkins, witnesses.
- Aug. 15. By publication, John Coulson to Charlotte Griffith, both of the Township of Stamford. Thomas Coulson and Elizabeth Coulson, witnesses.
20. By publication, William Smith to Catherine Anger, both of the Township of Louth. Benjamin Noble and Julia Hall, witnesses.
- Sept. 26. By publication of banns, George Galloway to Rosanna Lucas, both of St. David's. Andrew Lucas and Samuel Peterson, witnesses.
- By license, John Thomson to Amelia McMicking, both of the Township of Stamford. John McMicking and Archibald Thomson, witnesses.
- Oct. 22. By license, Rev. James Strong, of Dumfries, Zorra District, to Ann Sanderson, of Stamford. Thomas Hugo, Sr., and Thomas Hugo, Jr., witnesses.
23. By license, John Row, of Stamford, to Mary Ann Fitch, of Willoughby. William Davis, Sr., and Henry Fitch, witnesses.
- Nov. 17. By publication, Thomas Daniel and Mary ———, both of the Township of Stamford. David Walter and John Coulson, witnesses.
19. By license, William Bank to Deborah St. John, both of the Township of Thorold. Frederick Bank and James Upper, witnesses.

Nov. 27. By license, Robert Wallace, junior, of Stamford, to Susan Delila Mat—, of Thorold. Robert Wallace, senior, and John Watson, witnesses.

1834.

Jan. 23. Thomas McCredie, of Willoughby, to Nancy Wallace, of Stamford. Robert Wallace, Sr., and William McCredie, witnesses.

30. By publication, Isaac Morris to Lydia Miller, both of the Township of Stamford. Thomas and Isaac Battemen, witnesses.

Feb. 18. By publication, Robert Shrigley to Nancy W—, both of the Township of Pelham. George Shrigley and Joseph Thorn. witnesses.

NOTE.—The Robert Grant, Esq., so frequently referred to, is buried in the Lutheran graveyard near Thorold, as there recorded:

“Sacred to the memory of Robert Grant, Esq., born at Inverness, Scotland, 16th Nov., 1776, died at Queenston, U.C., 16th May, 1838. This monument is erected by his daughter Christina, wife of Jacob Keefer, Esq., of Thorold.”

II.—COPY OF REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, 1820 TO 1837, BY REV. WM. LEEMING.

NOTE.—The original register is kept by the Rector of Trinity Church, Chippewa, from which register I have written this copy of records. February, 1893. Geo. A. Bull, M.A., Rector of Stamford.

BURIALS IN YE CHAPELRY OF CHIPPEWA,* IN YE TOWNSHIPS OF STAMFORD AND WILLOUGHBY, IN YE COUNTY OF LINCOLN AND DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, IN YE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

1820.

Sarah Glasgow, Stamford, Sept. 8, aged 5 years.

Barak Dawn, Niagara Falls, Oct. 4, aged 1 month.

Henrietta Archange Smith, Chippewa, Oct. 5, aged 2 years.

— Warren, Waterloo, Dec. 10, aged 30 years.

*In the manuscript sometimes “Chippewa,” sometimes “Chippawa.” The proper spelling is “Chippawa,” but the manuscript is followed closely.

1821.

Jane Cumming, Chippewa, Feb. 17, aged 66.
Margaret Stuart Lefferty, Lundy's Lane. March 1, aged 9 months.
James Marshman, Stamford, March 21, aged, supposed about 45 years
George Rohrback,* Stamford, May 31, aged 22 years.
John McDonald, Stamford, Oct. 12.
John Jay, Lundy's Lane, Stamford, Oct. 17, aged 73 years.

1822.

Huldy Cook, Lundy's Lane, Stamford, March 10, aged about 30 years.
R. Yale, Willoughby, April 19, aged 47 years.
Rev. William Sampson,† Grimsby, April 30, aged 34 years.
Mary Scott, Stamford, Aug. 11, aged 70 years.
John Anderson, from Seapattrick, County Down, Ireland, Aug. 13,
aged 25 years.
John Burch,‡ Stamford, Aug. 16, aged 38 years.
— Shaw, St. David's, Sept. 5, aged 9 years.
— McClive, Stamford, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 8.
— Metlar, Thorold, Sept. 14, aged 30 or 80 (?).
James Clark, 15-Mile Creek, aged about 60.
— Hull, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 3.
Alexander McPherson, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 8, aged 68.
Diademia Jay, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 25.

1823.

— Forsyth, Falls of Niagara, Jan. 16, infant.
Sidney Secord Lampman, interred En. Church, Thorold, Feb. 28,
aged 2 years.
Thomas Cummings,§ Chippewa, March 5, aged about 65 years.
Silvia Cook, Stamford, June 21, aged 17 years.

* The son of Lt.-Col. Andrew Rorback, of 2nd Lincoln Regiment, who was born in New Jersey, died in 1843.

† The first missionary of Grimsby, sent out by S. P. G. in 1817. His records of births, deaths, marriages are printed in Vol. III. A native of Surrey, England. His death was accidental.

‡ A son of the John Burch, whose was the first interment in Lundy's Lane, in 1797.

§ The first settler in Chippawa, coming in 1784; was Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, performed many marriages in that capacity, all beginning with the words "Be it remembered." The books kept from 1796 by him and his son James are models of neatness and methodical habits.

Benjamin Hardison,* Bertie, July 28, aged about 70 years.
Mrs. Aiglor, Stamford, Aug. 18, aged about 70 years.
Widow Archibald Thompson, Stamford, Aug. 22.
Mrs. Warner, Thorold, Aug. 29, aged about 70 years.
— Buchner, Stamford, Sept. 4, aged 16 months.
Seth Cook, Crowland, Sept. 21, aged about 36 years.
Mrs. Warren, Bertie, Sept. 22, aged 83 years.
Infant daughter of Mr. Wait,† Falls of Niagara, Oct. 2, aged 2 weeks.
Infant daughter of Mr. Crysler, Falls of Niagara, Oct. 5, aged 9 weeks.
Haggai Skinner, Falls, Stamford, Oct. 8, aged 73 years.
Charles Rogers, Stamford, Nov. 15, aged 2 weeks.
Eliza Ball, near St. David's, Dec. 5, aged 13 years.
Mrs. Shaw, St. David's, Dec. 8.

1824.

Mrs. Gordon, interred at St. Catharines, Stamford, Feb. 10, aged 33 years.
Mrs. Sutton, Stamford, Feb. 26, aged about 35 years.
Geo. Milmine McMicking,‡ Chippewa, April 1, infant.
William Warner Cummings, Chippewa, April 6, aged 1 year and 11 months.
Margaret Kerby, Head of Lake, interred at Chippewa, April 15, aged 22 years.
Infant daughter of W. Hebburne, Chippewa, July 13.
Caroline Thomas, Lundy's Lane, July 16, infant.
Mrs. Miller, Black Creek, Aug. 2.
Infant daughter of Isaac and Anna Thomas, Aug. 17.
Priscilla Cummings, Chippewa, Aug. 30.
John McKarlay, Stamford, Sept. 3, aged 24 years.
Christopher Buchner, Falls, Stamford, Sept. 9, aged 57 years.
Patrick Wilson, Bertie, interred in Stamford, Oct. 23, aged about 35.
John Brown, Chippewa, from Birmingham, England, Nov. 11, aged 37 years.
Samuel Woodruff, surgeon, St. David's, Nov. 18.

*Benjamin Hardison, the member for 4th Lincoln and Norfolk, 1796-1800.

†Related to Benjamin Wait, banished to Van Dieman's Land for his share in Rebellion 1838.

‡The mortality among infants seems remarkable to us at this day, as the phrase infant daughter or infant son occurs so often.

1825.

- Thomas Dickson, Esq.,* Queenston, Jan. 26, aged 49 years.
Amy Silverthorn, Thorold, Jan. 27, aged 8 years.
William Goodman, Thorold, from England, Jan. 31, aged about 45 years.
Matthias Haun, Bertie, Feb. 4, aged 58 years.
Patrick Blunt, Stamford, July 24.
Mrs. Stephen Haggarty, Stamford, Feb. 19, aged about 22 years.
Mr. Anderson, Stamford, April 19, aged 90 years.
John Metlar, Stamford, May 9, aged 5 years.
Sally Grant (negress), St. David's, May 31.
Mrs. Hoover, Stamford, June 3, aged 74 1-2 years.
Mr. Gould, near St. Catharines, June 28, aged 65 years.
Margaret Muirhead,† Niagara, interred at Mr. Butler's private burial place, July 9, aged 25 years.
Rebecca Shaver, Stamford, July 22, aged about 30 years.
Louisa Lee, Stamford, July 25, aged 2 years.
— Dodson, Falls, Stamford, from Winchester, Virginia, July 29, aged about 55 years.
— Davis, Falls' Mills, Aug. 15.
— Stronger, Stamford, Aug. 17.
Mrs. Moore, St Catharines, Aug. 18, aged 47 years.
Mrs. Chisholm, Stamford, Aug. 21, aged 66 years.
Wellington Forsyth, Falls, Stamford, Aug. 24, aged 8 years.
Hugh Alexander Thompson,‡ Whirlpool, Stamford, Aug. 25, aged 17 months.
Nelson Pew, Beechwood, Stamford, Aug. 25, aged 9 years.
Infant daughter of Samuel Pew, Beechwood, interred Lundy's Lane, Aug. 30, aged 6 months.
George Sutton, interred Lundy's Lane, Beechwood, Sept. 23, aged 5 years.
Rebecca Dawn, Thorold, Oct. 1, aged 18 months.
William Burnetsteen, Sept. 27.
Mr. Sowersby, Chippewa, Sept. 28.

* A large altar tomb in the Hamilton family burying ground at Queenston states that he came from Dumfries, Scotland, in 1789; was colonel of Militia, member of Legislature and a magistrate. He was also a merchant in Queenston.

†A daughter of Dr. Muirhead and Deborah Butler. James Butler Muirhead, barrister, is also buried in Butler's family burial place.

‡In the Presbyterian graveyard, Stamford, in one enclosure are buried eight Thompsons, all born at the Whirlpool, the eldest in 1819.

William Maclem,* Chippawa, Oct. 17, aged 22 years.
Infant son of — Johnson, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 20, aged 1 year.
Robt. Davis, Stamford, Oct. 20.
Geo. Sowersby, Chippawa, Nov. 23, aged 7 months.
Mrs. Fletcher, Thorold Canal, Nov. 30, aged 65 years.
Joseph Blackstock, Thorold Canal, Dec. 2, aged about 25 years.

1826.

Joseph Rice, Chippawa, Jan. 28.
Infant daughter of Dr. Bedale,† St. Catharines, Feb. 12, aged 14 months.
Infant daughter of — Moore, Stamford, Feb. 19.
Infant daughter of Mr. Tisdale, Ancaster, Feb. 26.
— McKinney, St. Catharines, aged 8 years.
Thomas Huff, Chippawa, April 18, aged 11 months.
Mrs. Chase, St. Catharines, April 27, aged 21 years.
Minerva Johnson, Stamford, May 8, aged about 25 years.
— Hainer, St. Catharines, June 7, aged 15 years.
Geo. Rose, Stamford, June, aged 30 years.
Geo. England Leonard,‡ Stamford, July 9, aged 11 years.
Infant son of Philip Metlar, Stamford, July 10.
Marsh Raymond Otley, Stamford, July 15.
Wm. Silverthorn, Stamford, July 20, aged 3 years.
Samuel Layton, St. Catharines, Aug. 2, aged about 40 years.
Samuel Jackson, Thorold Canal, Aug. 16, aged 1 year.
John Hoover, Thorold, Aug. 19, aged 19 years.
Elizabeth Hoover, Thorold, Aug. 19, aged 63 years.
Augustavius Sikes, Thorold, Aug. 24, aged 19 years.
George Miller, Thorold, Sept. 30, aged 75 or 78 years.
Wm. Alexander Ball, Thorold, Oct. 19, infant.
Mrs. Hodgkinson, Niagara, Nov. 2, aged.
Price Christie, Niagara Falls, Dec. 2, aged.
Alexander Rapp, Stamford, Dec. 4, aged 3 years.

1827.

Mrs. Wright, Stamford, Jan. 10, aged 42 years.
John Upper, Stamford, Feb. 9, aged about 65 years.

*Macklem.

†Beedle.

‡Son of Major Richard Leonard, of 104th Light Infantry, buried at Lundy's Lane in 1833.

Mr. Hoover, Stamford, Feb. 17, aged 80 or 90 years.
Mr. Bowman, Thorold, June 9, aged 90 years.
Keziah Stack, Stamford, July 20, aged 3 years.
Robt. Carr, Thorold, Aug. 8, aged 22 years.
James Brown, Thorold, Aug. 8, aged 22 years.
Geo. Crawford, Thorold, Aug. 20, aged 22 years.
Erastus Parsons, Chippawa, Sept. 3.
Maria McClive, Stamford, Sept. 15, aged 19 years.
Sophia Upper, Thorold, Oct. 1, aged 1 1-2 years.
Mrs. Bl—, Falls, Oct. 2, aged 23 years.
Elizabeth Wurman, Thorold, Oct. 15, aged 1 year.
Infant son of Mr. Johnson, Stamford, Nov. 13, aged 2 years 3 months.
Infant son of — Ainsley, Chippawa, Nov. 12.
Mrs. Brackbill, Stamford, Dec. 13, aged 63 years.

1828.

Infant son of Mr. Marlatt, Beaverdam, Jan. 10, aged 1 year.
Philander Howard Keelar, St. John's, Jan. 12, aged 2 years.
Geo. Milmine, Chippawa, Jan. 14, aged 52 years.
Infant son of W. Forsyth, Falls, Jan. 20, aged 1 year.
Maria Ellison, Stamford, Feb. 8, aged 4 years.
Wm. Davenport, Stamford, Feb. 12, aged 4 months.
Philip Melancthon Keelar, St. John's, Feb. 19, aged 1 month.
Mrs. Ussher,* Willoughby, Feb. 29, aged 50 years.
Margaret Berryman, Stamford, March 3, aged 9 months.
Infant son of P. Morse, Stamford, April 10, aged 7 months.
Sarah Rogers, Stamford, April 11, aged 6 years.
John Buchner, Stamford, April 16, aged 34 years.
Remanilla Cusack, Stamford, May 10, aged 2 years and 4 months.
— Culp, Stamford, May 11.
Francis McCrackan, Chippawa, May 19, aged 18 years.
Michael Dian, Stamford, June 14, aged about 40 years.
Elizabeth Priscilla Nelles, Chippawa, June 16, aged 11 months.
— Coady, Chippawa, July 14, aged 65 years.
Bridget Wallans, Thorold, July 19, aged 27 years.
Olivia Galbraith, Thorold, Lundy's Lane, July 26, aged 15 years.
James Boyle, from Canal, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 2, aged 40 years.
George Sheldenburg, Chippawa Creek, Aug. 8, aged 2 years.

* Probably the mother of Edgeworth Usher, assassinated at his own door in Chippawa, Nov., 1838, during the Rebellion; was buried at Lundy's Lane.

Andrew Brown, Niagara, Aug. 19, aged 27 years.
Andrew Morrow, Thorold, Aug. 23, aged 37 years.
Mrs. Nevil, Stamford, interred at Lundy's Lane, Sept. 2.
Mrs. Seburn, Stamford, interred at Beaverdam, Sept. 3, aged 70 years.
Mrs. John Willson, Stamford, interred at Lundy's Lane, Sept. 3, aged 26 years.
Oliver Strong, Deepcut, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 11, aged 19 years.
Wm. Moright (Italian), Lundy's Lane, Sept. 17, aged 25 years.
Wm. Tillot, Lundy's Lane, from England, Sept. 18, aged about 40 years.
Henry Brodock, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 23, aged 40 years.
Mr. Hoard, Falls, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 24, aged about 40 years.
Robert Pew, Stamford, Oct. 4, aged 44 years.
Catherine Booth, interred at St. Catharines, Oct. 7.
Ann Lynch, Chippawa, Oct. 13, aged 24 years.
Infant daughter of Haggai Skinner, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 16, aged 14 months, transmitted.
— Irvine, from Ireland, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 25, aged 37 years.
— Buck, Limestone Ridge, Nov. 2, aged 5 years.
Stephen Paine, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 21, aged 36 years.
Infant son of — Chambers, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 22, aged 1 year.

1829.

Charlotte Macklem, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 31, aged 10 years.
— Brisson.
M. S. Webber, Queenston, March 23, aged about 42 years.
Philip Host, Lundy's Lane, May 6, aged 67 years.
Stephen Lancaster (colored man), Lundy's Lane, May 18, age not known.
Mary Smith, Stamford, April 14, aged 17 years.
Georgiana England Leonard, Lundy's Lane, May 25, aged 3 years.
Hayzen Jacobs, Chippawa, June 11, aged 15 years.
Joel Westbrook, Lundy's Lane, July 2, aged 78 years.
James Saunders, Beaverdam, July 30.
Robert Whitney, Queenston, Aug. 17, aged 10 months.
Wm. George, Beaverdam, Aug. 18, young man.
Mrs. Hansel, Beaverdam, Aug. 25, aged 76 years.
Nicholas Smith, Bridgewater,* Aug. 30, aged 30 years.
Margaret Elizabeth Nelles, Chippawa, Sept. 4, aged 7 weeks.

*The battle of Lundy's Lane is often spoken of in American histories as Bridgewater.

Wm. Lundy,* Lundy's Lane, Sept. 13, aged 88 years and 9 months.
Francis Morelle, St. David's, Nov. 8, aged 25 years.
Margaret Davies Cockroft, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 24, aged 3 days.
Thomas Cotton, Chippawa, Dec. 30, aged 68 years.
Wm. Moffatt, Lundy's Lane, drowned in Deepcut, Jan. 6.

1830.

— Marsh, Chippawa, Jan. 27.
John Hobson, St. David's, Feb. 7, aged 26 years.
Hitobelt† Street, Falls, Feb. 12, aged 90 years.
Dr. Skinner, Stamford, Feb. 16, aged 86 years.
Mrs. Ball, 10-Mile Creek, Feb. 20, aged 70 years.
Daniel Shriner, Beaverdam, Feb. 24, aged 60 years.
John Sharp, Lundy's Lane, March 3, aged about 35 years.
Charles Dancer, Lundy's Lane, March 19, aged 48 years.
Mrs. Seburn, Stamford, interred at Beaverdam, May 17.
Garret Vanderburg, Thorold, June 22, aged 47 years.
John Hinch, Queenston, June 27, aged 18 years.
Mrs. Samuel Dill, Chippawa Creek, Aug. 15, aged 42 years.
— Jennings, Chippawa, Aug. 17, aged 21 years.
Infant son of Mr. Biggar, Stamford, Aug. 20.
Francis Oliver, from Canal to Lundy's Lane, Aug. 23, aged 30 years.
Infant son of — Mitchell, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 24.
Mary Haggarty, interred Lundy's Lane Aug. 26, aged 2 years.
— Mitchell, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 29, aged 24 years.
Thaddeus Davis, St. John's, Aug. 31, aged 56 years.
Joseph Huffman, Stamford, Sept. 7, aged 30 years.
Wilfrid Burns, interred at Beaverdam Sept. 12, infant.
Mary Ann Brown, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 14, aged 25 years.
James Mills, Deepcut, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 25, aged 85 years.
Matthias Kerns, Stamford, Oct. 25, aged 70 years.
Mrs. Ann Cook, Beaverdam, Nov. 2, aged 48 years.
Richard Pedon, Chippawa, Nov. 24, aged 63 years.
Daughter of P. Metlar, Beaverdam, Nov. 30, aged 3 years.
James Boyle, Lundy's Lane, from Deepcut, Dec. 7, aged 8 years.

* From whom comes the name Lundy's Lane. Descendants still live near the scene of the battle.

† Probably Mehitabel, the mother of Samuel Street, the wealthiest man in the district.

1831.

Mrs. Coutts, Deepcut, Jan. 5, aged about 30 years.
John Meiklehorn, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 25, aged 85 years.
Infant daughter of — Squires, Beaverdam, Feb. 2.
— Hunt, Stamford, Feb. 6, aged 67 years.
Infant son of John Madden, St. David's, Feb. 6.
Mrs. Bailey, Niagara, Feb. 7.
Wm. Wrishun, Stamford, May 30.
James Cockroft, Lundy's Lane, July 27.
— Cogan, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 10.
John Dunn, Beaverdam, Sept. 5, aged 45 years.
Strange woman, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 18.
Leonard Fawell, St. David's, Oct. 10, aged about 40 years.
Mrs. Fawell, St. David's, Oct. 14, aged about 40 years.
Morgan George, Falls, Dec. 7, aged 30 years.
— Leach, Chippawa, Dec. 26.
Wm. Kelsey, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 26, infant.
Infant son of Mr. Mead, Falls, Dec. 26.

1832.

— Ward, Stamford, Jan. 7, aged 2 years.
Mrs. John Thomas, Stamford, Jan. 9.
Dr. L. Cockroft, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 9, aged 39 years.
— Creen, Niagara, Jan. 17.
Mrs. Thomas, Thorold, Jan. 22.
Jane Boyle, Gravelley Bay, interred at Lundy's Lane, Feb. 5, aged 12 years.
Child of Louis Smith, St. David's, March 4, aged 3 years.
Cynthia Jane Conklin, Bridgewater, March 21, infant.
Jonathan James Conklin, Bridgewater, March 23, aged 6 years.
Cynthia Conklin, Bridgewater, March 25, aged 12 years.
Walter Willson, Drummondville, March 31, aged about 30 years.
Jonathan Potter, Chippawa, April 1, aged 21 years.
Geo. Shaw, St. David's, April 2.
— Smith, Chippawa, April 3, aged 13 years.
Infant son of Mr. Darby, St. David's, April 3.
Mary Smith, Bridgewater, April 4, aged 4 years.
— Mede, Falls, April 8.
— Chambers, Chippawa, April 10.
Edward Chrysler, Drummondville, April 11, aged 6 years.

- Hepburne, Chippawa, April 13, aged 4 years.
 John Ritchie, Falls, April 20.
 Enom Moses, Chippawa, May 7, aged 35 years.
 Wm. Stickles, Lundy's Lane, May 14, aged 23 years.
 — Strickland, Chippawa, May 15.
 David Fawkes, Drummondville, May 21.
 Infant daughter of Wm. and Mary Garner, Drummondville, May 30.
 — Vantassel, Drummondville, June 28.
 Geo. Smith, Bridgewater, July 4, aged 2 years.
 Infant daughter of John Shannon, Stamford, July 2.
 John Garner, Drummondville, July 13, aged 6 years.
 Elizabeth Colwell, Chippawa, Aug. 5, aged 70 years.
 Eli Keeney, Drummondville, Aug. 7, aged 27 years.
 Francis Galbraith, Aug. 7, aged 45 years.
 Nancy Upper, Thorold, Aug. 9, aged 30 years.
 Infant son of — Hudson, Drummondville, Aug. 9.
 Crowell Wilson, Crowland, Aug. 13, aged 70 years.
 G. Jenkins, Drummondville, Aug. 15.
 Infant son of — Wright, Drummondville, Aug. 15.
 Wm. Wright, Chippawa, Aug. 11, aged 1 year and 4 months.
 Emigrant,* died at Chippawa of cholera, interred on the Point, Aug. 14.
 Geo. Smith, died of cholera at Chippawa, Aug. 18, aged 16 years.
 Mrs. Smith, died of cholera at Chippawa, Aug. 19.
 Valancey Leonard, Drummond Hill, Aug. 20, aged 10 or 11 months.
 — Cammel, Deepcut, Aug. 24, aged 11 years.
 W. D. Wright, Falls, Aug. 24.

W. LEEMING,† *Officiating Minister.*

John Brooks, Falls, Aug. 27.

J. ANDERSON, *Off. Min.*

- — —, Stamford, Sept. 3.
 Reuben Biggar, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 16.
 — Moore, St. David's, Sept. 30, aged 2 years.

*Feb. 14th, 1833, was a day of public thanksgiving after the visitation of cholera. In a sermon given in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, mention was thankfully made that only one of that congregation had suffered from the dread disease.

†Rev. Wm. Leeming was appointed missionary in 1820 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and became Rector of Trinity Church, Chippawa. Born in 1787, died in 1863; was also the minister of Stamford.

Margaret Thomas, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 3, aged 22 months.
John Lamont, Chippawa, Sept. 9, aged 27 years.
Sergeant John Huff, Chippawa, Sept. 10, aged about 60 years.
John Rees, Stamford, Oct. 11, infant.
Abraham Chrysler, Lundy's Lane, Nov. 20, aged 11 years.
Lieut. John Stephenson,* Niagara, Nov. 21.
Infant son of Mr. Fairfield, Thorold, Dec. 21, aged 6 months.
Harry Woodruff, St. David's, Dec. 8, aged 3 years.

1833.

Jane Keefer, Thorold, Jan. 8, aged 47 years.
Georgiana Thorold Wellsted, Stamford, Feb. 7, aged 3 months.
Geo. Thorold Wellsted, Stamford, Feb. 19, aged 3 months.
Infant daughter of — Fortner, Thorold, interred at Lundy's Lane
Feb. 24.
Infant son of Joseph Clement, St. David's, March 9, aged 2 years.
— Donaldson, Lundy's Lane, April 8, aged 17 years.
— Graham, Lundy's Lane, April 8, aged 17 years.
Infant son of Thaddeus Conklin, Bridgewater, April 14, aged
6 months.
Sarah Kidson, Stamford, May.
Son of John Clement, St. David's, June 12.
— Wilson, Chippawa, June 24.
Infant daughter of Wm. Aiglor, Stamford, July 15.
Infant son of A. Upper, Thorold, July 19, aged 18 months.
Infant daughter of Mr. —, Thorold, July 19.
— Chase, St. David's, Aug. 13, aged 13 years.
— Wilson, Chippawa, Aug. 13.
Infant daughter of — Latshaw, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 22.
Admiral Joseph Kidson, Stamford, Aug. 19, infant.
Mary Smith, from Scotland, Stamford, Aug. 28, aged 26 years.
— Fuller, Dominionville, Sept. 1, infant.
John Thomas Reddet, Stamford, Sept. 2, infant.
Wm. Taylor, Grand Island, interred Lundy's Lane Sept. 2, aged 57
years.
Infant daughter of Samuel Pew, interred at Lundy's Lane Oct. 11,
aged 3 years.
Wm. Beemon, Chippawa, Oct. 13, aged 3 years.

* Son-in-law of Rev. R. Addison, of Niagara, to whom he wrote after the Battle of Chippawa, naming the wounded. (Stevenson properly.)

John Thomas, Stamford, Oct. 14, aged 80 years.

Thos. Anderson, Chippawa, Oct. 23, aged 8 years.

T. Fralick, Beaverdam, Oct. 25, aged 15 years.

W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

Rd. Leonard, Lundy's Lane, Nov. 3, aged 59 years.

J. ANDERSON, *Off. Min.*

Robert H. Dee, Stamford, Nov. 19, aged 46 years.

Lucinda Ball, German Church, Nov. 21, aged 3 years.

— Upper, son of Jno. Upper, scarlet fever, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 12, aged 3 years.

1834.

Mary Slater, Drummondville, Jan. 25, aged 18 years.

Margaret Keefer, Thorold, Feb. 4, aged 3 years.

Christopher Birt, Stamford, Feb. 9, aged 89 years.

— Swan, St. David's, Feb. 11.

Martha Green, Stamford, Feb. 22, aged 57 years.

Infant daughter of James Thomas, Lundy's Lane.

Rd. Thomas Dixie, Stamford, April 6, aged 51 years.

Frances Dorothea Marsh, Stamford, April 24, infant.

Mrs. Hudson, Short-hills, May 6.

Robt. Randall,* Lundy's Lane, May 4.

Mrs. Brooks, Lundy's Lane, June 20.

John Slinger, infant, Clifton, Aug. 8.

Infant son of Daniel Jones, interred at the Falls, from Brockville, Aug. 10.

Infant daughter of — Frances, Chippawa, Aug. 14.

— Clark, Falls, Sept. 2.

Infant son of Wm. Lampman, interred at Beaverdam Sept. 10.

— Glasgow, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 12, aged 25 years.

Infant son of R. Hall, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 17.

— Reddet, Stamford, Sept. 22, infant.

Capt.† Willson, R.N., Stamford, Oct. 15.

Thos. Whitemarsh, Chippawa, Nov. 7, aged 27 years.

John Smith Maclem, Chippawa, Nov. 23, aged 2 years.

* On the stone to his memory he is called "a victim to colonial misrule." He had been an M.P.P. for some years and was delegate to England to have abuses rectified.

†In the tablet in the graveyard he is called Commander Wilson, R.N.

— Glinn, Grove, Dec. 18, aged 60 years.
 Helen Kirkpatrick, Chippawa, Dec. 31, aged 8 years.
 Peter Lampman,* German church, Dec. 28, aged 86 years.

1835.

Charlotte Cummings, Chippawa, Jan. 16.
 — Conklin, Bridgewater, Jan. 19, aged 2 years.
W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
 Jas. Braybrook, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 19, infant.
T. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*

Jane Cockroft Kirkpatrick, Chippawa, Jan. 27, aged 1 year.
 Infant son of A. Conklin, Bridgewater, Jan. 29.
 Infant son of Erastus and Jemima Moses, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 5.
 Samuel Street Maclem, Chippawa, Feb. 10, aged 4 years.
 Elizabeth Macklehone, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 12.
 David Clow, Stamford, March 100.
 Wm. Brown, from Coventry, England, interred at Lundy's Lane
 April 3, aged 26 years.
 — Skinner, from Gravelley bay, Lundy's Lane, April 3, aged 21 years.
 John Jacobs, Thorold, April 28, aged 90 years.
 — King, Stamford, May 8.
W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

Chas. Brundage, Chippawa, May 12, aged 6 years.
THOS. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*

Susan Hepburne, Chippawa.
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

— Farrel, Chippawa, Oct. 8.
 Thos. Clark, Falls, Oct. 10, aged 63 years.
 John Clement, St. David's, Oct. 13.
 Mary Teeter, German church, Oct. 19.
 Major Ormsby, Chippawa, Oct. 21.
 Eliza Tyrrel, Lundy's Lane, Nov. 9, aged 28 years.
 Wm. Thorne, Stamford, Dec. 18.

* One of the earliest settlers near Thorold. Came from New York in 1783. His tombstone in the graveyard of the old Lutheran Church describes him as "a pious, faithful member of the German Lutheran Church." He resided fifty years in the Township of Niagara.

Wm. Chadwell, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 19, aged 63 years.
 Mrs. Willson, Stamford, Dec. 31.

1836.

Ward Vanderburg, Allanburgh, Jan. 29, aged 23 years.
 Norman Ensign, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 1.
 Charles McCrea, Thorold, March 6, infant.
 Luke Carrol, Thorold, March 15, aged 65 years.
 Infant son of Cornelius and Keziah Foster, Lundy's Lane, March 26.
 Mary Ann Jennings, Chippawa, June 28, aged 15 months.
 — Wilkinson, interred Beaverdam July 4, aged 25 years.
 Mrs. B. Fralick, Beaverdam, July 14.
 — Thorn, Stamford, Aug. 7, aged 7 years.
 — Ness, Stamford, Aug. 7.
 Eliza Russel, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 7, aged 5 months.
 Harmanus Fletcher, Chippawa, Sept. 22, infant.
 — Tyson, Stamford, Sept. 23, infant.
 Infant twins of Philander Rump and Phoebe, his wife, Allanburgh,
 Oct. 11.
 — McCree, Thorold, Oct. 13.
 Mrs. Woodruff, St. David's, Oct. 17.
 — Ellice, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 22.
 Trevor Murray, Port Colborne, Oct. 24, aged 40 years.
 Mr. Woodruff, St. David's, Dec. 1.
 Dan Moses, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 19, infant.
 Mary Keefer, Thorold, Dec. 21, infant.

1837.

Infant son of John Keelar, St. John's Jan. 20.
 Mrs. Abel, St. David's, Jan. 28.
 John Pulley, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 1, aged 60 years.
 Interred, a son of Stephen Conklin and Jane, his wife, Chippawa,
 Jan. 5.
 Infant son of Jas. Nevils and —, his wife, Thorold, Jan. 7.
 Mary Margaret Clark,* Chippawa, March 7, aged 45 years.
 Infant daughter of John and Mary Lampman, Thorold, March 16.

* Wife of Hon. Thos. Clark and daughter of Robert Kerr, surgeon, and thus granddaughter of Sir Wm. Johnson and Molly Brant. Hon. Thomas Clark, M.P.P., a native of Dumfries, Scotland, for twenty years a member of Legislative Council; in partnership with Street; we often see the phrase "Clark's Mills."

- Anderson, Chippawa, March 28, aged 7 years.
- Waring, German church. May 7.
- Andrew Goodwander (?), Chippawa, May 19, aged 34 years.
- Amm, Chippawa, May 24, aged 20 years.
- Margaret McDonald, Lundy's Lane, May 31, aged 5 years.
- Thomas Reaveley, Chippawa Creek, July 6.
- Lucy Jeffreys, Lundy's Lane, July 30, infant.
- Henry Jenkins, from Buffalo, Aug. 5, aged 18 years.
- Eliza Paine, Chippawa, Aug. 7, aged 18 months.
- John Green, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 24, aged 19 years.
- Mary Spence, Dominionville, Aug. 26, aged 20 years.
- —, Chippawa, Sept. 6, infant.
- Cleveland, Thorold, Sept. 8.
- Elizabeth Mary Sawbridge, Falls, Sept. 8.
- David Newton, Thorold, Sept. 12, aged 30 years.
- Harriet Julia Hickman (colored), Chippawa, Sept. 15, infant.
- Sarah Harriet Duff, Chippawa, Sept. 25, aged 4 years.

W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

NOTE.—The foregoing pages of burial are copied from an old, worn-out register (written by Rev. Wm. Leeming, from 1820 to 1837), as correctly as possible, by Geo. A. Bull, M.A., Rector of Stamford, Feb. 28th, 1892.

BAPTISMS SOLEMNIZED IN YE CHAPELRY OF CHIPPAWA, IN YE TOWNSHIPS OF STAMFORD AND WILLOUGHBY, IN YE COUNTY OF LINCOLN AND DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, IN YE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY.

1820.

- Aug. 31. James Henry, son James* and Priscilla Cummings, Chippawa, merchant.
Mary, dau. James and — Coady, Chippawa, cooper.
- Sept. 14. William Lampman, son James and Hannah Aiglor, Stamford, farmer.
- Oct. 3. Barak, son Thomas and — Dawn, Falls of Niagara, miller.

1821.

- Jan. 18. Mary Ann Jane, dau. William and Mary Smith, Chippawa, merchant.

* James Cummings, born, 1789; died, 1878; a merchant, millowner, etc.; one of the earliest settlers in Chippawa.

- Jan. 18. Louisa Lavinia, dau. Jacob and Mary Smith, of Detroit.
(bap. at Chippawa), Indian Interpreter.
- Feb. 18. Carrol Samuel, son — Evans, Bridgewater, shoemaker.
Catherine Elizabeth, dau. — Stull, Stamford, farmer.
27. Margaret Stuart, dau. John and Mary Lefferty, Lundy's
Lane, surgeon.
- May 7. John, son James and Jane Ruthven, Stamford, hatter.
Adam Bowman, son James and Jane Ruthven, Stamford,
hatter.
Elizabeth, dau. Adam and Mary Bowman, Stamford,
farmer.
Alexander, son Archibald and Mary McArthur, Stamford,
labourer.
Lucine, dau. Peter and Christine Kelly.
20. John Warren, son John and Mary Waddel.
- July 22. Sidney Secord, son John and Mary Lampman, farmer.
- Aug. 12. David, son Benjamin and Jane Hardison, Fort Erie,
farmer.
Jane, dau. Isaac and Magdalen Johnson, Fort Erie, farmer.
Mary, dau. Nicholas and Catherine Near, Fort Erie,
farmer.
Barbara, dau. Jacob and Margaret Near, Fort Erie,
farmer.
- Sept. 23. Catherine, dau. Henry and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.
Lydia, dau. Henry and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.
Eliza Jane, dau. Conrad and Charity Johnson, Bertie,
farmer.
Jehoiakim, son Conrad and Charity Johnson, Bertie,
farmer.
- Oct. 10. John, son Malcolm and Janet Morrison.
—, son — McKellar, Stamford, immigrant laborer.
Duncan, son John and Isabel Smith McDonald, Stamford,
immigrant labourer.
21. Robt. Carr Addison, son Edward Robert and Theresa
Nichol, Stamford, gentleman.
- Dec. 30. Thomas Coulton,* son George and Jane Keefer, merchant.

* T. C. Keefer, C.E., C.M.G., of Ottawa, the son of George Keefer, the founder of Thorold. George Keefer came to Canada in 1790; was the first President of the Welland Canal Company, and of many societies. His tomb bears inscriptions to his four wives. He was born in New Jersey, 1773; died, 1858. There were ten sons and four daughters.

1822.

- Jan. 13. William, son Mary Stickles, Stamford.
 Timothy, son Mary Stickles, Stamford.
 Matilda (Foster), adult, Stamford.

Baptized at Waterloo.

20. Eliza Ann, dau. Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall,
 Willoughby, surgeon.
 Cyrenius, son Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall, Wil-
 loughby, surgeon.
 Wm. Henry, son Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall,
 Willoughby, surgeon.
 Robt. Prescott, son Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall,
 Willoughby, surgeon.
 Maria Vrooman, Willoughby.
 Joseph, son Henry and Eve Near, farmer.
 William, son Henry and Eve Near.
 Peter, son Peter and Elizabeth Near, farmer.
 Leo, son Peter and Elizabeth Near, farmer.
 John, son John and Betsie Near, farmer.
 Lydia, dau. John and Betsie Near, farmer.
 Alexander, son Capt. Donald Chas. and Ann McLean,
 Waterloo.
 Feb. 3. William, son Nicholas and Cath. Michael, Humberstone,
 farmer. At Fort Erie.

Baptized at Fort Erie.

- Mary, dau. Henry and Betsie Near, Ancaster Township,
 farmer.
 Joseph, son Joseph and Christiana Shewet, Dumfries,
 farmer.
 Jacob, son John and Mary McKoy, Humberstone, farmer.
 Juliana, dau. Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie, farmer.
 Wm. Henry, son Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie, farmer.
 Sophia Caroline, dau. Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie,
 farmer.
 Anna Margaret, dau. Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie,
 farmer.
 Margaret Ezilphy, dau. Thomas and Mary Ashley, Wil-
 loughby, farmer.

- Feb. 3. John Millmine, son John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa,
Sergeant 68th Regt. foot.
Ann Mary, dau. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, Ser-
geant 68th Regt. foot.
Elizabeth, dau. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, Ser-
geant 68th Regt. foot.
Martha Jane, dau. Michael and Esther Pearson, Chippawa.
John, son Leo and Maragaret Steinhoff, Chippawa.
William, son Leo and Margaret Steinhoff, Chippawa.

Baptized at Waterloo.

17. Betsy, dau. Zecharias and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.
Charity, dau. Zecharias and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.
Henry, son Zecharias and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.
James, son James and Amelia Jackson, at ye Grand River
Station, Lieut. in British Navy.
- March 31. Henrietta Amelia, dau. Wm. and Mary Smith, Bertie,
merchant.
- April 28. Sophia Regina, dau. Edmund and Elizabeth Sophia
Riselay, Bertie, farmer.
- May 5. Margaret Jane, dau. Daniel Stewart and Anne Maria
Grenville, Thorold, farmer.
15. Robert Land, son Braithwaite and Phoebe Leeming, Glan-
ford, farmer.
- June 30. Mary Ann Margaret, dau. Jacob H. and Catherine Ball,
farmer.
- Aug. 11. Wm. Warner, son James and Priscilla Cummings, Esq.,
Chippawa-Willoughby, Esquire.
- Sept. 15. Jas. Robt. Nichol, son James and Jane Kerby, Fort Erie,
Esquire.
George, son Wm. and Christine Cregar, Bertie, farmer.
29. James Maclem, son Andrew Todd and Margaret Kirby,
Canboro', bap. at Chippawa.
- Oct. 6. Walter Henry, son Henry Clement and Mary Ball,
Thorold, farmer, bap. at German church.*
John and Christine (twins), son and dau. Philip and
Catherine Metlar, born April 11, bap. at German
church.
13. Robert, son George and Elijah McKie, Niagara Falls.

*Sometimes called German Church, sometimes Lutheran Church, in one case, Eng. Church ; built in 1795 ; the prime mover, George Keefer.

Oct. 23. Charlotte Fitzgerald, dau. Col. Richard and Frances Leonard, Drummond Hill.

Nov. 17. Archibald, son Peter and Agnes Ann Lampman, Township of Niagara, bap. at German church, Thorold.

1823.

Jan. 22. Alexander Merrill, son John and Hannah Shannon, Stamford.

Feb. 2. Christine, dau. Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, Humberstone, farmer, bap. at Fort Erie.

Nancy, dau. Geo. and Catherine Huffman, Humberstone, farmer.

Catherine, dau. Henry and Eve Near, Humberstone, farmer, bap. at Fort Erie.

Catherine, dau. John and Eliz. Near, Humberstone, farmer, bap. at Fort Erie.

4. Agnes, dau. George and Eliza Gillies, bap. at Niagara Falls.

14. Rebecca, dau. T. and Elizabeth Casey, Township Walpole, London District, bap. in Stamford.

Mary, dau. T. and Elizabeth Casey, Township Walpole, London District, bap. in Stamford.

Martha, dau. T. and Elizabeth Casey, Township Walpole, London District, bap. in Stamford.

23. James Henry, son Samuel and Elizabeth Darragh, Township Wainfleet, bap. at German church, Thorold.

James Cummings, son Wm. Nelles and his wife, Grand River, bap. at Chippawa.

March 2. Andrew, son Peter and Deborah Miller, Bertie, farmer, bap. at Waterloo.

June 8. Susan, dau. Benjamin and Jane Hardison, in Bertie.

15. John Hutt, son Jacob J. and Catharine Ball, Grantham, bap. at German church, Thorold.

James, son Elias and Ann Mary Durham, Grantham, bap. at German church, Thorold.

July 20. Lauretta, dau. Thomas and Mary Ashley, bap. at Waterloo.

Aug. 3. Mary (Johnson), adult, bap. at Waterloo church.

William, son Peter and Mary Johnson, Bertie, bap. at Waterloo.

10. Samuel, son Jacob and Margaret Stull, Grantham, bap. at German church.

- Nov. 14. Charles Rogers, son J. L. — and — Rogers, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa church.
- Dec. 28. Julia Ann, dau. Paul and Nancy Sowersby, bap. at German church, Thorold.

1824.

- Feb. 22. Charles Henry, son George and Jane Keefer.
- April 1. George Millmine, son Gilbert L. and — McMicking, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.
4. John Wartman, son John and Mary Lampman, Grantham, bap. at German church.
7. Thomas Wright, son Robert* and Theresa Nichol, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.
18. John, son Andrew Todd and Margaret Kerby, bap. at Chippawa.
- May 16. Adam Spencer, son Nathaniel and Sarah Wilson, Stamford, bap. at German church.
30. Frederic Ferdinand, son Jacob and Catherine Ball, Grantham, bap. at German church.
- July 4. Mary Howit, dau. Robert and Margaret† Kirkpatrick, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.
- Eliza Jane, dau. Robert and Susan Akins, Bertie, bap. at Waterloo.
- Wm. Henry Bowden, son John and Charlotte Warren, Bertie, bap. at Waterloo church.
25. Jane, dau. John and Phebe Cole, Thorold, bap. at German church.
- Mary Ann, dau. Henry Clement and Mary Ball, Thorold, bap. at German church.
- Aug. 8. Amelia Lavinia, dau. Frederick and Mary Hutt, Stamford, bap. at German church.
25. Robert, son James and Priscilla Cummings, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.
- Oct. 3. Mary Ann, dau. William and Frances Riley, Thorold, bap. at German church.
- Vilette, dau. William and Frances Riley, Thorold, bap. at German church.

* Col. Robert Nichol, M.P.P. for Norfolk for many years; fought at Detroit; rewarded with a gold medal by the Duke of York for gallant conduct; was killed from falling over Queenston Heights on a dark night when driving from Niagara, May, 1824.

† Mrs. Kirkpatrick, née Stevenson, the last living grandchild of Rev. R. Addison; died, June 24th, 1906; was buried in Niagara.

- Oct. 31. Sarah Evanson, dau. Col. Richard and Frances Leonard, Stamford.
- Nov. 2. William Henry, son James and Amelia Jackson, Fort Erie, bap. at Fort Erie.
28. Elizabeth, dau. Peter and Agnes Ann Lampman, of ye Township of Niagara, bap. at German church.
- WM. LEEMING, *Officiating Minister*, Chippawa.

1825.

- Jan. 20. Harriet Ann, dau. David and Phebe Grass, Grantham, bap. in Grantham.
- April 3. Margaret, dau. John and Mary Lee, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.

ROBT. SHORT, *Off.*

- March 27. Gerald England, son Thomas and Sophia Fitzgerald, Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- John Edmund, son William and Christiana Carter, Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- William, son, Abraham and Mary Wintermute, Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- Catherine Mary, dau. Abraham and Mary Wintermute, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- Abraham, adult son of Abraham and Mary Wintermute, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- Christiana, dau. John and Charlotte Harp, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- Gerald, adult son of James and Abigail Bailey, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- William, adult son of Henry and Hannah Putman, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.
- April 3. (See second name in 1825.)
8. Jane, dau. Hugh and Martha Collum, of Thorold, from Ireland, bap. in Stamford.
18. Mary Elizabeth, dau. William and Hannah Aiglor, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.
- John, son William and Hannah Aiglor, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.
- May 22. Rachel Penel, dau. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, bap. in Chippawa.
- Thomas, son Sergt. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, bap. in Chippawa.

- May 29. Caroline Sophia, dau. Valentine and Margaret Ward, Thorold, bap. at ye German church.
- June 26. John Henry, son Henry and Hannah Pawling, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.
- July 31. Mary, dau. John and — Rogers, Stamford.
- Aug. 23. Walter, son James and Janet Thompson, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.
Hugh Alexander, son James and Janet Thompson, Whirlpool, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.
- Sept. 4. Caroline, dau. Samuel and Abigail H. Street, Falls Mills, bap. at Chippawa church.*
John Crysler, son Samuel and Abigail H. Street, Falls Mills, bap. at Chippawa church.
Jane Cementhe, dau. Samuel and Abigail H. Street, Falls Mills, bap. at Chippawa church.
12. William, son William and Jane Blain, bap. at Queenston.
Eliza, dau. John and Sarah McGowan, bap. at Queenston.
19. Mary Ann, dau. Alexander and Esther McKabe, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
15. Martha, dau. John and Elizabeth O'Brien, Thorold, bap. in Stamford.
Caroline Elizabeth, dau. John and Elizabeth O'Brien, Thorold, bap. in Stamford.
27. William Burnetstein, son William Burnetstein, bap. in Grantham.
- Nov. 3. Margaret Ann, dau. Adam and Mary Stull, Esquesing, bap. at Mr. Lampman's, Niagara.
6. Mary, dau. John and Margaret Ryan, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
Thomas, son George and Mary Reid, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.
13. Wm., son John and Mary Latimer, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa.
Francis, son John and Mary Latimer, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa.
30. Andrew, son James and Louisa Morrow, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
James, son James and Mary Kerr, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.

*Trinity Church, built, it is supposed, in 1825 ; burned down in 1839 ; re-built in 1841.

1826.

- Jan. 1. Alexander, son George and Jane Keefer, Thorold, bap. at German church, Thorold.
 Peter, son Thomas and Ann McBride, Township of Thorold, bap. at German church, Thorold.
 Elizabeth, dau. Thomas and Ann McBride, Township of Thorold, bap. at German church, Thorold.
22. Agnes, dau. David and Nancy Agnes McKaye, Thorold Canal, bap. at Chippawa.
 Margaret, dau. Samuel and Rachel Carns, Thorold Canal, bap. at Chippawa.
 James, son John and Margaret Haun, Willoughby, bap. at German church, Thorold.
- Feb. 13. Sarah Ann, dau. Stewart and Mary Thompson, Thorold Canal, bap. at Stamford.
16. Sarah Jane, dau. George and Jane Jameson, Thorold Canal, bap. at Stamford.
27. Mrs. Tisdale and her three children, by me, bap. at Ancaster.
28. David, son Jacob and Charity Smith, bap. in Glanford.
 Henry, son Jacob and Charity Smith, bap. in Glanford.
- April 8. Martha Raymond, dau. Benjamin and Mrs. — Otley, Stamford, bap. privately in Stamford.
- Maria, no names, bap. at Chippawa.
- June —. Mary, dau. John and Mary Lampman, bap. at German church.
7. Margaret, dau. Robt. and Margaret Kirkpatrick, bap. at Chippawa.
- July 12. Elizabeth, dau. Hugh and Martha Collum, bap. at Stamford.
- Eliza, dau. John and Mary Little, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
17. John, son Thomas and Isabella Ostfield, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
23. Isabella, dau. John and Margaret Lee, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
30. John, son James and Eliza Gambel, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
- Mary, dau. Wm. and Mary Hamilton, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.

- Aug. 13. Thomas, son Thomas and Mary Johnston, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
John, son John and Jane Pile, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
Thomas, son John and Bridget McGee, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
Maria, dau. James and Mary Symes, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
Mary Jane, dau. James and Elizabeth Armstrong, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
Georgiana England, dau. Richard and Frances Leonard, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa.
20. Jacob Augustus, son Jacob H. and Catharine Ball, Grantham, bap. at German church.
- Sept. 7. Mary, dau. Wm. and Bridget Wallans, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
24. Lonsdale Maving, son Doctor Lonsdale L. and Eliza Cockroft, bap. at Chippawa.
Eliza, dau. Thomas and Jane Bennet, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
- Oct. 15. Wm. Alexander, son Henry and Mary Ball, bap. at German church.
Margaret Elizabeth, dau. James and Mary Carr, bap. at German church.
- Nov. 5. Nathaniel, son Peter and Nancy Upper, Thorold, bap. at Mr. Upper's.
Catherine Jane, dau. Peter and Nancy Upper, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
Mary, dau. Peter and Nancy Upper, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
John, son Wm. and Anna Garner, Stamford, bap. at Thorold.
29. Ellinor, dau. Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.
Charity Anna, dau. Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.
William, son Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.
John William, son Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.

1827.

- Jan. 7. James, son John and Elizabeth Tate, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
 11. Margaret, dau. John and Frances Kaynes, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- March 4. John, son, Thomas and Margaret Coutratt,* Grantham, bap. at German church.
 11. Eliza Ann Jay (adult), bap. at Chippawa.
- April 29. Ann Jane, dau. Hugh and Eliza McCutcheon, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
- May 1. William Stephen, son James and Margaret Tinlin, Louth, bap. at Louth.
 13. Joseph, son Peter and Agnes Lampman, bap at German church.
- June 10. John, son John and Phebe Cole, bap. at German church.
 28. John, son Peter and Keziah Slack, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.
 Keziah, dau. Peter and Keziah Slack, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.
 Peter, son Peter and Keziah Slack, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.
 Nelson and Robert, sons Isaac and Anna Chambers, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.
- July 22. Margaret, dau. Edgar and Rachel Berryman, bap. at Stamford.
- Aug. 6. William, son Edward and Allivia Fletcher, bap. at Thorold.
 James, son John and Mary Little, bap. at Thorold.
 7. Margaret, dau. James and Rebecca Allen, bap. at Thorold.
 26. Elizabeth Priscilla, dau. John and Rachel Elizabeth Nelles, bap. at Chippawa.
- Sept. 2. Thomas Francis, son Henry and Mary Ball, bap. at German church.
 12. Susanna, dau. Sergeant John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.
 23. Robert, son Robert and Catherine Wilson, Deep cut, bap. at Stamford.

*In some places the writing is so small and in others so indistinct that a few of the names may be printed incorrectly, but great care has been taken to give the spelling as in the manuscript.

- Sept. 30. Margaret, dau. James and Mary Darragh, Deep cut, bap. at Stamford.
- Oct. 8. Jonathan James, son Abraham and Jane Concklin, bap. at Mrs. Smith's, Stamford.
21. James Thomas, son James and Margaret Scott, bap. at St. Catharines, private.
28. Mary Jane, dau. John and Mary Lee, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
- Nov. 10. Arthur Wellington, son John and Ann Gordon, bap. at Thorold.
- Mary Maria, dau. John and Ann Gordon, bap. at Thorold.
- Charles, son James and Louisa Morrow, bap. at Thorold.
- Mary Ann, dau. James and Mary Reid, bap. at Thorold.
- John Whiteside, son Robt. and Elizabeth Fletcher, bap. at Thorold.
- Robert, son Robt. and Mary Patterson, bap. at Thorold.
- Margaret, dau. James and Mary Kerr, bap. at Thorold.
- Jane, dau. Alexander and Esther McCabe, bap. at Thorold.
- Robert, son Robt. and Nancy Carr, widow, bap. at Thorold.
- Dec. 23. George, son John and Mary Latimer, Stamford.
26. Willoby,* son Wm. and Mary Hamilton, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.

1828.

- Jan. 30. Hannah, dau. Samuel and Rachel Carns, bap. at Stamford.
- Feb. 7. Francis, son Joseph and Ann Lundy, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- John, son Joseph and Ann Lundy, Deep cut, bap. at Thorold.
- William, son John and Susan McLean, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
10. Martha Stevens, dau. Jas. William and Maria Glenny, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- William, son Samuel and — Davenport, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.
15. George, son George and Jane Jamieson, Deep cut, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- Robert, son Robt. and Martha McKee, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.

*Willoughby ?—G. A. B.

- Feb. 15. Sarah Ann, dau. John and Margaret Walker, Deep cut, bap. at Thorold.
 21. William, son William and Ann Birch, bap. privately in Stamford.
 22. Margaret, dau. Margaret Smith, Stamford, bap. at Major Leonard's.
- March 2. Caroline Rebecca, dau. Henry and Margaret Hoover, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
 16. Margaret Rebecca, dau. James and Jane Milligan, Thorold, bap. at German church.
 23. Robt. Alexander, son Francis and Susan Galbraith, bap. at Thorold.
- April 10. Catherine Margaret, dau. John and Mary Lampman, bap. at Mr. Lampman's, sen'r.
 13. Carolina, dau. James and Elizabeth Landers, bap. at German church.
- May 4. Susanna, dau. George and Mary Reid, bap. at St. Catharines.
 Eliza, dau. John and Mary Gibson, bap. at St. Catharines.
 11. James Skinner, son Nancy Skinner, bap. at the Falls.
- June 22. John, son John and Ellinor McGuire, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
 Maria, dau. James and Mary Simms, bap. at Thorold.
 Letitia, dau. James and Mary Simms, bap. at Thorold.
 29. Francis, son John and Bridget McGee, bap. at Stamford.
 George, son Richard and Jane Hanna, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
- July 10. William, son William and Bridget Wallans, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
 13. Frances, dau. Charles* and Ann Rolls, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

Ann Jane, dau. John and Isabella Walker, Thorold, born 24th June, bap. at Chippawa.

THOMAS GREEN, *Off. Min.*

22. John Marcus, son Andrew and Matilda Brown, Thorold, (bap. in Thorold), born 13th June, 1827.

* Charles Rolls, born in England, 1785, died in 1867; was the father of Henry Rolls, M.D., 1814-1887.

- Aug. 1. William, son James and Elizabeth Gamble, bap. in Thorold.
 Mary Ann, dau. James and Ann Trotter, bap. in Thorold, Deep cut.
 Ann, dau. John and Ellen Blevins, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.
 Mary Jane, dau. Alexander and Jane Allen, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.
 James, son James and Sarah Dohar, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.
 Samuel, son Robt. and Matilda McKee, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.
 John, son John and Mary Meynes, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.*
26. John, son John and Sarah Lee, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.
 William, son Robt. and Ann Boyle, bap. in Deep cut.
 Catherine, dau. Wm. and Sarah Scot, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.
31. Mary Jane, dau. Peter and Deborah Miller, Bertie, bap. in Waterloo church.
- Sept. 13. Thomas, son Robt. and Sarah Brown, bap. in Deep cut, Thorold.
 Esther, dau. George and Jane Sides, bap. at Deep cut.
- Oct. 7. Jane, dau. William and Elizabeth Hand, Deep cut, bap. at St. Catharines.
18. Luke, son Herman and Catherine Hosteder, bap. at Thorold, near Beaverdam.
 John, son John and Margaret Major, bap. at Chippawa.
26. Hannah, dau. Robt. and Betsie Irvine, bap. at Chippawa.
- Nov. 2. Mary, dau. Joseph and Mary Smith, bap. at Chippawa. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, sponsors.
21. Stewart, son Thomas and Jane Brown, Deep cut, bap. at Deep cut.
 Martha, dau. William and Elizabeth Davis, Deep cut, bap. at Deep cut.
30. Elizabeth, dau. Samuel† and Abigail Street, Falls' Mills, bap. at Chippawa. Tom Street, Hannah Maclem and Harriet Ransom, sponsors.

*This surely does not mean by immersion, as we find *at Deep Cut, at ye Deep Cut*, as well as *in Deep Cut*.

†Samuel Street, the wealthy merchant and mill-owner; his name is found in many different capacities; born in Connecticut, 1775; died, 1844.

1829.

- Jan. 25. Thomas, son James and Janet Smith, bap. at Stamford church.*
 Eliza Ann, dau. John and Sarah Green, bap. at Stamford church.
- Feb. 8. Robt. Henry, son Edgar and Rachel Barryman, bap. at Stamford church.
- March 30. Sarah, dau. George and Ann Graham, Thorold, bap. at Lundy's Lane.
- April 5. Sophia Louisa, dau. John and Mary Garden, bap. at Stamford.
 Mary Caroline, dau. John and Mary Garden, bap. at Stamford.
- July 26. Charles Maitland, son Richard and Frances Leonard, bap. at Chippawa.
- Sept. 1. Margaret Elizabeth, dau. John and Rachel Nelles, bap. at Chippawa.
 12. Jane, dau. James and Louisa Morrow, Thorold, bap. at ye Deep cut.
 William, son William and Jane Moffatt, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.
 Elizabeth, dau. George and Sarah Lovell, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.
 Mary Ann, dau. Thomas and Isabella Horsfield, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.
 James, son Joseph and Ann Lundy, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.
- Oct. 8. Robert Hill, son Robt. Henry and Elizabeth Dee, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.
- Nov. 29. George, son Francis and Elizabeth Humphries, bap. at Chippawa church.
- Dec. 22. Margaret Frances, dau. Lonsdale and Eliza Cockroft.
 24. Edward, son Robert and Eliza Fletcher, bap. at Deep cut.
 George, son John and Ann Malton, bap. at Deep cut.
 John Alexander, son James and Ann Trotter, bap. at Deep cut.
 Thomas, son Robt. and Ellen Armstrong, bap. at Deep cut.

*St. John's Church, Stamford, built, 1825, Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor, who had a fine residence in Stamford, being one of the chief movers.

1830.

- Jan. 26. John Richardson McGregor, son George and Susanna Hutt, bap. at Lundy's Lane.
31. Thomas, son Michael and Esther Pearson, born June 4, 1824.
Elizabeth, dau. Michael and Esther Pearson, born June 1, 1827.
Pamela Ann, dau. Michael and Esther Pearson, born Sept. 17, 1829.
- March 16. Margaret Ellen, dau. Joseph and Sarah Johnston, bap. in Stamford.
James Gordon, son Joseph and Sarah Johnston, bap. in Stamford.
- April 4. Mary, dau. Peter and Agnes Lampman, bap. in Stamford church.
4. Eliza Ann, dau. Susan Dell, bap. at Lundy's Lane.
- May 9. Harriet, dau. John and Sarah Gurr, born 6th April, 1830, bap. at Chippawa church.
Jane, dau. George and Ann Smith, born 12th Aug., 1828, bap. at Chippawa church.
13. Robert Grant, son George and Susan Kirkland, Queenston, bap. at Queenston.
18. Nancy Ann, dau. Henry and Elizabeth Spincks, bap. in Stamford township.
24. Richard, son John and Mary Silverthorn.
- July 11. Ann Eliza, dau. Joseph and Mary Smith, Falls, bap. at Chippawa church.
- Aug. 23. Eliza Jane, dau. Alexander and Elizabeth Cammell, Deep cut, Thorold, bap. at Lundy's Lane.
Wilfred, son Hugh and Ann Burns, Chippawa creek.
29. Robert Grant, son Jacob Keefer and Christiana, his wife, bap. at Queenston church.
Joseph Alexander, son Alexander* and Hannah Hamilton, bap. at Queenston church.
- Sept. 12. William Jacob, son — — — and — Dittrick, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.
Caroline Amelia, dau. Jacob H. and Catherine Ball, bap. at German church.

* Sheriff Alexander Hamilton (son of Hon. Robert Hamilton), who died in 1839, never having recovered from the shock sustained in having to execute Morreau in Niagara for his part in the Rebellion, as no executioner could be found. Hannah Owen Jarvis, his wife, the daughter of Wm. Jarvis, Provincial Secretary.

- Oct. 13. Eliza Catherine, dau. John and Sarah Ann Decoe, bap. at Mr. Lacy's, Thorold.
Frederick, son John and Sarah Ann Decoe, bap. at Mr. Lacy's, Thorold.
24. Samuel Street, son James and Harriet Maclem, bap. at Chippawa church.
- Nov. 8. David, son David and Nancy McCaig, bap. at Deep cut, Thorold.
Robert, son Robt. and Mary Coutes, bap. at Deep cut, Thorold.
10. Joseph, son George and Ann Shaw, St. David's, bap. at St. David's.
Sarah, dau. Richard and Mary Smith, Queenston, bap. at St. David's.
Elizabeth, dau. Richard and Mary Smith, Queenston, bap. at St. David's.
Sarah, dau. Arthur and Jane Shaw, bap. at St. David's.
- Dec. 9. Lydia, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Roxalana, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Julius Francis, son Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Stephen, son Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Sarah, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Benjamin, son Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Hiram, son Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Alexander, son Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
Julia Maria, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
- David Burbee, son Dominique and Patience Labourier,* Stamford, bap. at Stamford.

1831.

- Jan. 23. Lewis Hughs, son Richard and Elizabeth Martin, Lundy's Lane.

*Sabourier ?

- Feb. 21. Mary Ann, dau. Alexander and Esther McCaig or Cabe, Thorold.
Ellen, dau. Wm. and Catherine Hodgson, Canal, Thorold.
- March 12. Susan Hepburne, Chippawa.
- June 9. James, son Dr. and Elizabeth Cockroft, Lundy's Lane.
- Aug. 21. Margaret Maria, dau. James and Margaret Gordon, Stamford.
Abigail, dau. John and Mary Willson, Stamford, bap. in Stamford church.
- Sept. 8. Hannah, dau. John and Sarah Hirst, Thorold.
10. Eliza, dau. Thomas and Ann Jane Brady, Humberstone.
- Oct. 18. Margaret, dau. Jacob and Christiana Keefer, Thorold, bap. in Thorold.
Valancey, dau. Richard Leonard and Frances, his wife, Lundy's Lane.
- Dec. 14. George, son George and Ann Smith, Bridgewater.
James, son Joseph and Mary Smith, Bridgewater.
- Date forgotten. Robert, son Robert and — Brown, Wainfleet.

1832.

- Feb. 11. James, son James and Elizabeth Gamble, Trafalgar, was baptized Feb. 11.
Ann Jane, dau. James and Sarah Dougher, Humberstone, was baptized Feb. 11.
29. Reuben, son Robt. and Margaret Pew, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.
Pamelia or Parmelia, dau. Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.
Abigail, dau. Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.
Maria, dau. Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.
Alfred, son Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.
Susan, dau. John and Mary Wilson, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.
Sarah, dau. John and Eliza Thomas, Thorold, was baptized Feb. 29.
- March 1. George, son George and Susan Kirkland, Queenston.
18. Elizabeth, dau. Robt. and Margaret Kirkpatrick.
31. Edward, son Harmonius and Edna Cryslar, Drummondville.

- April 7. Mary Moses, Chippawa.
- May 9. Robert McKinley, son George and Susanna Hutt.
13. Thomas, son Peter and Agnes Ann Lampman, Niagara,
bap. at Stamford church.
- June 7. Harriet Martha, dau. Robt. and Elizabeth Dee, Stamford.
10. Samuel, son John and Jane Pile, Gravelley bay.
Richard, son Richard and Margaret Hannah, Gravelley
bay.
- July 31. William, son John and Mary Orr, Canal, near Brown's
Bridge.
David, son David and Ann Frazer, Canal, near Brown's
Bridge.
- Aug. 6. Ann Elizabeth, dau. George and Ann Smith, Bridgewater.
George, son John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa.
William, son John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa.
7. George Jacob, son Francis and Susan Galbraith.
Anthony Upper, son Francis and Susan Galbraith.
25. Joseph, son Patrick and Elizabeth Maloy, Thorold.
26. Christiana, dau. Nicholas and Catherine Near, Bertie.
- Sept. 25. John, son Wm. and Ann Rees, Queenston.
27. Margaret, dau. Isaac and Anna Thomas, Lundy's Lane.
30. Lonsdale Warner, son John and Rachael Welles, Chippawa.
- Oct. 14. William, son John and Ellinor Wilson, was baptized at
Stamford church.
19. John, son Richard and Mary Rodd, was baptized at
Willoughby.

1833.

- Jan. 1. Walter Umfraville, son John Cleveland Green, Esq., and
——, his wife, Stamford park.
- Feb. 2. Eleanor Theresa, dau. — and — Wellstead, Stamford
park.
George Thorold, son — and — Wellstead, Stamford park.
Georgiana Thorold, dau. — and — Wellstead, Stamford
park.
3. —, — Malcolm and Laura Laing, Stamford Park.
28. Octavia Murray Sandys, son Philip Percival Graham,
R.N., and Mary, his wife, Niagara Falls.
- March 12. William, son Thomas and Elizabeth Coulson.
- May 1. Admiral Joseph, son — Kidson and —, his wife, Stam-
ford.
5. Eliza, dau. — — and — —, Chippawa church.

- May 26. Mary Ann, dau. Richard and Eliza Sharp, Chippawa.
- June 16. William Jarvis, son Alexander and Hannah Owen Hamilton, Queenston.
Baptized a stranger's child at Chippawa church.
18. Susanna Jane, dau. George and Jane Jamieson, Humberstone.
Robert, son George and Jane Jamieson, Humberstone.
30. Sarah, dau. John and Marianne Arbut, Queenston.
- Sept. 22. Jane, dau. James and Jane Bird, Stamford.
29. Phebe Rooth, dau. George and Phebe Upper, Talkot street.
John, son Joseph and Charlotte Upper, Thorold.
James, son Joseph and Charlotte Upper, Thorold.
Susanna, dau. Jacob and Jane Upper, Thorold.
- Aug. 3. Ann, dau. Moses and Christina Marsh, Chippawa.
Mary, dau. Moses and Christina Marsh, Chippawa.
Shadrach, son Moses and Christina Marsh, Chippawa.
- Oct. 13. Elizabeth Mary, dau. James and Margaret Gordon, Stamford.

1834.

- Jan. 19. Jane Cockroft, dau. Robt. and Margaret Kirkpatrick, Chippawa.
21. Sarah Harriet, dau. Wm. and Angel Duff, Chippawa.
23. Mary Ann, dau. Robt. and Elizabeth Hannah, Stamford.
Wm. Alexander, son Robt. and Elizabeth Hannah, Stamford.
- Feb. 23. Maria, dau. Charles Chard (painter) and Sophia, his wife, Drummondville.
- March 16. Thomas Stamford, son — — — — and — Wellstead, Thorold.
- April 20. Frederic Straith, son Rev. Fred'k William Miller* and Anna Isabella, his wife, was born Nov. 1, 1833, baptized Chippawa, Apr. 20, 1834. Sponsors: General Murray, Wm. Mitchell and Mrs. Mary Straith.
22. Frances Dorothea, dau. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Queenston.
- May 18. George, son Edw. and Mary Ann Laughton, Stamford, was born 21st Feb., bap. May 18.
- June 22. George, son John and Charlotte Coulson, Stamford.
- July 31. Thomas Shepherd, son Thomas Shepherd Smythe and Harriet, his wife. Sponsors: John Vere Smythe, Samuel Braybroke and Mary Anne Braybroke.

* Rev. F. W. Miller, took Mr. Leeming's place when in England, succeeded him in 1830. This is the first reference to sponsors.

- July 9. John Matthew, son Robt. Dee, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, Stamford, was baptized July 9.
 27. Charles Forsyth,* son Charles and Margaret Secord, Queenston.
- Aug. 4. John, son Thomas and Mary Ann Slinger, Clifton.
 5. Sally Steele, dau. Richard and Jane Steele.
 10. Mary Ann Slinger, adult dau. Moses and Christine Marsh, Clifton. (See 1833, owing to W. L.'s omission.—G. A. B.)
 14. Ann, Phebe, and two others, dau. Andrew and Lucy Dowler, Queenston, privately baptized at Queenston church.
- Sept. 21. Maria, dau. James and Rebecca Williams.
- Oct. 12. Wm. Gillespie, son Dr. Slade Robinson and Mary, his wife, Falls of Niagara.
- Nov. 25. Emma, dau. John and Louisa Marks, Stamford, was born Sept. 5.
 27. Thos. Blackmore, son — and — Arkinton, Lundy's Lane.
 30. William, son George and Rosanna Dresser, bap. at Stamford church.
- Dec. 3. Sally Ann, dau. Richard and Mary Rodd, Stamford, was born Oct. 4.
 16. Susanna, dau. Martin and Margaret Hayes, Stamford.
 21. Charles Cowell (adult), Stamford, was baptized at Stamford church.
 Sarah Cowell (adult), Stamford, was baptized at Stamford church.
 William, son George, Jr. and Margaret Keefer, Thorold, was baptized at German church.
 28. Thomas, son Thomas and Elizabeth Coulson, Thorold.
- 1835.
- Jan. 14. Charles Francis, son John Cleveland Green and —, his wife, Stamford.
 15. James, son Samuel and Mary Ann Braybrook, Stamford.
- Feb. 12. Edward Herbert, son Robert and Emma Delatre, Stamford, private, born Feb. 11.

* Grandson of James Secord and Laura Ingersoll; taught school in Drummondville; went to United States. His children are the only descendants in the male line bearing the name, as James B. Secord, his brother, died without issue in Niagara.

- March 8. Caroline Emily,* dau. Alexander and Hannah Owen Hamilton, Queenston, was born 4th Jan. Sponsors, Fred. B. Tench, Cath. Robertson and Catherine Hamilton.
15. Samuel Cuthbert, son Jacob and Christine Keefer, Thorold. Frederic Augustus, son George and Susanna Hutt, Stamford, bap. at German church.
- April 7. Priscilla, dau. Erastus and Jemima Moses, Willoughby. Elizabeth, dau. Erastus and Jemima Moses, Willoughby.
WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
19. Sarah, dau. George and Ann Smith, Bridgewater.
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
21. George Leonard, son Isaac and Anna Thomas, Stamford. Sarah Elizabeth, dau. Isaac and Anna Thomas, Stamford. Martha Ann, dau. Isaac and Anna Thomas, Stamford.
26. Ellen Shipton (adult), Drummondville, bap. at Chippawa church.
Ellen Maria, dau. John Smith Maclem and Susan Maria, his wife, Chippawa.
WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
- Feb. 22. Emily Evans, dau. Wm. Russell and Elizabeth, his wife, was born 17th Jan.
- May 3. William Henry, son Wm. Henry Pim and Hannah, his wife, was born Jan. 26, 1834.
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
11. Mary Maria, dau. George Wallis and Juliette, his wife, Nelson, born March 20, privately baptized.
T. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*
18. Frances Ann, dau. John Wilson and Eleanor, his wife.
25. John Asa, son Benjamin Draper and Ann, his wife.
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
- June 7. Mary, dau. Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,† and Ann, his wife, Queenston, was born March 15.
A. NELLES, *Off. Min.*

* Daughter of Sheriff Hamilton; married George Durand, River Road, Niagara.

† Another son of Hon. Robert Hamilton, lived above the mountain.

- June 25. Ellen Eliza, dau. Ogden Creighton, Esq., and Eleanor Eliza, his wife.
- July 5. — — —, Mr. Gordon's child, Stamford church. (Written memoir on a slip of paper, without signature.— G. A. B.)
- Aug. 30. Sarah Jane, dau. Henry and Elizabeth Marshall.
David, son Henry and Elizabeth Marshall.

F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

———— Robert, son Robt. and Mary Lawson, bap. at Chippawa church.

- Oct. 18. Evelina, dau. John and Mary Lampman, Thorold.
- Nov. 1. Robert, (Parents' names omitted), bap. at Chippawa church.
3. Mary Elizabeth Croft, dau. Frederic Huddleston and Mary, his wife.
4. Thomas, son — Tyrrel and Eliza, his wife.
8. Sophia Frances, dau. James Cummings and Sophia, his wife.
Samuel Street, son James Maclem and Harriet, his wife.
- Dec. 22. Charles Albert, son John Whiteford Morrison and Margaret Douglas, his wife, Stamford.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

1836.

- Jan. 6. Wm. Joseph Alexander, son Wm. Alexander Campbell, Esq., and Harriet Grace, his wife, was born 30th Nov., 1835.
- Feb. 7. Mary, dau. John G. Stockly and Catherine, his wife, was born 18th Aug., 1834.

F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

28. Charles, son Robert and Isabella McCue, bap. at Thorold.
- April 24. Arthur Thorold, son — Wellstead and — — —, his wife.
- May 1. Eliza, dau. Wm. Russell and Elizabeth, his wife, Drummondville.
Charles Leeming, son Henry Ball and Mary, his wife, Thorold.
15. Samuel Charles, son Edward and Mary Ann Lawton.

- June 5. Mary, dau. Jacob Aemilius Irving* and Catherine Diana, his wife.
 26. Louisa, dau. John and Charlotte Coulson, Stamford.
 'James Eastham, son Thomas and Ann Humphrey.
- July 3. Euphemia Ann, dau. William and Mary Ann Wells.
 WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
17. Cordelia Melvina, dau. Jacob J. Ball and Catherine, his wife, of Grantham, was baptized at Grantham church.
 Margaret, dau. Richard and Jane Steele, City of the Falls, born May 28.
30. Mary Ann, dau. William and Ellen Hope, born May 21st, bap. at Chippawa.
 F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
- Aug. 7. Herbert, son Robert Sparrow Delatre, Esq.,† and Emma Mary, his wife. Received into ye congregation, with sponsors, having been previously baptized, Feb. 14th, 1835.
 Francis, son Robert Sparrow Delatre, Esq., and Emma Mary, his wife.
 WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
16. William Cawthorne, son William Duff, Esq., and Angel, his wife, was born 6th Aug.
 William Henry, son Wm. George Mitchell and Harriet, his wife, was born 3rd October, 1835.
 F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
28. Cicely, dau. Richard Savage and Georgiana, his wife, Stamford.
 Georgiana, dau. Richard Savage and Georgiana, his wife, Stamford.
- Sept. 22. Hermannus, son Samuel Fletcher and Hannah, his wife, bap. at Chippawa.
 WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

*Hon. Jacob Aemilius Irving, native of Jamaica, of the 13th Light Dragoons; buried at Stamford, 1797-1856.

†Son of Col. Delatre, who was born 1777; died, 1848; President of Niagara Harbor and Dock Company; died suddenly on steamer between Niagara and Toronto. A house in Niagara is still called Delatre Lodge and there is a Delatre Street.

- Oct. 9. Mary, dau. Jacob Keefer and Christine, his wife, Thorold, was born Aug. 28.
THOS. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*
14. Matilda, dau. Francis VanAssche and Jane, his wife, was born Sept. 21.
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
7. Mary Fuller. (Parents' names omitted.—G. A. B.) No signature.
- Nov. 6. Charles William, son Charles Chard and Sophia, his wife, was born March 8.
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
9. George, son John Darker and Bridget, his wife, Thorold.
Deborah, dau. John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.
Emily, dau. John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.
John, son John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.
Jane, dau. John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.
James, son John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.
13. Elizabeth, dau. Thomas Jory and Mary Jane, his wife, Stamford.
27. George Truscot, son John Cleveland Green, Esq., and Eliza, his wife, Stamford Park.
- 1837.
- Jan. 6. James, son Peter Husted and Sarah, his wife, Stamford.
Mary Ann, dau. Joseph Strong and Maria, his wife, Clifton.
7. Emma, dau. John Marks and Louisa, his wife, Clifton.
John, son John Marks and Louisa, his wife, Clifton.
- Feb. 6. Margaret Ann Harriet, dau. Samuel Ussher and Harriet Rebecca, his wife, Bertie.
Cynthia Jane, dau. Stephen Conklin and Jane, his wife, Chippawa.
13. George, son George Dennis and Jane, his wife, Stamford.
- March 4. Arthur, son John Garden, Esq., and Mary, his wife, Stamford Township.
- Feb. 13. John, son George Potter and Catherine, his wife, Stamford Township.
22. Eliza, dau. — Orme and —, his wife, Drummondville.
24. Mary Patterson, dau. Dr. Slade Robinson and Mary, his wife, City of the Falls, was baptized privately.

- March 28. Elizabeth, dau. George Dalby and Christiana, his wife,
Stamford, born 29th April, 1833. (See below.)
- April 9. Robert, son William McDonald and Isabella, his wife,
Stamford Township.
- June 17. Catherine, dau. William Burleigh and Mary, his wife,
Stamford.
- July 2. Martha Margaret, dau. Peter Lampman and Agnes Ann,
his wife, baptized at German church.
- March 28. George, son George Dalby and Christiana, his wife, Stam-
ford, born 12th Feb., 1835.
Matthew, son George Dalby and Christiana, his wife, born
5th Feb., 1837.
- July 17. Sarah, dau. James Maclem, Jr., and Harriet, his wife,
Chippawa, baptized privately.
26. Thomas, son Herbert Tyson and Elizabeth, his wife, Stam-
ford, was born April 2.
28. Amelia, dau. John Evans and Mary, his wife, Clifton.
Lucy, dau. William Jeffrys and Ann, his wife, Falls.
- WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY ME, W. LEEMING, MINISTER OF CHIP-
PAWA, IN YE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUN-
DRED AND TWENTY.

1820.

By license, by and with consent of parents, Captain Donald
Charles McLean and Ann Warren, the 23rd day of August, 1820.

By banns, by and with ye consent of parents, William Lambert
and Mary Otley, of Short-hills, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1820.

1821.

By license, according to ye due and prescribed forms of ye Church
of England, William MacKenzie and Margaret Rickards, Niagara
Falls, the eighteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred
and Twenty-one.

By banns, Isaac Dawn and Mary Clark, of ye Township of Crowland, the 22nd day of January, 1821.

By banns, Benjamin Shrigley and Martha Ward, the 23rd day of January, 1821.

By banns, Jacob Smith and Betsey Sniveley, Township of Willoughby, 19th of February, 1821.

By banns, Frederic Almas, of Barton, and Elizabeth Campbell, of Stamford, the 9th April, 1821. (Returned to ye Society.)

By license, John Almas, of Barton, and Jane Campbell, of Stamford, the seventh day of May, 1821.

By banns, Thomas Wilson, of ye Township of Thorold, and Mary Wright, of Stamford, the 23rd day of May, 1821.

By banns, Philip Carl and Amanda Chamberlain, of Thorold, ye 29th May, 1821.

By banns, Henry Miller and Elizabeth Byer, both of Willoughby, ye 25th of September, 1821.

By banns, Matthew Thomas and Elizabeth Bellinger, of Pelham, ye 26th of September, 1821.

By banns, Thomas Dell, of Crowland, and Anna Rice Tinney, of Willoughby, the fourth day of October, 1821.

By license, Andrew Todd Kerby, of Canboro', and Margaret Maclem, of Chippawa, ye fifth day of October, 1821.

By banns, Jacob Davis and Rosanna Fletcher, of the Township of Thorold, the eight day of October, 1821.

By banns, John Perry, of ye Township of Stamford, and Elizabeth Ridley, of ye Township of Niagara, the twenty-second day of October, 1821.

By license, Abraham Bowman, widower, of Stamford, and Mary Sniveley, widow, of Willoughby, the seventh day of November, 1821.

1822.

By license, George Gillies and Elizabeth McKettrick, both of Niagara Falls, Stamford, the seventh day of February, 1822.

By banns, Peter Miller and Deborah Spedding, both of Bertie, the 18th March, 1822.

By banns, William Stringer and Helen Burns, both of Crowland, the 19th of March, 1822.

By banns, Robert Feers, of ye Township of Thorold, and Melinda Burgher, of Wainfleet, the 28th day of March, 1822.

(Robt. Fero, March 28.)

By license, Colonel John Warren* and Charlotte Stanton,† both of Fort Erie, Bertie, ye 1st May, 1822.

By banns, Matthias‡ Haun, bachelor, and Lucinda Cook, spinster, both of ye Township of Crowland, ye 8th May, 1822.

By banns, John Haun and Lucy Cook, both of ye Township of Crowland, the 2nd day of July, 1822.

By banns, Peter Foreman, of Bertie, and Anna Byer, of Wiloughby, the 12th day of August, 1822.

By banns, John Wurmer,§ of the Township of Bertie, and Catharine Bouk, of Thorold, the 4th of August, 1822.

By license, John Darling and Agnes Terry, of ye Township of Thorold, the 26th day of October, 1822.

By license, John Wilson,|| of Niagara, and Mary Lee, of the Township of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 28th November, 1822.

By license, Lewis Traver and Charlotte Hosteter, both of the Township of Grantham, married in Grantham, the 11th of December, 1822.

1823.

By banns, Aaron Parse and Mary Hunt, of Grantham, married in ye German church, Thorold, the 12th January, 1823.

WM. LEEMING.

By license, Rev. Wm. Leeming and Margaret H. Shaw, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 13th of January, 1823.

RALPH LEEMING,¶ *Min. of Ancaster.*

* In St. Paul's graveyard, Fort Erie, he is styled J.P. and M.P.P. for Haldimand, died in 1832. At one time he was defeated in a Parliamentary election by John Brant, who, however, was unseated, being an Indian.

† Charlotte Stanton was the daughter of Wm. Stanton, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, who was buried in Fort Erie, 1833; the monument was erected by the thirteen surviving children.

‡Matthew?

§Warner?

||In the list of United Empire Loyalists is called "Irish John." He was for many years church warden in St. Mark's, Niagara. His will leaves property to thirteen children and two stepdaughters, children of Mary Lee, by a former marriage.

¶Rev. Ralph Leeming, the brother of Rev. Wm. Leeming, was sent out as missionary to the Gore District by the S.P.G., and was the first rector of Ancaster, where he is buried. He was born in Yorkshire, England in 1789 and died in 1872. One of the lost registers, containing baptisms and marriages from 1816 to 1827, was lately found in Buffalo and has been printed by the Hamilton branch of the U.E.L. Society.

By banns, Martin Shoup and Magdalene Miller, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, the 14th January, 1823.

By license, David Lynch and Ann Shannon,* both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 22nd January, 1823.

By banns, Matthew McKinney and Phebe Brayley, of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 6th of February, 1823.

By banns, Jacob Nunnymaker and Catherine Wedge, of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 18th of February, 1823.

By license, William Anthony, of Grand River, and Sarah Wintermute, of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 22nd of Feb.

By banns, James Sypes and Pamela Fearo, of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 3rd day of March, 1823.

By banns, John Stringer and Euphemia Dawdy,† of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 11th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Christian Platts and Mary Benner, of the Township of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 16th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Henry Dell, of Willoughby, and Anna Abbett, of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 17th day of March, 1823.

Jacob Brookfield, of Crowland, and Mary Winters, of Humberstone, married by banns in Humberstone, the 24th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Asa Strauder and Mary Buckner, both of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 25th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Samuel Wait and Ann Shoup, both of Willoughby, married in Stamford, the 25th day of March, 1823.

By license, Peter T. Pawling,‡ bachelor, and Catherine Cameron, widow, both of the Township of Niagara, married in Niagara, the 7th day of April, 1823.

By license, Thomas McBride, of Thorold, and Ann Lampman, of Niagara, married in ye Township of Niagara, the 24th day of April, 1823.

By banns, Jacob Foreman, of Bertie, and Elizabeth Miller, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, the 6th day of May, 1823.

By license, Jacob Near and Mary Reeves, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 14th day of May, 1823.

By banns, Christian Shoup, of the Township of Willoughby, and Abigail Bernhart, of the Township of Bertie, married in Stamford, the 20th day of May, 1823.

*The name of Lanty Shannon occurs in Free Mason lore, as the lodge met at his house in Stamford.

†Dowdy ?

‡A remarkable inscription to Nanna Pawling is in the Bellinger family burying ground near Niagara.

By license, Frederick Hutt and Mary Lemon, both of Stamford, married at Mr. Lemon's* house, the 28th day of Sept., 1823.

By license, Erastus Moses, widower, and Jemima Merrit, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 7th day of October, 1823.

By banns, Jacob Miller and Sophia Riselay, both of ye Township of Bertie, married in Bertie on Thursday, the 20th day of November, 1823.

By license, Thomas Creen,† Clerk of Niagara, and Ann Ball,‡ of Grantham (or Thorold), spinster, married in Grantham, the 25th day of December, 1823.

1824.

By banns, Joseph Brooks, of Pelham, and Margaret Carr, of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 29th day of January, 1824.

By banns, David Hodkins, of Gainsboro,' and Jemima Ball, of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 28th day of February, 1824.

By banns, John Slack and Phebe Bercham,§ of Stamford, married in Stamford, ye 1st of April, 1824.

John Rian, of Crowland, and Mary Ann Ward, of Thorold, married by banns in Stamford, the 5th day of April, 1824.

John Watson and Susannah Guilsharp, of Thorold, married by banns in Stamford, ye 11th day of April, 1824.

Hugh Vanderlip, of Niagara, and Phebe Laraway, of Grantham, married by license at Chippawa, the 1st August, 1824.

George Rose, bachelor, and Lucy G. Parnell, spinster, both of Grantham, were married in Grantham, by license, the 19th day of August, 1824.

William Mann, bachelor, and Elizabeth Soper, spinster, both of Grantham, were married in Stamford, by license, on Sunday, the 12th of September, 1824.

John Knisely, of Sherbrook Forest, and Susannah Hershy,|| of Chippawa, were married by banns, in Stamford, the 5th day of October, 1824.

*Commonly called Squire Lemon.

†Rev Thos. Creen, who was the successor of Rev. R. Addison, born, 1799; died, 1864; Rector of St. Marks, 1829 to 1856; also taught the Grammar School.

‡Ann Ball, daughter of Jacob Ball, one of the three sons of Jacob Ball, who, with his sons, came in 1780 with Butler's Rangers. A muster roll of one company is in existence, signed Jacob Ball, Lieutenant, in 1782.

§Beecham ?

||Near Fort Erie is the Hershy family burying ground; the family came from Pennsylvania to Canada in 1795, Old Benjamin Hersche living to the age of 90 and others of the name attaining great age.

Lewis Lambert, of Township of Niagara, and Ann Secord, of Grantham, were married, by license, the 24th of October, 1824, in Stamford.

James Hamilton, Esq., of Southold, bachelor, and Catherine Jane Warren, of Bertie, spinster, were married, by license, at Fort Erie, the first day of November, 1824.

James Hogg, of the Township of York, and Elizabeth Orr, of ye Township of Thorold, were married, by license, in Thorold, on Tuesday, ye 23rd day of November, 1824.

Isaac Hoshel,* bachelor, and Cloe Everingham, spinster, both of Crowland, were married, by license, in Stamford, the first day of December, 1824.

By banns, Samuel Shenk,† of Amherst, Erie Co., U.S., and Magdalen Boyer, of Chippawa, married in Chippawa, the twenty-first day of December, 1824.

By license, Richard Bulcock and Susan Durham, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 22nd day of December, 1824.

By license, Samuel Clement and Martha Porter, both of ye Township of Niagara, married in Township of Niagara, the 23rd December, 1824.

By license, John Stull and Maria Trevor, both of Grantham, married in Grantham, the 23rd day of December, 1824.

By license, Samuel Minard, of ye Township of Stamford, and Rebecca Moore, of ye Township of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 25th day of December, 1824.

1825.

By license, William Robertson (alias Durham), bachelor, and Martha Green, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1825.

By license, Abraham Conklin, bachelor, and Jane Smith, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the sixth day of January, 1825.

By license, John Ball Lawrence, widower, of the Township of Niagara, and Catherine Burch, spinster, of Louth, married at Niagara, the sixth day of January (6th Jan.), 1825.

By banns, John Haney and Margaret Martin, both of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 16th day of January, 1825.

*Hoskel?

†Sherk?

By license, James William Osgood Clark, of Louth, and Mary Turney,* of Thorold, married in Thorold, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1825.

By license, Joshua Cudney and Margaret Grass, both of ye Township of Grantham, married on Thursday, the 20th day of January, 1825.

By banns, Isaac Misener and Susan Kilts, both of ye Township of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 27th day of January, 1825.

By banns, John Johnson, of ye Township of Clinton, and Phebe Lampman, of Stamford, married in Stamford, the first day of February, 1825.

By banns, Alexander Robinson and Mary McMicking,† both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 15th day of February, 1825.

By license, Austin Morse and Mira Cook, of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 23rd day of March, 1825.

By license, Cornelius VanWyck and Matilda Forsyth, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 18th day of May, 1825.

By license, John Lemon, bachelor, and Martha Haton, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 22nd day of August, 1825.

By license, David Thompson, of Wainfleet, and Sarah Ann Wilson, of Pelham, married in Pelham, the 15th September, 1825.

By license, Harmonius Chrysler and Edna Cook, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 5th October, 1825.

By license, Hugh Creen, Erin, County of Halton, Gore District, and Catherine Ferguson, of Barton, married at Hamilton, 31st October, 1825.

By banns, Benjamin Moote, of Clinton, and Penelope Wright, of Stamford, married in Stamford, 15th November, 1825.

By license, David Wood, of Crowland, and Jane Emerick, of Thorold, married in Thorold, 17th November, 1825.

By banns, Abraham Glimanhaga, of Willoughby, and Mary Simmerman,‡ of Bertie, married in Stamford, the 22nd November, 1825.

* In the Turney graveyard, near St. Catharines, is a stone commemorating John Turney, of the King's 8th, Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers.

†In the Stamford Presbyterian burying-ground are records of burials as far back as 1793, and settlements in 1785. Except perhaps the Mohawk Church near Brantford, that erected here in 1787 was the earliest in Upper Canada. Thomas McMicking is recorded as dying in the 80th year of his age. Captain John McMicking fought at Queenston Heights. There are many of the name buried at Chippawa; one branch came with the Loyalists, another from Scotland; Gilbert McMicking, of Queenston, was an M.P.P.

‡The name is spelled with "Z" by some branches of the family, by others with "S."

1826.

By banns, Martin Buchner and Sarah Current, both of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 15th January, 1826.

By banns, Henry Glimanhaga and Susan Bickard, of Bertie, married in Stamford, the 23rd January, 1826.

By license, Wm. Richardson, of Grand River, Gore District, and Jane Cameron Grant, of Queenston, married, the 11th of February, 1826.

By license, Arthur Lambert and Ann Durham, both of Niagara, married in Stamford, the 12th of February, 1826.

By banns, John Arthur Tidey and Dorothy Hellems, of Crowland, were married in Crowland, the 16th of February, 1826.

By license, Patrick Corbett and Armamilla Falconbridge, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 18th of April, 1826.

By license, Angus McLeod and Margaret McAlpine, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, 14th March, 1826.

By license, Peter Morse, Stamford, and Margaret Young, of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 29th March, 1826.

By license, Matthew Camp and Catherine Killman, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 13th April, 1826.

By banns, David Miller and Eve Shoup, of Willoughby, married in Willoughby, the 18th day of April, 1826.

By banns, Ambrose Patterson, of Pelham, and Mary Buckner, of Crowland, on the 18th April, 1826.

By license, John Nelles, of Grand River, and Rachel Elizabeth Cockroft, of Chippawa, married at Chippawa, the 7th of June, 1826.

By license, Robert Fleming, of Lewiston, State of New York, and Sarah Farris, of Niagara, married in ye Township of Niagara, the 8th day of June, 1826.

William Dell, of Crowland, and Lucretia Martin, of same place, were married by banns, in Crowland, the 3rd May, 1826.

By banns, David Brown and Matilda Pell, both of Thorold, were married in Thorold, 29th June, 1826.

By license, Alfred McCarty, Gainsborough, and Anna Miller, of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 2nd of September, 1826.

By banns, Benjamin Overholser, of Markham, and Elizabeth Miller, of Willoughby, married, in Stamford, 11th of September, 1826.

By banns, Charles Scott and Elizabeth Thompson, of Thorold, married in Stamford, the 18th day of September, 1826.

By banns, John Upper, Stamford, and Elizabeth Coughell, Niagara, married in Township of Niagara, October, 24th, 1826.

By license, Samuel Pew and Mary Ann Kelly, both of Stamford, in Stamford, October 26th, 1826.

By license, Francis Galbraith and Susan Upper, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, October 29th, 1826.

By license, Samuel Forsyth and Sarah Defield, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, November 14th, 1826.

By license, James Davis, of Pelham, and Alice Park, of Wainfleet, married in Wainfleet, on the 23rd November, 1826.

By banns, David Skinner and Catherine Potts, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, 21st December, 1826.

By license, Joseph Maloy and Mary Watson, both of Thorold, married, 27th December, 1826.

By license, Ira Cook and Ann Green, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, 28th or 29th December, 1826.

1827.

By license, Caleb Swayzie,* and Lydia Hopkins, married in Stamford, 16th of January, 1827.

By banns, David Moore, of Esquesing, and Joanna Silverthorn, of Thorold, married in Stamford, January 22nd, 1827.

By banns, Jonah Howey and Phebe Vanatter, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, January 30th, 1827.

By banns, George Shrigley and Anna Weir, both of Pelham, married in Pelham, February 7th, 1827.

By banns, Myrick Curtis and Hannah Johnson, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, February 19th, 1827.

By license, Philip Bender, of Stamford, and Elizabeth Misener, of Crowland, married in Crowland, February 27, 1827.

By banns, Isaac Haney and Sarah Cottington, of Pelham, married in Stamford, March 4th, 1827.

By banns, Richard C. Griffin, of Grimsby, and Mahetabel Accer, of Louth, married in Louth, May 1st, 1827.

By license, Sinclair Holden, of Markham, Home District, and Abigail Lowdy, of Stamford, in Stamford, May 25, 1827.

*The most noted member of the family was Col. Isaac Swayzie, the member for Lincoln; lived on a farm near Niagara, which gave the name to the famous apple called the Swayzie Pomme Grise.

By license, Michael Gonder and Sarah Ann Wait,† both of Willoughby, married in Willoughby, June 26, 1827.

By banns, Joseph W. Clark and Elizabeth Slack, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, June 28th, 1827.

By license, Henry Keph, Niagara, and Ann Wintermute, of Grantham, married in Stamford, July 25th, 1827.

By banns, William McKey and Sarah Acres, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Aug. 14, 1827.

By license, Henry Spinckes, of Cavan, Newcastle District, and Elizabeth Haslop, of Stamford, married in Stamford, Aug. 20, 1827.

By license, Robert Wilson, of Gainsborough, and Mary Hill, of Thorold, married in Stamford, September 12, 1827.

By license, William Kelly, of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, and Eliza Jane Emory, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Sept. 13, 1827.

By banns, Luke Lee, of Crowland, and Nancy Overholser, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, Sept. 25th, 1827.

By license, Joseph Smith and Mary Blackstock, October 8th, 1827, in Stamford.

By license, Alexander Young and Sarah Everitt, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, Oct. 25, 1827.

(Inserted slip.)

John Moore, of the Incorporated Militia at Gravelley Bay, and Mary Fortier, Stamford, Oct. 13. (No signature to slip.—G. A. B.)

By banns, Henry Taylor and Ellen Bous, of Crowland, married in Stamford, November 1st, 1827.

By license, George Smith and Ann Blackstock, of Stamford, married in Stamford, November 6th, 1827.

By license, Walter Fletcher and Patience Appleby, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, November 10, 1827.

By license, Francis Goring, of Niagara, and Ann Mann, of Grantham, married in Stamford, November 13, 1827.

By license, William Darby and Louisa Godfrey, of Grantham, married in Stamford, November 18, 1827.

By license, John Coughell and Elizabeth Stevens, both of Niagara, married in Niagara, December 6, 1827.

*The grandparents of Mr. Michael Gonder Scherck, the author of "Pioneer Life," a book for young Canucks. Jacob Gonder, from Pennsylvania, died in 1846, aged 71. Michael Gonder died, 1886, aged 82. The Gonder farm is near Black Creek. The name was originally Gander.

† Sarah Ann Wait, related to Benjamin, who was condemned to be hanged at Niagara in 1838, but was reprieved and sent to Van Dieman's Land.

By license, Leonard M. Matthews and Anne Vanderburg, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Nov. 21, 1827.

By license, James McNabb and Margaret Fletcher, both of Grantham, married in Stamford, December 16, 1827.

1828.

By banns, William Fier and Nancy Taylor, of Grantham, married in Stamford, January 15, 1828.

By license, James Cummings and Sophia Maclem,* both of Chippawa, married at Chippawa, February 4th, 1828.

By banns, John B. Buckner, of Crowland, and Jane Larner, of Bertie, married in Bertie, February 5, 1828.

By banns, Jacob Silverthorne and Catharine Vanalstine, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, February 13, 1828.

By license, Abansing F. Ross and Rachel Wilson, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, March 4th, 1828.

By license, Jacob Upper and Penelope Jane Chase, married at Anthony Upper's, Thorold, March 23, 1828.

By license, Charles Armstrong, of Oxford, Western District, and Sarah McNeil, of Niagara, married at Mr. Lampman's, April 10, 1828.

By license, George Shaw and Ann Stoats, both of St. David's, married at St. David's, May 4, 1828.

By license, James Wilson, Saltfleet, and Mary Coowine, Stamford, married in Stamford, May 28, 1828.

By license, John R. Berger, of Pelham, and Mary Hoover, of Thorold, married in Thorold, the 18th day of June, 1828.

By license, Louis Britten and Elizabeth Durham, of Grantham, married in Stamford, July 13, 1828.

By banns, Peter Bernhart and Mary Fretz, both of Bertie, married in Stamford, July 29, 1828.

By banns, Obed Dell and Elizabeth Lemon, both of Willoughby, married in Stamford, August 12, 1828.

By banns, Herbert Lee and Mary Bier, both of Willoughby, married in Stamford, September 9, 1828.

By license, Andrew Hansel and Margaret Carrol, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Oct. 18, 1828.

*James Macklem came to Chippawa, in 1790 ; was a miller, distiller, merchant. Provost Macklem, of Trinity College, is a descendant.

By banns, John Lemon and Laura Dell, married in Stamford, 21st October, 1828.

By license, Alexander Emmons and Sophia M. Moore, of Chippawa, married at Chippawa, 22nd October, 1828.

By banns, Thomas Dressel and Mary Thomas, of Thorold, married in Stamford, the 3rd November, 1828.

By banns, Amos Bradshaw, of Pelham, and Mary McCormick, of Thorold, married in Stamford, Nov. 5, 1828.

By license, Dr. David J. Bowman and Jane Warren, Fort Erie, married at Fort Erie, Nov. 6, 1828.

By banns, Jacob Miller, Willoughby, and Susanna Fariss, of Wainfleet, married in Wainfleet, Nov. 11, 1828.

By license, John Ladshaw and Mary Durham, of Stamford, married in Stamford, December 11, 1828.

By banns, Thomas Smith and Mary Welburn, Stamford, married in Stamford, December 31st, 1828.

1829.

By banns, James Garnet and Elizabeth Hays, of Stamford, married in Stamford, January 19th, 1829.

By license, Francis Gore Swayzie, of Niagara, and Frances Cowel, Thorold, married in Thorold, on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1829.

By banns, Leonard Loucks and Elizabeth Winchester, both of Queenston, married at Queenston, on the 7th February, 1829.

By license, James Stone and Barbara Ott, both of Wainfleet, married in Stamford, February 12th, 1829.

By banns, Henry Zimmerman and Regina Sherk, of Bertie, married in Stamford, February 24th, 1829.

By license, John Hamilton, Esq.,* and Frances Pacia McPherson,† of Queenston, married at Queenston, April 7, 1829.

By banns, Robt. Treffry, of St. David's, and Sarah Law, of Stamford, married in Stamford, April 13th, 1829.

By license, Jacob Keefer, of Thorold, and Christina Grant,‡ Queenston, married at Queenston, June 8th, 1829.

* Hon. John Hamilton, called the father of Marine on Lake Ontario, son of Judge Hamilton; died in Kingston, born 1802.

† Francis Pacia McPherson, sister of Hon. D. L. McPherson.

‡ Christina Grant, the daughter of Robert Grant, from Inverness, Scotland, the issuer of marriage licenses at Queenston. He is buried in the Lutheran graveyard, Thorold.

By license, Joseph Doan, of Thorold, and Susan Clarke, of Stamford, married in Stamford, June 25th, 1829.

By banns, Henry Wright and Elizabeth Curtis, of Stamford, married in Stamford, July 9th, 1829.

By license, Cyrus Smith and Jemima Dittrick, of Grantham, married in Grantham, July 12, 1829.

By license, Robert Ingraham and Susan Douner,* of Willoughby, married in Stamford, August 13th, 1829.

By banns, Thomas Lambert and Elizabeth Acre, both of Gainsborough, were married in Stamford, July 16th, 1829.

By license, George Shafer, of Stamford, and Susanna Steinhoff, Crowland, married in Crowland, August 20, 1829.

By banns, Christian Horst, Rainham, and Elizabeth Shoup, married at Mrs. Shoup's, Sept. 1st, 1829.

By license, Archibald Irvine and Jane Lindsay, of Thorold, married 17th October, 1829

By license, Christopher Warner Jones and Lucretia Caroline Goring, of Niagara, married in Stamford, October 21st, 1829.

By license, James Maclem and Harriet Maria Ransom, married on the 4th November, 1829.

By license, John McKinley, of Niagara Township, and Ann Lawrence Clow, of Stamford, married November 26th, 1829.

By banns, Joseph Lemon and Sarah Misener, Crowland, married December 1st, 1829.

By license, John McBride and Jane Morrow, married at Deep-cut, Decembr 24, 1829.

1830.

By license, Samuel Woodward and Sarah Mead, of Grantham, married in Stamford, January 24th, 1830.

By license, William Stull and Ann Secord, of Grantham, married in Grantham, January 31st, 1830.

By license, Dominique Sabourier and Patience Paine, of Stamford, married in Stamford, February 4th, 1830.

By banns, Jacob Lern, of Willoughby, and Penelope Buckbee, of Crowland, married in Stamford, February 10th, 1830.

By banns, Andrew Vanderburgh, of Burford, and Mary Ker, of Grantham, married in Grantham, Feb. 11, 1830.

*Donner?

By license, James Mann, Grantham, and Ann Goring, of Niagara, married February 21, 1830.

Isaac Teller and Ann Upper, of Thorold, married by license, in Thorold, February 21, 1830.

By license, James Mitchell and Elizabeth Sproll, married in Thorold, March 17, 1830.

By banns, Adam Vanalstine and Elizabeth Conger, of Crowland, married in Crowland, March 25th, 1830.

By license, Leonard Griffiths and Catherine Rouse, Stamford, married at Lundy's Lane, April 4, 1830.

By license, James Gordon and Margaret Mylne, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 16th (or 18th) April.

By banns, Samuel Hoton and Elizabeth Heslop, Gainsborough, married in Stamford, April 29th, 1830.

By banns, James Thomas, Humberstone, and Elizabeth McDonald, of Wainfleet, married in Stamford, May 10th, 1830.

By banns, Christian Sherk and Anna Bork,* of Bertie, married in Stamford, May 11th, 1830.

By license, Sayer Beach and Caroline Merriam, of Drummondville, Stamford, married July 5th, 1830.

By license, John Parr and Margaret McCutcheon, Thorold, married in Thorold, July 22nd, 1830.

By license, William Current and Cynthia Wilson, both of Crowland, married in Crowland, Sept. 7th, 1830.

By license, William Griffiths and Mary Brando, of Stamford, married in Stamford, September 16th, 1830.

By license, Frederick DeCoe and Elizabeth Lacy, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, October 13th, 1830.

By license, James Durham, widower, and Ann Humphrey, both of Niagara, married in Stamford, October 17th, 1830.

By license, James McNicoll and Sarah Street, married in Chippawa church, November 10th, 1830.

By license, John VanWyck and Jane Shaw, Queenston, married at Queenston, November 3rd, 1830.

By license, John Wright and Eliza Emmet, Grantham, married in Stamford, November 14th, 1830.

By banns, John Bernhart and Susannah Winger, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, November 23rd, 1830.

By license, James Kirk and Sarah Foster, of Chippawa, married in Lundy's Lane, November 25th, 1830.

*Bouk?

1831.

By banns, Francis Hunch and Catharine Campbell, of Gainsborough, married in Lundy's Lane, February 9th, 1831.

By banns, Seth Tripp and Mary Conger, Willoughby, married in Lundy's Lane, February 27, 1831.

By banns, Aaron Stringer and Mary Hunt, married in Pelham, March 15th, 1831.

By banns, Robert Dell and Mary Ammerman, Willoughby, married in Stamford, 22nd March, 1831.

By license, Rev'd Abraham Nelles,* Grand River, and Hannah Maclem, Chippawa, married in Chippawa church, May 3rd, 1831.

By license, Wm. Ardilly and Mary Stuart, Crowland, married August 2nd, 1831.

By license, Jesse H. Lacy, Thorold, and Susan Cook, of Crowland, married August 4th, 1831.

By banns, Wm. Silverthorne, Willoughby, and Catherine Buckner, of Crowland, married August 9th, 1831.

By banns, Silas Bark and Susan Burns, Willoughby, married Aug. 11th, 1831.

By banns, Cornelius Acker and Mary Hull, Pelham, married Aug. 2st, 1831.

By banns, George Bush and Eliza Ann Williams, Stamford, married Aug. 25th, 1831.

By banns, Samuel Vanalstine and Mary Ann Buckner, Crowland, married Sept. 6th, 1831.

By banns, Uriah Bernhart and Susanna Winger, Bertie, married Sept. 13th, 1831.

By banns, Chester Kinnard, Wainfleet, and—Burns, Stamford, married Oct. 25th, 1831.

By license, Leo Doolittle, Thorold, and Jane Lucinda Colten, Stamford, married Nov. 5, 1831.

By banns, Peter Shisler† and Sarah Bernhart, both of Bertie, married Nov. 22nd, 1831.

By license, David Hotchkiss to Ann Vanalstine, Thorold, married Nov. 29th, 1831.

By banns, Elijah Yokam, Crowland, to Catherine Lemon, Willoughby, married in Stamford, Dec. 13, 1831.

* The Nelles family settled at Grimsby and near the Grand River. Colonel Robert Nelles and Hon. Abraham Nelles are buried at Grimsby.

†Shister?

By license, John Blackstock to Ann Grant, Stamford, married Dec. 14th, 1831.

By banns, Christian Nisely to Emma Winters, both of Humberstone, married in Humberstone, December 21st, 1831.

1832

By banns, John Brayley to Hannah Current, both of Crowland, married January 10th, 1832.

By license, George Hill to Ann Vanalstine, Thorold, married in Thorold, January 10th, 1832.

By license, Adam Fralick, of Stamford, to Catharine Finnimore, of Queenston, married in Queenston, February 7th, 1832.

By license, Joseph Woodruff,* to Sarah Shaw, St. David's, married at St. David's, February 9th, 1832.

By license, Stephen Conklin and Sarah Smith, of Bridgewater, married at Bridgewater, February 23rd, 1832.

By banns, Andrew Vanalstine and Mary Robins, Crowland, married in Crowland, February 28th, 1832.

By license, William Robinson, of Lewiston, U.S., and Sarah Willson, of Stamford, married in Stamford, Feb. 29th, 1832.

By license, Thomas Coulson and Elizabeth Griffiths, of Queenston, married in Queenston church, March 1st, 1832.

By banns, Henry Acker and Charity Overholt, Thorold, married in Thorold, March 6th, 1832.

By banns, Owen Fares and Christiana Winters, Humberstone, married in Humberstone, March 19th, 1832.

By license, Frederick Lewis Converse, of Grantham, and Ann Keefer, Thorold, married May 28th, 1832.

By license, James Little, Grantham, and Arn Youall, Thorold, married May 28th, 1832.

By banns, James Bird and Jane Smart, Stamford, married June 9th, 1832.

By license, Patrick Elliot and Naomi Cronk, of Chippawa, married July 8th, 1832.

By license, Alfred Wattles Allen, of Buffalo, U.S., and Sophia Maclem Rice, married August 29th, 1832.

* The Woodruff family settled early in St. David's. Ezekiel, the first to come, died in 1837, aged 73. Richard was a member of Parliament. His daughter married Samuel Zimmerman. William Woodruff was also an M.P.P.

By license, George Bouck and Ann Eliza Shaver, of Thorold, married Sept. 4th, 1832.

By banns, Joseph Springsteen* and Mary Gee, of Gainsborough, married October 3rd, 1832.

By banns, John Sloat and Nancy Rogers, of Gainsborough, married October 3rd, 1832.

1833.

By banns, Joseph Willick and Esther Boyer, Willoughby, married Jan. 8th, 1833.

By license, Peter Upper and Margaret Vanalstine, of Thorold, married Jan. 10th, 1833.

By banns, George Hedgers and Mary Robins, of Thorold, married February 12th, 1833.

By license, Cornelius Bowen and Catherine Mettler, of Stamford, married Feb. 19th, 1833.

By license, William Vanderburgh and Janet Church, of Thorold, married in Thorold, February 20th, 1833.

By license, James Williams and Rebecca Smith, of Stamford, married in Stamford, Feb. 21st, 1833.

By license, Robert Lockey Florey† and Margaret Courtney, of Queenston, married in Stamford church, March 17th, 1833.

By banns, James Conger and Reety Mitchell, of Pelham, married April 29th, 1833.

By banns, Reuben Reid and Marilla Cook, Stamford, married June 5th, 1833.

By license, Abner Cook and Nancy Brookfield, married July 3rd, 1833.

By license, Isaiah Starkey and Elizabeth Riall, Stamford, married July 6th, 1833.

By banns, John Shirk, of Humberstone, and Mary House, of Bertie, married in Bertie, July 9th, 1833.

By license, Alexander Ross and Lucy Kerry, of Stamford, married in Stamford, August 3rd, 1833.

By license, Howley Williams, of Guelph, and Hannah Cartwright Secord,‡ Queenston, married in Queenston church, August 22nd, 1833.

*Symington?

†Florry?

‡Hannah Cartwright Secord, fourth daughter of James Secord and Laura Ingersoll. Her first husband was Hawley Williams, her second, Edward Carthew.

By license, John Milton, Niagara, and Eliza Baker, married in Stamford, September 1st, 1833.

By banns, Hiram Forsyth and Jane Oswald, of Stamford, married September 3rd, 1833.

By license, Matthew Thomas and Nancy Ann Darling, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, Sept. 5th, 1833.

George Keefer, Jr., and Margaret McGregor, Thorold, married by license in Thorold, Sept. 10th, 1833.

By license, Robert Sparrow Delatre and Emma Mary Alder, of Stamford, married in Chippawa church, Sept. 26th, 1833.

By license, John Poore,* of Guelph, Gore District, and Laura Secord,† of Queenston, married at Queenston, Oct. 17th, 1833.

By license, James Tido‡ and Jane Cathcart, both of Stamford, married Oct. 19th, 1833.

By license, Dilly Coleman and Sarah Sproule, of Thorold, married in Stamford, Novr. 25th, 1833.

By license, Abraham Wartman Secord and Ann Shaw, Township of Niagara, married Nov. 28th, 1833.

By license, Henry Dell, Willoughby, and Catherine Shafer, of Stamford, were married December 3rd, 1833.

By license, William Russell and Elizabeth Evans, of Stamford, were married December 25th, 1833.

By license, Robert Baldwin Sullivan and Louisa Emma Delatre were married in Stamford church, December 26th, 1833.

1834.

Thomas Crane and Eliza McGarvey were married by license, January 13th, 1834.

John Smith Maclem and Susan Maria Hepburne, of Chippawa, were married by license, January 13th, 1834.

Benjamin Winger and Barbara Gromiller, of Bertie, were married (by publication of banns), Feb. 4th, 1834.

Jacob Nisely, of Humberstone, and Elizabeth Danner, of Willoughby, were married by publication of banns, April 15th, 1834.

*Capt. and Mrs. Poore (1st Incorporated Batt. of Militia at Hamilton) once stayed at my father's house, in 1838 or '39. I remember them and their little son John.—Geo. A. Bull, March, 1893.

†Laura Secord, the fifth daughter of James Secord and Laura Ingersoll. Her second husband was Dr. Wm. Clarke, her first, Captain Poore.

‡Fido ?

Adam Duff and Jane Hopkins, Stamford, were married by license, April 23rd, 1834.

Matthew Overholt, of Pelham, and Elizabeth Winger, of Wiloughby, were married by publication of banns, May 18th, 1834.

James Fell and Rachel Skinner, both of Stamford, were married by license, May 29th, 1834.

George M. Nelles, of Nelson, and Julia Lafferty, Stamford, were married by license, June 11th, 1834.

William Armstrong and Julian Burger, both of Thorold, were married by license, June 22nd, 1834.

James Burger and Ruth Crafford, of Thorold, were married by license, June 22nd, 1834.

Edward Lee and Mary Grabiell, both of Wainfleet, were married by license, Aug. 4th, 1834.

Thomas C. Kendrick and Ellinor Clarke, of Stamford, were married by license, Aug. 6th, 1834.

Thomas Keating and Mary Ann Richardson, of Guelph, were married by license at Queenston, August 16th, 1834.

John Laing, Esq., of Stamford, and Caroline Margaret Tench, of Niagara, were married by license at Queenston church on the 25th August, 1834.

Christopher Armstrong and — Farrel were married by license, October 26th, 1834.

Cornelius Foster and Keziah Whatley, of Stamford, were married by license, November 9th, 1834.

George Todd and Ann Hodgson, both of Thorold, were married by banns in Stamford, December 17th, 1834.

Job Stevens and Sarah Cox, both of the Township of Niagara, were married by license, December 25th, 1834.

1835.

Philander Bamp and Phebe Upper, of Thorold, were married by license, January 7th, 1835.

Duncan M. Campbell, of Vaughan, and Eliza Jane Thompson were married by license at Chippawa church by W. F. Miller, January 25th, 1835.

William Townsend and Ann Maria Bouk, of Thorold, were married by license in Thorold, February 8th, 1835.

Andrew Allen and Ann Shipton, both of Drummondville, were married by license, February 14th, 1835.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

Avery Gould and Mary McGarvey, both of Chippawa, were married at Chippawa church, February 15th, 1835.

Agnew Patrick Farrell, of the Township of Dunn, and Catherine Parnell, Stamford, were married by license in Chippawa church, March 10th, 1835.

W. F. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

George Vanderburgh and Betsey Ann Church, of the Township of Thorold, were married by license, March 26th, 1835.

Jacob Harp and Mary Moses were married by banns, April 7th, 1835.

Joseph Anthony and Catherine Upper, Haldimand and Thorold, were married April 7th, 1835, by license.

Thomas Humphries and Anne Riley, of Queenston, were married at Stamford church, April 14th, 1835, by license.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

NOTE.—The baptisms, marriages and burials seem to have taken place in the Queenston Church, Stamford, Chippawa and Lutheran or German church at Thorold or in private houses, or in case of some burials in family burial plots.

III.—MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY THOS. CUMMINGS.

NOTE.—Each notice is signed, "Thos. Cummings, J.P.," but this has been omitted as unnecessary.

Married by me, Thos. Cummings, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Niagara, John Shaver and Eve Muma, both of Township of Crowland, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the thirty-third year of His Majesty's reign, done at Chippawa this 24th of March, 1801.

Be it remembered, that Wm. Stephens and Susanna Morningstar came this 19th day of April and intermarried together according to law, and they are legally contracted to each other in marriage.

Be it remembered, that Peter Lourson, of the 2nd Batt. Royal Canadian Volunteers, and Margaret Brown, of the Township of Willoughby, was married together by me, this thirtieth day of May, 1801, by lawful permission.

Be it remembered, that Leo Stenhoof, of Stamford, and Margaret Wier, of the Township of Willoughby, were married by me at Chip-

pawa, on Monday, third day of August, 1801, being regularly published according to law, by Rev. Robt. Addison, as appears by his note.

Be it remembered, that William Roberts and Elizabeth Moore, of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married on Tuesday, 26th day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and two, agreeable to the statute on such cases, made and provided, by me.

Be it remembered, that Levi Cassaday and Johana Waterhouse, of the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, were married 1st March, 1802, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that John Pettit and Catharine Buchner, of the Township of Crowland, in the District of Niagara, were married this 25th day of March, 1802, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that Samuel Beckett and Minas Bradshaw, of the Township of Pelham, in the District of Niagara, were married this 31st day of May, 1802, agreeable to.

Be it remembered, that Thos. Cooper and Ann Conkle, of the Township of Stamford and Thorold, in the District of Niagara, were married the 6th day of July, 1802, by license for that purpose, made and promoted by an Act of Parliament of Great Britain.

Be it remembered, that Nathan Strong and Mary Long, of the Township of Grantham, in the District of Niagara, were married this 15th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and two, according to an Act of Parliament.

Be it remembered, that Donald Robins and Mary Dun, of the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, were married the 23rd day of Nov., 1802, according to an Act of the Legislature.

Be it remembered, that Benoni Wheeler and Elizabeth Chambers, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, were married this 27th day of Nov., 1802, according to an Act.

Be it remembered, that Christopher Burt and Mary Oldfield, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, were married by me, the 1st day of March, 1803, according to an Act.

Be it remembered, that Peter Sinon and Agnes Silverthorn have this day become lawfully married to each other, the 27th day of April, 1803, by

Be it remembered, that Joseph Rice and Mary Steel have this day become lawfully married to each other, according to law, Chippawa, 14th Aug., 1803.

Be it remembered, that Samuel Dill and Sarah Wilkins were lawfully married to each other, according to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, Chippawa, 19th May, 1806.

Be it remembered, that John Wilkins and Pamela Caul, of the Township of Crowland, were lawfully married to each other, according to an Act of the Legislature, Chippawa, 27th July, 1807.

Be it remembered, that Bersnolt Dill and Elizabeth Mackinter were legally married this day, according to law, by me, Chippawa, 18th May, 1808.

Be it remembered, that John Amnum and Abigail Vincent were married this day, according to the laws of this Province, Willoughby, 10th Apr., 1809.

Be it remembered, that Arran Dain and Ribia Cronk were married this day, according to the laws of the Province, Willoughby, 6th Aug., 1809.

Be it remembered, that James Dille and Mary Ancybaugh did intermarry together this eleventh day of November, 1810, in the County of Haldimand, by me, the subscriber.

Be it remembered, that James Heanslip, Sr., of Thorold, and Elima Stevenson, of same place, were married by me, the subscriber, this 12th day of April, 1812, according to the law of this Province.

IV.—FROM PAPERS OF JAMES AND THOMAS CUMMINGS, J.P., CHIPPAWA, 1816 TO 1832.

Be it remembered, that Thomas Smith and Margaret McCradie, both of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married this twentieth day of April, 1818, according to an Act of the Legislature of the Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that Thomas C. Vincent and Cloe Dell, both of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married this seventeenth day of September, 1818, according to an Act of the Legislature of the Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that John Clemens and Ann Crane, both of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married this 26th day of November, 1818, according to an Act of the Legislature of this Province.

Be it remembered, that Paul Sans and Nancy Robinson, both of the Township of Willoughby, were married by me, 29th Apr., 1819, according to an Act of the Legislature of the Province.

Be it remembered, that James McCradie and — Willson, of the Township of Crowland, were legally married this — day of October, 1819.

Be it remembered, that Henry Smith and — Colton, both of Chippawa, were legally married by me, this — day of —, 1820.

Thomas Rock, Crowland, and — Lutz, of Humberstone, were married legally, — day of April, 1820.

Michael — and Isabella —, both of Chippawa, 7th May, 1820.

V.—COPIED FROM BOOK OF RECORD FOR TOWNSHIPS OF
WILLOUGHBY AND CROWLAND.

“TOWNSHIP OF WILLOUGHBY,
CHIPPAWA, 7th March, 1796.

At a town meeting the following persons were elected to serve in their respective offices.

Thos. Cummings, *Town Clerk*.

Jos. Price, Jacob Lemon, *Assessors*.

Joseph Pill, Esq., *Poundkeeper*.

Michael Gonder, Thos. Cummings, Philip Forn, *Pathmasters*.

Mathew Buchner, Abraham Beam, *Church or Town Wardens*.”

In the record for 1797 the new names are Jas. Macklem, Henry Wierhuhm, Geo. Young, Christian Boughner, Christian Venegar, Enos Doan, John Maby, Peter Cobrick, J. Wilson.

In 1798 the new names are John Garner, Elijah Vincent, George House. In 1800, Christian Hearshey, John Fanning, John Petty. In 1801, John Byers, Samuel Street.

Gordon Dudley was fined two pounds for not sitting as assessor.

All these years Thos. Cummings was Town Clerk.

Saturday, 9th May, 1801, Court held at John Fanning's. Present: Samuel Street, John Ruby, Thos. Cummings, Esq.; various persons were fined ten shillings for not appearing at Militia duty, 13th Apr. last. Sergeant Wm. Cook did not warn some to appear and was fined

forty shillings; John Garner also fined 40s. for same, but pleaded that he had sent a corporal to warn them and the fine was remitted.

At Town meeting, 1802, new names are Jesse Yoksin, Jno. Brealy, Nicholas Misener. Fences are to be five ft. six inches high, 4 in. apart for 4 rails high. Hogs under a year old to be yoked, over a year without yokes.

Various persons were summoned for neglect of duty on 4th June, some were fined, some excused for various reasons, as being sick, arm put out of joint, cut foot; one had attended on the Plains in Capt. Herron's Co., where he formerly belonged.

The fines are	£0	10	0
Mileage and serving summons		4	8
Oath		1	0
Judgment		2	6
Two witnesses		5	0
Summons			6

£1 4 8

Execution 2 0

Paid suit and costs.

The Town meetings go on in 1803 till 1812, when James Cummings is Town Clerk till 1823. In 1824, James Ramsay; in 1828, Michael Gonder. Two pages are devoted to marks on ears of pigs, etc., in Crowland and Willoughby as a crop on the right ear, a half-penny out of the left ear, a swallow for in the left ear, a half-moon out of the under side of the ear, etc.

Another page has a list of men fined in the 3rd Regt. of Militia in 1801. In 1810, cash paid for cleaning 40 stand of arms, £3; to drum £3 12s.; to freight of ditto from Albany, 8s.; 3rd Battalion Lincoln Militia.

On last page—Niagara, 24th Apr., 1801. At the Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801, rules for poundkeepers, signed R. Clench. Account for making a list of inhabitants, list of town officers and the returns to Quarter Sessions in April annually, each 100 names, £5 H.* Cy. For turning the key on receiving a delivery, 7½d. For every 24 hours after the first 24 for food, 1s. 3d., at Niagara Jail.

A number of letters appear, signed by Commissioners of Highways Samuel Street, Thos. Cummings, Crowell Wilson, directing work to

*Halifax.

be done. Many pages are filled with names of men to perform statute labor. Two pages are filled with the census returns for 1823; number of males and females in each; total, 280 males, 261 females; signed, Jas. Cummings, Clerk.

An interesting account of sales of effects of late Henry Weishuhn at Public Vendue on Saturday, 21st Apr., 1804. An appraisement had been made by Peter McMicking, John Row, Jno. Hardy, of £275 10s. The articles at sale amounted to £278 10s., but some things sold for much more than appraisement, others for almost the exact amount, but a few other articles were added. One sorrel horse, £12; black colt, £12 4s.; two mares, £9 and £8; Napper Tandy colt, £12 4s.; yoke of oxen, £16 4s., another, £19 4s.; old cow, £4 4s.; pleasure splay, £1 12s.; waggon, £16 8s., another, £13 4s.; plough, £3 5s.; six sheep, £10; windmill, £2 8s.; six sheep, £9 4s.; ten sheep, £12 4s.; one bay colt, £17 12s.; sorrel horse, £21 4s.; ox chain, 2s. 3d.; heifer, £5; desk, £1 14s.; table, 16s.; half of the hogs, £7 12s 10½d., other half the same; waggon, £20; books, 7s.; Mohawk Testament, 3s.; Telemachus, 11s. 6d.; book, 2s. 7d. The 20 pigs had been valued at £13 and were sold for £15, while 36 sheep were valued at £46 and sold for £40.

A letter from Queenston to Jas. Cummings, 21st May, 1816, advising him of arrival of the schooner *General Brock*, from Kingston, with goods—22 casks, 2 chests, 13 cases, signed, Thomas Dickson; also a letter from Grant Kirby.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, held at the schoolhouse at Drummond Hill, pursuant to a public notice, to consult for the appropriation of a certain sum of money granted by the Lord Bishop of Quebec towards erecting a church either at Chippawa or Lundy's Lane, the following resolutions were adopted:

CROWELL WILSON, *Chairman*.

JAMES CUMMINGS, *Clerk*.

Copy of letter from Major Leonard to Col. Harvey and answer being read, also a letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, stating that when a church at Chippawa or Lundy's Lane is raised and covered in, he (the Bishop of Quebec) will give from a fund entrusted to him by the S. P. G. £100, and that a decent residence be also provided for the clergyman.

Resolved, That two churches be built, one at Chippawa and the other at Lundy's Lane, the one to be an Episcopal church and the other for all denominations of Christians.

Resolved, That the church for all denominations be built at Lundy's Lane.

Resolved, That the subscription list for building church for all denominations at Lundy's Lane, dated at Stamford, 30th Apr., 1819, be read.

Read accordingly, and it was found that the amount still due and to be collected on said subscriptions to be 230 dollars, 88 brs. lime, shingles sufficient to cover the same, and subscriptions of 20 bushels of wheat, besides the materials already collected on the spot.

Resolved, That it shall be left to the Trustees to regulate at what time and to sanction what clergyman may preach in same church. To meet on 22nd inst.

Drummond Hill School House, 13th June, 1821.

At a meeting at Stamford, 22nd inst., at the house of Hugh McClive, pursuant to adjournment, Crowell Wilson, Chairman, Jas. Cummings, Clerk; Resolved, That Thomas Clark, Thomas Street, John Lifferty, Jno. Hardy and Jas. Macklem are appointed Trustees for the superintendence of the church for all denominations of Christians;* Resolved, That Thomas Clark, Richard Leonard, Thos. Cummings, Jas. Macklem and George Mulmine are appointed Trustees for the Episcopal church to be built at Chippawa.

Stamford, 22nd June, 1821.

Thomas Wilson, the granter of an acre of land on Drummond Hill, granted to him in trust for church for all denominations.

A meeting on 29th Jan., 1821, at Chippawa, for fixing on plan of church.

Plan drawn by Col. Clark was approved of, deed to be given before the church be built.

An agreement to furnish lumber was submitted by Wm. McDonell, Stephen Farr, Shubail Parks, of Wainfleet, at 14 shillings, N. Y. currency, per hundred feet.

20th March, 1821. Proposals were received from Andrew Kirby, Canboro, and John Lymburner, Caistor, for furnishing boards.

George Mulmine appointed Treasurer.

*This became the Presbyterian Church, and the Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church, donated by Wm. Lowell, now stands on the same spot next the Lundy's Lane graveyard on the hill, the scene of the battle, 25th July, 1814.

Publications of the Ontario Historical Society.

Vol. I.—pp. 140. Royal 8vo. (Out of print.)

Rev. John Langhorn—Personal Note.
Marriage Record of Rev. John Langhorn, No. 1.
Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart's Register at St. John's Church, Bath.
Marriage Register of St. John's Church, Ernest Town, No. 2.
Langhorn's Book No. 3.
In the Parish Register of St. George, Kingston.
A Register of Baptisms for the Township of Fredericksburgh.
Rev. John Langhorn's Records, 1787-1813—Burials.
Rev. John Langhorn's Register of St. Paul's Church, Fredericksburgh.
Rev. Robert McDowall—Personal Note.
McDowall Marriage Register.
A Register of Baptisms by the Rev. Robert McDowall.
Marriage Register of Stephen Conger, J.P., Hallowell.
Some Descendants of Joseph Brant.
Remarks on the Maps from St. Regis to Sault Ste. Marie.
Sketch of Peter Teeple, Loyalist and Pioneer, 1762-1847.
The Cameron Rolls, 1812.
The Talbot Settlement and Buffalo in 1816.

Vol. II.—pp. 128. Royal 8vo. \$1.00.

The United Empire Loyalist Settlement at Long Point, Lake Erie

Vol. III.—pp. 199. Royal 8vo. \$1.00.

Early Records of St. Mark's and St. Andrew's Churches, Niagara. By Janet Carnochan.
Baptisms in Niagara by Rev. Robert Addison.
Weddings at Niagara, 1792.
Burials, Niagara, 1792.
Register of Baptisms, commencing 29th June, 1817, Township of Grimsby.
Register of Marriages, Township of Grimsby, U.C., commencing August, 1817.
Register of Burials in the Township of Grimsby.
Register of Christenings in the Presbyterian Congregation, Township of Newark, Upper Canada.
Register of Births and Baptisms, St. Andrew's Church, Niagara.
Marriages celebrated by Rev. Robert McGill.

Vol. III.—*Continued.*

- German-Canadian Folk Lore. By W. J. Wintenberg.
 The Settlers of March Township. By Mrs. M. H. Ahearn.
 The Settlement of the County of Grenville. By Mrs. Burritt.
 Recollections of Mary Warren Breckenridge, of Clarke Township. By Catherine F. Lefroy.
 A Relic of Thayendanegea (Capt. Joseph Brant). By Mrs. M. E. Rose Holden.
 Some Presbyterian U. E. Loyalists. By D. W. Clendennan.
 The Migration of *Voyageurs* from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene in 1828. By A. C. Osborne.
 List of the Drummond Island *Voyageurs*.
 Portrait of Father Marquette.
 A Brief History of David Barker, a United Empire Loyalist. By J. S. Barker.
 The Old "Bragh," or Hand Mill. By Sheriff McKellar.
 The Ethnographical Elements of Ontario. By A. F. Hunter, M.A.

Vol. IV.—pp. 115. Royal 8vo. \$1.00.

- Exploration of the Great Lakes, 1669-1670. By Dollier de Casson and de Bréhant de Galinée.
 Galinée's Narrative and Map, with an English Version, including all the Map Legends. Translator and Editor, James H. Coyne.

Vol. V.—pp. 236. Royal 8vo. \$1.00.

- I. Discovery and Exploration of the Bay of Quinte. James H. Coyne, B.A.
- II. The Origin of our Maple Leaf Emblem. The Editor.
- III. The Count de Puisaye. A Forgotten Page of Canadian History. Miss Janet Carnochan.
- IV. Historical Notes on Yonge Street. Miss L. Teefy.
- V. Presqu'isle. I. M. Wellington, with Notes by C. C. James.
- VI. Genealogical List of the Bull Family. Dr. A. C. Bowerman.
- VII. A Record of Marriages and Baptisms in the Gore and London Districts, by the Rev. Ralph Leeming, from 1816-1827. With Introduction by H. H. Robertson, Barrister, Hamilton, Ont.
- VIII. Ancaster Parish Records, 1830-1838, from the Register of the Rev. John Miller, M.A.
- IX. Sketch of the Rev. William Smart, Presbyterian Minister of Elizabethtown, Holly S. Seaman.
- X. Record of Marriages and Baptisms from the Registers of the Rev. William Smart, Elizabethtown, 1812-1842.

Vol. VI.—pp. 170. Royal 8vo. \$1.00.

- I. The Coming of the Mississagas. J. Hampden Burnham.
- II. The First Indian Land Grant in Malden. C. W. Martin.
- III. Journal of a Journey from Sandwich to York in 1806. Charles Aikens.
- IV. The John Richardson Letters. Col. E. Cruikshank.
- V. Ontario Onomatology and British Biography. H. F. Gardiner.
- VI. The Origin of "Napanee." C. C. James.
- VII. Napanee's First Mills and their Builder. Thomas W. Casey.
- VIII. Local Historic Places in Essex County. Miss Margaret Claire Kilroy.
- IX. Notes on the Early History of the County of Essex. Francis Cleary.
- X. Battle of Queenston Heights. Editor.
- XI. Battle of Windsor. John McCrae.
- XII. The Western District Literary and Agricultural Association. Rev. Thomas Nattress.
- XIII. Battle of Goose Creek. John S. Barker.
- XIV. McCollom Memoirs. W. A. McCollom.
- XV. Brief Sketch of a Canadian Pioneer. (Reprint.)
- XVI. The Switzers of the Bay of Quinte. E. E. Switzer.
- XVII. The State Historian of New York and the Clinton Papers—A Criticism. H. H. Robertson.
- XVIII. Anderson Record from 1699 to 1896. Mrs. S. Rowe.
- XIX. Lutheran Church Record, 1793-1832.
- XX. Assessment of the Township of Hallowell for 1808.

Vol. VII.—pp. 236. Royal 8vo. \$1.00.

- The First Chapter of Upper Canadian History. By Avern Pardoe.
- In the Footsteps of the Habitant on the South Shore of the Detroit River. By Margaret Claire Kilroy.
- Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded in the Parish Registers of Assumption, Sandwich. By Francis Cleary.
- The Pennsylvania Germans of Waterloo County, Ontario. By Rev. A. B. Sherk.
- Black List.
- An Old Family Account Book. By Michael G. Sherk.
- The Origin of the Maple Leaf as the Emblem of Canada. By Miss Janet Carnochan.
- Testimonial of Mr. Roger Bates, of the Township of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, now living on his farm near Cobourg.
- Reminiscences of Mrs. White, of White's Mills, near Cobourg, Upper Canada, formerly Miss Catherine Chrysler, of Sydney, near Belleville, aged 79.
- Memoirs of Colonel John Clark, of Port Dalhousie, C.W.
- The Origin of the Names of the Post Offices in Simcoe County. By David Williams, B.A.

